"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy; thunder showers tonight; Tuesday somewhat cooler.
☞For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,101 ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1918.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius. | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles. | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

ALLIES CROSS THE OURCQ AND ENTER FERE; REACH VILLE-EN-TARDENOIS ON RIGHT FLANK; TANKS AND CAVALRY CHASE THE HURRYING FOE

ALLIES EXPECT TO BOMB BERLIN, BUT LACK MOTORS

It Will Be Done in the Spring if Not This Fall, Says General Brancker.

URGES AIR MINISTRY HERE.

To Co-ordinate Effort and Relieve Executives Now Overburdened.

INDEPENDENT HEAD VITAL

As England Has Proved—Also Tells of Airplanes Useless for Lack of Motors We Cannot Spare.

Although the Allies have the ascendancy in the air, the possibilities of aerial warfare are yet far from realization, and an aerial offensive on a grand scale carried to cities of Germany remote from the battleline, including Berlin, is in the realm of certainty in the not distant future, provided the Allies co-ordinate their resources. This is the conviction of Maj. Gen. W. S. Brancker, Controller General of Equipment of the British Air Ministry, who has been in this country several weeks in consultation with Government officials in charge of aviation.

General Brancker, in a statement last night to The Associated Press on this subject, laid strong emphasis on the necessity for the organization of the air forces on a basis independent of the land and sea organizations. This was forced upon the British Government, culminating last January in the creation of an Air Ministry, which now has Lord Weir at its head.

Eventually, General Brancker believes, the United States will be obliged by the pressure of military necessity to create a Secretary of Air Forces, or the equivalent, under whom air fighting, airplane production, equipment, and personnel will be a separate branch of combat, just as the army is. For the success of the allied cause, he feels strongly that the quicker independence of the air forces is established in this country the better.

Favors Separate Air Drive.

Another vital step to be accomplished, General Brancker believes, is the coordination of the operations of all the allied air forces beyond those required for the respective armies and navies as an independent offensive force under the Supreme War Council, just as the allied armies and navies are co-ordinated.

"We simply had to come to an Air Ministry in England," said General Brancker. "The Zeppelins and the Gothas, coupled with the experience gained when aviation was controlled by the army and navy, forced it upon us. Public sentiment demanded it. You have had no Hun air raids in this country to arouse you, but it is my hope that, lacking this stimulus, you will profit by our experience and begin at once on an even basis with us in this matter instead of waiting for public sentiment to push up from the bottom, as in our case.

"Are not the advantages of independent control obvious? Here you have one branch of aviation under the administration of the Secretary of War, another under the Secretary of the Navy. These administrations have many other affairs to attend to in addition to aviation. They have subordinates in charge, and there is an Aircraft Production Board, but it is obvious that certain general problems must come before the Secretaries for decision which they would be much better able to pass upon if aviation were the exclusive function of their offices.

Britain's Complete Air Ministry.

"In Great Britain we have Lord Weir, the Air Minister, as head of a council of seven; a Vice President of the council corresponding to your Assistant Secretary of War or the Navy; a Chief of Air Staff, equivalent to the First Sea Lord or the Chief of the Imperial General Staff; a Master General of Personnel, equivalent to your Adjutant General; a Director General of Equipment, the same as the Quartermaster General and Master General of Ordnance or the Third and Fourth Sea Lords; a Director General of Aircraft Production, and an Administrator of Works and Buildings.

"This council controls everything pertaining to aviation, both for land and sea combat. It supplies the army and fleet with airplanes and pilots, and in addition maintains an independent force.

"This independent air force really has the same status as the Expeditionary Force or the Grand Fleet. For instance, if the army contemplates an operation on the Belgian coast, the Chief of the General Staff consults with the First Sea Lord as to the extent to which the navy can co-operate. The same procedure will now be followed re-

Continued on Page Eighteen.

Victory Delights the Mikado, Who Congratulates Poincare

PARIS, July 28.—In a message to President Poincaré, the Emperor of Japan says he has learned with joy of the fine success of the gallant French troops against the latest German offensive. He adds that he seizes this happy opportunity to express his admiration, together with his warm congratulations.

In reply President Poincaré said the Emperor's congratulations would give great satisfaction to the allied armies, who had won over the common enemy such a brilliant victory. He was happy, he added, that the Japanese military mission had witnessed the glorious battles.

SAW THE JUSTICIA HIT BY A TORPEDO

Crew and Passengers on Liner Narrowly Escaped from the Same Submarine.

CHASED BY ANOTHER U-BOAT

Officers Believe Three Are Now Cruising Off Atlantic Coast Awaiting Transports.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, July 28.—The first details by eyewitnesses of the sinking of the British transport Justicia off the north coast of Ireland on Friday, July 19, were brought here today by the officers, crew, and passengers of a liner which had a narrow escape herself. The U-boat came between this vessel and the Justicia and fired torpedoes at both vessels from her forward tubes, but fortunately only one hit its mark. The other passed under the stern of the liner which arrived today.

The British ship was again attacked last Friday by a German submarine about 700 miles southeast of Sandy Hook. It fired thirteen shells at her without making a hit and then went in chase of another vessel. Another U-boat appeared last night, but did not attempt to use her guns against the steamship. It was thought that the last one might have been an American submarine.

The Captain and officers expressed the opinion that there were at least three U-boats cruising between Sable Island and Sandy Hook. When their vessel was attacked on Friday they received S O S calls from another steamship 100 miles to the northward and two hours later a call came from a vessel more than 100 miles to the eastward of their position.

Saw the Justicia Hit.

According to the officers, the liner left an English port on July 18 after waiting in the harbor for thirty hours to get the submarines and mines cleared out of the North Channel. There were eight other steamships in the convoy and six destroyers. All went well until 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, when the Justicia was about two miles away on the starboard beam. While the officers and passengers were looking at the big three-funneled transport they heard a muffled report like the banging of a watertight bulkhead door below decks and saw a cloud of smoke go up from the port side of the Justicia by the engine room. The chief officer said, "By Jove, they've got her." At the same time there was a flash through the water in the bright sunlight and the wake of a torpedo was seen twenty feet from the liner's stern.

The hole in the transport must have been a big one, because she began to settle by the stern as the rest of the convoy scooted away in all directions. The destroyers steamed to the Justicia and dropped ten depth charges over the spot where the Hun craft was believed to have fired her torpedoes, but no trace of the periscope was seen either before or after the attack.

The engineers on duty on the liner said that the effect of the depth charges filled with 600 pounds of T N T was terrifying where they were eighteen feet from the bottom of the ship. The oilers and firemen ran from one side to the other as each bomb went off in succession, expecting every minute to see the plates stove in. They could not tell whether it was torpedoes, mines, or bombs, as the pandemonium of noise with the shaking of the ship made it impossible for any of them to think, the engineer said.

Finally the Justicia was taken in tow

Continued on Page Seven.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA.
The Greenbrier, European plan. The White, American plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. office, The Plaza.—Advt.

GERMANS FEAR ALLIED DANGER FROM THE EAST

Japan's Decision to Intervene With America Dashes Cherished Aims of Discord.

DISTRUST POWER OF REDS

Belief Grows That Berlin Made a Serious Error in Upholding the Bolsheviki.

EXPLOITATION HOPES FADE

Revision of Brest-Litovsk Treaty Now Considered Inevitable in Germany.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, July 28.—The news that Japan will intervene in Siberia, but especially the fact that Japan and America have come to terms, has aroused acute interest in Germany, particularly as the papers have been prophesying exactly the contrary for so long and there were undoubtedly many persons in Germany who still banked on a future alliance with Japan.

If Japan and America are to act jointly in Siberia, the Cologne Volkszeitung says, then it means that an accord has been reached between Japanese and American interests.

"Japan's attitude also means," it goes on, "that in influential Japanese circles it is believed that the interests of the country are being assured by a close alliance with the Entente. This fact is worthy of considerable attention."

The paper speculates on what interests the western powers have in strengthening Japanese influence in Eastern Asia and says that the strengthening of this power is only a means to an end. Events in the Far East and the new undertakings on the Murman coast, it says, are intended to react on European Russia and thus on the war in the west by strengthening the anti-revolutionary party.

Doubts Campaign Along Railway.

"We cannot think," it proceeds "that an attack on European Russia by the Siberian railway is really seriously contemplated."

The paper deduces that Japan and America have naturally been paid somehow for their consent to intervention.

"Japan," it says, "certainly reckons too coldly to allow herself to be used for European interests in which she is not concerned. What the agreements concerning East Asia are we can only guess. America would not have given her consent and help to Siberian action if she had not been assured of political and economic advantages in Siberia as a guarantee against Japan's monopolization of East Asia. It does not require much perception to see that the present Japanese-American agreement hides seeds of dissension, and the more Japan and America act jointly in Eastern Asia the more opportunities for disagreement will occur."

It surmises that the Entente wishes to set the Russian house on fire from all sides so that from its ashes the phoenix of a new Russia will arise which will serve the Entente's interests better.

"It is in reality," the paper continues, "a titanic attack on the Central European scheme, the doubtful efforts of which we can quietly watch for the time being. While the battle is being fought in the west for future power in Europe, events are taking place in the Far East which will have an influence on the whole earth sooner or later."

Says War Helps Japan.

Everything is pending and nothing has been decided, it observes, but those powers like Germany, who are not disinterested in the future of Eastern Asia, must follow events with rapt attention.

Three things, it asserts, have changed the aspect of world political events—first, the collapse of Russia, which affected the Manchurian and Northern Chinese questions; second, the interior collapse of China, which allows political-economic invasion by Japan, and third, the economic progress of Japan, "quite without precedent in money and time, and only possible through the starving of the world of European goods." All three, it is set forth, have favored Japan's interests.

The paper enlarges on Japan's commercial and economic ambitions, and her alleged preparations for capturing markets over the whole world. Japan wants first of all, it says, the rich iron ore districts in China.

"Japan's political aim today," it continues, "is to amalgamate economically China and Japan under the latter's lead-

Continued on Page Four.

HARTSHORNE & PICABIA, Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 7 Wall St.—Advt.

Austria Says Deserters Betrayed Her on the Piave

AMSTERDAM, July 28.—A long communication from the Austro-Hungarian War Press Headquarters was telegraphed here today from Vienna. The statement endeavored to explain away the failure of the late offensive on the Piave by asserting that deserters had betrayed the Austrian plans to the Italians.

The Italians, the statement says, were found to be exactly informed as to the extent of the attack and regarding the day and hour when it was to be made, and that they prepared counterattacks accordingly. The communication enlarges on alleged Italian propaganda among the Austrian, Hungarian, and Slav subjects.

GERMAN TROOPS SCARED BY YARNS

Told by Officers New Zealanders are Cannibals, the Men Believe It.

PRISONERS SHOW TERROR

Weird Experiences of British Raiders in No Man's Land and in Foe's Trenches.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, July 28.—The British have been making a number of small raids into the German trenches, discovering the enemy's strength and dispositions and doing as much damage as possible in a short time. English, Australian, Canadian, and New Zealand troops have all been taking a share in these grim adventures, and nearly every raiding party has brought back a few prisoners.

In these hours of darkness, when the men crawl out into No Man's Land, dropping into the wet mud of the shell craters and lying doggo when the white glare of German rockets makes every strand of barbed wire a black etching against an incandescent light so that a crouching man feels monstrously visible among the old sandbags and slime, there are intense emotions which some men dread and some men like, according to their state of nerves and mental reactions.

"Nobody writes about that side of the war," said a Canadian officer one day, though it has been written now and then; "nobody describes what it feels like when one drags one's body through the mud with a German machine gun a few yards away and a German sentry pacing up and down a bit of trench and stopping to listen to some bricks that one sends clattering down by a careless movement, and when in the darkness one grabs a dead body—long time dead—outside the German wire before the last pounce forward. That is war, but not as one reads it."

This Canadian officer had a queer experience a little while ago, and during the last few days another had the same. He went with a raiding party into the German outpost lines and stayed for two hours in the German trenches without seeing a living soul. In some parts of the line, especially in those parts where No Man's Land is wide, the enemy holds his forward system very thinly with posts here and there and trenches behind. So it happens that sometimes, though rarely, of course, as on the other night, British raiding parties find themselves alone within the German lines between one post and another.

The Germans have been doped with stories of the way in which the British treat their prisoners, and it is extraordinary that German soldiers of normal intelligence should believe these fantastic allegations. A day or two ago New Zealanders

Continued on Page Two.

AMERICANS TAKE BIG PART

Drive Enemy Back on Half of 35-Kilometer Crescent.

CROSS THE OURCQ IN FORCE

And Have Taken Possession of Hills Nearly Two Miles to the Northward.

SEVERAL VILLAGES TAKEN

Stores and Ammunition in Quantities Seized—Enemy Falling Back to the Vesle.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE MARNE, July 28, 6 P. M.—American troops have crossed the Ourcq, and on a wide front have advanced their lines to a depth of more than three kilometers to the hills beyond the river.

Our forces have taken several villages and captured large stores and much ammunition.

On our left the French troops are on the outskirts of Fère-en-Tardenois, and on our right they keep abreast with the American advance, having reached and passed Chambrecy.

Our first troops crossed the Ourcq at 5 A. M., and by 10 o'clock we had a strong force on the northern bank. Sergy was taken at noon.

The Germans appear to be falling back to the Vesle River line, which would wipe out the Soissons-Rheims salient. Our troops are pressing them strongly.

Our Greatest Advance.

Yesterday, on a front of thirty-five kilometers, the Germans withdrew their line in a crescent, extending from the Ourcq River to the Ardre River, before the tremendous pressure the French and American troops had exerted for the last five days.

Of the front of thirty-five kilometers American troops hoid nearly half.

The Marne River is now completely cleared of Germans.

Yesterday's advance by the Franco-American troops was the greatest in importance since last Sunday, when the Germans had to get out of Château-Thierry and go back across the Marne, and compares favorably with the sensational gains made when General Foch sprang his surprise ten days ago. A striking idea of what our troops have done in the ten days is shown by the fact that from where one of our units started around Belleau to where our soldiers stand this morning in front of Courmont is between twenty-five and thirty kilometers, making a daily average advance of more than two and a half kilometers.

The nature of the German withdrawal yesterday indicated that they did not contemplate a big stand on the Ourcq River.

Americans' Superb Work.

The Franco-American line this morning ran in front of a crescent extended from the bank of the Ourcq through Bruyères, Villeneuve, Courmont, Passy-Grigny, Cuisles, and Chaumuzy on the Ardre River. This meant that the enemy had been driven from his strongholds in the Forest of Ris and the Forest of Fère, where, according to prisoners taken in the last week, he intended to make a strong stand behind the hills in those woods. That line ran at some points only three or four kilometers from the River Ourcq, and to the south of Fère-en-Tardenois was about three miles from that German war traffic centre. All yesterday our guns pumped high explosives into Fère, so that it was of little use to the Germans.

With pardonable pride the Amer-

Continued on Page Two.

When you think of Writing, think of WHITING.—Advt.

Official Reports of the Day's Operations

French

PARIS, July 28.

Night Report—North of the Marne we have continued our onward march in the region of the Ourcq. Notwithstanding the resistance of the enemy, who employed every effort to check our passage of the river, we succeeded in throwing advanced elements on the north bank. We have penetrated into Fère-en-Tardenois.

Northeast of the forest of Ris we reached Champvoisy.

On the right our troops have occupied Anthenay and Olizy-et-Violaine and have improved appreciably the line of the road from Rheims to Dormans.

In Champagne two enemy attempts in the region south of the Monta were repulsed.

Day Report—In the course of the night the French continued their progress north of the Marne. Our elements have reached the south bank of the River Ourcq.

On our right we approached the Dormans-Rheims highroad.

In the Champagne we repulsed several German attacks on our new positions south of the Mont-sans-Nom.

Northeast of St. Hilaire we have completely maintained our lines.

American

HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 27.

Between the Ourcq and the Marne the enemy's resistance has broken down. Our troops, with those of our allies, are in pursuit.

German

BERLIN, July 28, (via London.)

Night Report.—Apart from fighting on the Ourcq, the day has been quiet.

Day Report.—On the front of Crown Prince Rupprecht there was lively reconnoitring activity, and strong enemy thrusts north of the Lys, on both sides of the Somme, and northwest of Montdidier were repulsed. The artillery was active in some sectors.

On the German Crown Prince's battlefront the day passed quietly. There were small infantry engagements before our new positions.

In Champagne the enemy made a local attack and penetrated our foremost line south of Fichtel Mountain. He was for the greater part repulsed by our counterthrust.

Foe Holds Flanks with Massed Guns Hastily Pulled from Foch's Trap

Seeks to Save Rearguards Retreating from Diminishing Salient—Retreat Forced by Constant Smashes Repeated Day and Night—Tanks and Cavalry Keep Germans on the Run.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 28.—Early this morning allied patrols making their way carefully ahead reached both Fère-en-Tardenois and Ville-en-Tardenois, [thirteen miles east of Fère-en-Tardenois,] and it can only be a question of hours for both towns to be completely in their hands.

In the centre of the German salient the opposition offered by the enemy is less determined than on the wings, which the Germans were forced to make every effort to hold.

On the western flank the Germans have been able to mass many of their guns, which they hurriedly withdrew from the pocket where their troops are engaged in a fierce rearguard battle. Great numbers of these weapons have been placed in position on the heights north of the Aisne, especially on the hills in the vicinity of Juvigny and Chavigny. From these positions they maintain a continued bombardment on the allied troops which have been attacking the pivot of the German line in the neighborhood of Soissons, and they also extend their fire as far away as Oulchy-le-Château, which has suffered much material damage.

On the other wing southwest of Rheims the Germans are trying to hold fast under the protection of massed artillery around St. Thierry, northwest of Rheims. They, however, are unable to resist the allied advance toward the Dormans-Rheims road, which is now under command of the allied troops.

In some places the Allies have reached the southern bank of the Ourcq, where it is possible the Germans may make a stand in order to allow the bulk of their troops to retire further north.

The salient is rapidly diminishing.

Foe's Retreat Accelerated.

The retreat of the Crown Prince's defeated army, brought about by the brilliant counterstroke of General Foch and his amalgamated French, British, and American troops, was accelerated yesterday, when, under constant pressure from all sides, the enemy fell back from the whole Marne position, his retirement in some places attaining a depth of several miles.

The new line then ran approximately through Bruyères, Villeneuve-Fère, Courmont, Passy-Grigny, Cuisles, La Neuville-aux-Larris, and Chaumuzy, but allied patrolling parties who kept constantly on the heels of the foe had penetrated here and there beyond this line. Contact has never been lost at any point, and the allied troops are showing the greatest eagerness to go forward.

The way in which this retreat was brought about was constantly repeated smashes night and day for the last week until the enemy came to the conclusion that unless all his front line troops were to be left to die in their positions he must fall back if possible without the Allies perceiving his movement.

The method of retreat adopted was the gradual withdrawal of one company from every two in the first line. Those remaining kept up a constant fire, so as to give the impression that the line was strongly held. Then two sections of each remaining company were taken out, leaving only one section in the line. This last section retired during the night or at dawn, but left behind some small posts, consisting of a few men, with a considerable number of machine guns, to cover the retreat.

These were specially picked men, and in many cases they were sacrificed, as the Allies rapidly noticed what was going on and came forward and snapped up most of them. However, in some instances they were able to get away and rejoin their comrades further back, after which the same manoeuvre was started from the second position.

Tanks Gave Enemy No Peace.

The tanks came into their own during this retreat, never leaving a moment's peace to the Germans since the allied counterattack began. Their work has been wonderful. First they broke up the enemy's front lines, thus preparing the way for the assaulting infantry. Afterward their crews, who have had scarcely a moment's rest, went on to exploit the successes gained by the footmen.

The latter were sometimes held up by nests of machine guns, and called for the tanks' assistance. The call was not in vain, for the tanks came forward and cleared all away in the shortest possible time.

The record of the tank corps shows that every section participating in the battle has at least fifteen to twenty machine guns to its credit. They also frequently had the audacity to attack the enemy's artillery. It is asserted that, at least in the vicinity of their units, the losses caused in the enemy's ranks by the tanks were simply awful.

The allied advance in some places reaches several miles in depth. This is the case above Château-Thierry. Then it gradually diminishes until the eastern pivot of the German line of retreat is reached to the southwest of Rheims.

Prisoners taken yesterday, of whom there was quite a large number, say that the attacks by the

Continued on Page Two.

FOE'S RETREAT QUICKENS

Great Loss Inflicted by the Close-Following Allied Forces.

HAMMERED ON WHOLE FRONT

Tanks and Horsemen Enter Fleeing Enemy's Ranks—Airmen Harry Them from Above.

HALF OF SALIENT REWON

Americans Sweep Ahead in Centre—British Driving in on the Right.

LONDON, July 28.—German troops in the Soissons-Rheims salient are retreating northward with great speed, and the lighter moving elements of the allied forces, tanks, cavalry, and infantry patrols, are close on their heels.

The important German distributing point of Fère-en-Tardenois has been entered by advanced forces of the Allies.

The north bank of the Ourcq River has also been wrested from the foe at some points, despite apparent efforts to hold it as a line of defense.

In this region on the left flank of the allied advance the Germans have been effectively beaten back.

Toward the centre of the battle line the French-American forces, according to the French communiqué tonight, have reached Champvoisy, but unofficial advices indicate progress beyond that point.

On the right flank the towns of Anthenay and Olizy-et-Violante have been occupied by the Allies, and the advance was continuing at last reports.

Almost the entire road running from Dormans northeast to Rheims has been seized by the French and British troops.

From the reports received in London this evening the impression prevails that the German retreat will be on a scale larger than was first expected. Even now, it is said, the enemy does not retain a single inch of ground gained as a result of his attack of July 15.

The German retreat is quite orderly, and in no sense a rout. On the other hand, the forced retreat of the enemy is considered a striking success for the Allies.

Good news comes from the Americans, who are doing effective work in the Ardre Valley. There, with the aid of French tanks, they are beating back the enemy.

French Cavalry Sweeping Ahead.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES ON THE MARNE, July 28, (Havas Agency.)—French cavalry, supported by some infantry elements, advancing in the Soissons-Rheims salient, reached this morning the district south of Villers-sur-Fère, a little more than a mile to the southeast of Fère-en-Tardenois, and Sergy, one and three-quarter miles east of Villers-sur-Fère.

Southwest of Rheims the French cavalry was advancing swiftly on the Ville-en-Tardenois road.

The allied success was complete along the whole front, and half of the pocket in which the Germans had been cornered had been retaken.

Fère-en-Tardenois was even then seriously threatened. The losses of the enemy have been extremely heavy.

The German retreat is assuming a rapid character.

The magnificent move of Generals Foch and Pétain, splendidly carried out by Gouraud, Mangin, Degoutte, and Berthelot, is bringing results. The Germans, under irresistible pressure, are retreating all along the front.

The information given out officially no longer covers the full situation.

Retreat Becoming Precipitate.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 28, (Associated Press.)—The retreat of the German Crown Prince's forces along the whole Marne front has reached a more precipitate phase.

French and American troops are harrying the retiring forces on the centre, while French and British troops are hammering at both flanks.

The incessant smashing blows night and day of the Allies left the enemy nothing to do but to retreat or die in his positions. Even their sudden retirement has not relieved the Germans from constant harrying.

In addition to the slashing of the cavalry and the pounding of the tanks, which have got into the ranks of the retreating forces, the lives of the German rearguards are being made precarious by infantry patrols. Meanwhile allied aviators daringly fly a few hundred feet overhead, bombarding and machine-gunning the German batteries and columns on the march.

The allied patrols, pushing ever forward, reached the southern bank of the Ourcq early today.

Along the centre of the salient the Germans were not offering great opposition, but on both wings the greatest activity prevailed.

The enemy has massed many heavy guns in the Soissons area, on the heights around Juvigny and Chavigny, whence they bombard with an enfilading fire the western wing as far south as Oulchy-le-Château. Notwithstanding this, the Allies in the Oulchy-le-Château region are making progress, although faced by the Germans' best divisions and the concentrated fire of numerous machine guns.

On the eastern wing the Allies gradually are obtaining command of the whole road leading from Dormans to Rheims. On this side also the Germans have assembled a great force of artillery in the neighborhood of St. Thierry, northwest of Rheims. These guns cover the German left flank, and consequently make the progress slower for the Allies.

Tanks Conspicuous in Chase.

The tank crews have been heroes in the chase of the Germans, and ever since the beginning of the retreat they have done remarkable work. After breaking up the enemy front line and preparing the way for an advance of infantry, the tanks have throughout continued to exploit the success gained.

Some tanks have even attacked the enemy artillery batteries and killed all the gunners, thus permitting the infantry to capture many of these weapons. There is not a tank in the section which has taken part in the fighting that has not fifteen to twenty machine guns to its credit. Most of the prisoners say that the losses caused by the tanks have been terrible.

The method of retirement adopted by the enemy consists of first retiring one company from every two companies, then two sections from the remaining company. Then the last section withdraws, leaving only a few men with machine guns to cover the retreat. These men often are sacrificed, but sometimes they manage to rejoin their comrades, and the manoeuvre is repeated.

Germans Attempt Tricks.

During the fighting the enemy resorted to numerous tricks. The French-American infantrymen and machine gunners were notified by their commanding officers to be on the alert for Germans wearing American or French uniforms.

Rushing across an open place in the forest when German nests had been discovered, a German, speaking perfect English, yelled to American machine gunners:

"Don't shoot. There are Americans in that thicket."

The Americans were at the edge of the forest, peppering a wood opposite. They ceased when the detachment appeared. The detachment entered a forest to the right of the Americans, and in a few minutes a hail of machine gun bullets came from that direction.

The Americans realized that they had been duped, and turned their machine guns upon the imposters, wiping them out in short order.

When the Americans crossed the Marne they discovered that the Germans had sought to deceive the allied air bombers, who were seeking out bridges and boats along the river and otherwise preventing the Germans from crossing the stream.

The Americans found submerged boats and floats, held down by rocks, but so arranged that they could be made accessible for use by the Germans in short order for crossing. In some instances these floats spanned the river and were held by cables, and it required only a short time to float them.

The Germans did not get a chance to use their impromptu bridges, but the French and Americans made use of the floats when they came along in pursuit of the enemy.

ALLIES IN CENTRE REACH VILLERS-AGRON

Gen. Lacroix Warns of Possible Enemy Counterdrive to Break Through Pursuing Army.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 28.—Reports received here this afternoon indicate that the German retreat is continuing north of the Ourcq. It now appears evident that the evacuation of Fère-en-Tardenois and Ville-en-Tardenois is only a matter of hours, if the Germans have not already left.

The French this morning reached Villers-Agron, nearly three miles north of Passy-Grignon, which was the point reached last night.

Allied troops have also occupied the outskirts of both Ville-en-Tardenois and Fère.

The Germans are blowing up roads and bridges as they fall back to hinder the allied pursuit. It is believed here that the enemy's retreat will continue at least as far as the Vesle, which runs, roughly, in a straight line from Rheims to Soissons, where it enters the Aisne.

This line cuts through two important knots of roads at Fismes and Braisne, respectively. Fismes is almost exactly twenty miles north of the Marne. Several critics here, however, express the belief that the Germans are in such a condition of disorder that they will be unable to make anything like a serious stand south of the Aisne.

General Lacroix, the military critic of the Temps, asserts that the enemy has employed a great part of his reserves to slow down the allied progress and suggests that the stubborn resistance he has put up indicates his intention to hold as long as possible between Braisne and Fismes before retiring on the Aisne, if he is compelled to go as far.

After pointing out that the enemy has had time since Foch attacked to organize a defensive manoeuvre, in view, perhaps, of a new offensive, General Lacroix suggests that the Germans may attempt with reserves borrowed from the armies of Gallwitz and Rupprecht to make a counteroffensive in the direction of Fère-en-Tardenois in the hope of piercing the French centre toward the sources of the Ourcq and throw us back again toward Neuilly St. Front and Château-Thierry.

"Our interest," says General Lacroix, "is to draw into the country between Soissons and Rheims the greater part of the reserves the enemy has still left. Never shall we have a better chance of success. Paris and Troyes are two reservoirs of forces abundantly provided with railway communications, which would enable us to forward our reserves wherever we want to."

After remarking that the last offensive has plainly marked the passage of the Allies from defensive warfare to a war movement, General Lacroix says:

"We have come back to the methods of General Byng. Tanks, infantry, cannon, and aviators for reconnoitring, pursuit, and bombardment have given us the superiority in offensive force. We have now the necessary means to triumph over the enemy's attacks wherever he may launch them."

The Times Special Cable Dispatches from the Battlefronts

AMERICANS TAKE BIG PART

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

icans may take much credit for this further dampening of the Crown Prince's plans. We have kept up the hardest kind of pressure against the tip of the German salient, and it is our men who have driven the enemy back upon the Ourcq and out of the Forest of Fère and the Forest of Ris. The French are operating on our right. Our fighting has been constant and effective, and a great aid to General Foch in this operation.

Went Back for Red Cross Farm.

The bitterest fighting the Americans have had in the last thirty-six hours has been in the Forest of Fère, where a bloody struggle took place for the Croix Rouge farm, a cleared space of ten acres in the midst of the wood. Friday afternoon late we took this farm by sheer man power, our men rushing in upon the German machine gunners, who fought to the end. Once there, they were the target for more enemy machine guns, almost surrounding the farm, and yesterday morning withdrew.

The attacking force got reinforcements, and toward noon, after an intensive artillery concentration on the farm, leaving only ruins, we advanced on a front that not only covered the farm but also the woods for a kilometer on either side. This advance was completely successful. We kept on up through the Forest of Fère for a distance of four kilometers, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon captured Fresnes, a good-sized village, where the retreating Germans had left strong rearguard machine gun nests.

From Fresnes up to Courmont the going was not so hard, and there was little resistance, except from scattered machine guns along the roadside, whose crews fought until killed. On the right of these troops Americans swept through the Forest of Ris, where there has been so much fighting in the last five days; took Champ Voisy, and pushed the lines a kilometer in front of that place.

All along the American's toughest proposition has been the German machine gunners in trees. These were picked fighters and game men. At their posts they kept their guns going until the Americans killed them. I have not heard of one of these tree-climbing machine gunners being taken prisoner. There seemed to be an understanding between them and the Americans that it was a fight to the death. Germans captured on the ground said the monkey machine gunners had been told to hold the posts at all costs. The Americans took it for granted that such warriors were not expecting quarter. They paid the last penalty for the heavy cost to us.

Aviators early in the morning reported a heavy movement to the rear by the Germans before our lines, and prisoners taken in the morning said they had received orders contemplating a falling back for from two to four kilometers for two days. Checking of the line showed this would take the enemy back over the Ourcq in front of the Americans.

Acknowledge Germans' Bravery.

Our troops at once started forward, to find that the German command had planned to retreat by a system of sacrificing a large number of machine gunners, as they have been doing for the last five days. These men are put in their places to do or die. Mostly they died, but certainly they were game. They had been supplied yesterday morning with all the ammunition they could shoot in two days, and told to hold the line. But our advance was too strong for their plans. They did not get a chance to shoot all their ammunition, and the machine gun ammunition taken by us yesterday will amount perhaps to tons.

To those who assert that the morale of the whole German army is poor I would point out that these men won the admiration of the American soldiers, who certainly are no hero worshippers. Certainly, most of the German Army have not their grit, but what they did shows the Kaiser still has some good fighters. It is these men, the non-kamerading kind, that form the backbone of any effort the Kaiser may make in the future. They are desperate fighters, but were conquered by the Americans.

Two of them, manning a machine gun which our men had passed in the rapid advance, opened up on a passing Colonel, knowing that to do so was certain death. They missed the Colonel and got the end they knew would be theirs when our doughboys got a line on them.

It might as well be admitted that it is only these machine gunners who have enabled the German Crown Prince, far from the scene of their endeavors, to withdraw his guns and stores and infantry without great losses in captured. That his withdrawal has been regularly conducted there is no denying, nor does this detract from the efficiency of our troops, whose pressure forced the unwilling retreat.

It wasn't a pleasant rear march for the Germans yesterday. When it was first reported that the withdrawal had started our artillery ranged along the Ourcq from Fère-en-Tardenois east were smashing most of the German bridges. Along the American front the Ourcq was little more than a trout stream, about twenty feet wide and from two to three feet deep. The German soldiers got back by fording the river.

The day was cold enough for overcoats, and it was raining. The roads the Germans had to use were filled with mud from four to six inches deep, in which some of their guns and supply wagons stalled and fell into our hands.

I suppose that yesterday for every shell the enemy sent over we sent a hundred back, which means there was practically no German shelling. A glance at the map will show what the Allies have accomplished in the last ten days, since the German line swept from Soissons down east to the forest of Villers-Cotterets, through Belleau, through Château-Thierry, south of the Marne in the Condé region and up through Neilly to in front of Rheims. It appears that more than half of the terrain in the German salient ten days ago is now in allied hands.

The Germans have very poor lines of communication for a stand along the Ardre. The Soissons-Rheims Railroad is useless to them.

For holding positions back of the Vesle the conditions are much more favorable for solving the physical difficulties of the German situation. There are many who think the Crown Prince will try to stop the Allies on the Vesle line, along which the Soissons-Rheims Railroad gives a good line of communication. Certainly he will be able to make a better organized resistance than in the last week.

Why Crown Prince Tarried.

One might well ask why, if the Germans intended to withdraw from the salient, they did not do so quickly, rather than suffer the losses we have inflicted since they quit Château-Thierry. There are two answers to this. First, that the Germans knew machine gun warfare in rearguard actions would inflict certain costs on the French and Americans. But there was a more potent reason.

When the Crown Prince started the hard luck drive which took him south of the Marne and then right back again, he had shoved into the salient between the Aisne and the Marne enormous stores of ammunition and supplies, as well as many hundred guns, which were to have served his troops while they took Epernay and swung around toward Paris. It was extremely useful to get those supplies out. Foch had cut his railroads for the most part, and controlled the larger highways. Therefore, the Germans had to make costly stands at Soissons and Rheims and along the tip of the salient against the Americans to have time to get their war material back.

So far, they have well succeeded in this. But the Crown Prince has not saved himself so far from the stigma of inglorious defeat.

Can the German high command stop the Allies and at the same time launch another offensive? Conservative opinion believes it can try both. Whether it can succeed in either is a question. The allied armies answer in the negative.

The enemy has perhaps twenty divisions saved for something. I believe the situation is that the German command has been contemplating a drive against the British, but hesitates to use up all of its reserves until it sees how far Foch intends to push the Crown Prince back. If the Kaiser hits the British, he may lose, or he may win. Disregarding which would be the result, he would use up his now all-important reserves, while Foch would have his supply of French troops, augmented by fresh Americans. The German command of course is under pressure because of the need of bolstering up the German morale, but perhaps is afraid to take the chance of another drive just at this time.

The Unknown Factor.

Ludendorff knows the British strength and knows the French strength. But there is one factor that Ludendorff does not know, and that factor is the strength of the American assistance. He does not know how many Americans are ready to be thrown against him—how many men we have ready and able to take the front line.

The German command may have thought it knew when it asserted that America would not fight. It may have thought it knew when it said the Americans could not fight. It knows now that it was wrong both times. And now that it knows America will fight and can fight, it doesn't know how much America can fight at this time. Uncle Sam has the Kaiser guessing.

One thing the Kaiser misjudged was the spirit of the youthful Americans. They take their stand by the side of the best veteran soldiers of France, and that means the equal of any soldiers in the world.

Our lads are not disheartened by the ferocity of their adversary, not dismayed at the size of their undertaking. This incident shows the spirit of our boys: A young American soldier stood by the side of the grave of his brother, killed north of Château-Thierry. When the Chaplain had finished his prayer and the clods began to fall on his brother's body, with his lip between his teeth he turned away and said: "That makes six I've got to get. We had counted on three apiece."

July 27, (Delayed by Censor.)—In their advance the Americans today captured the villages of Fresnes and Courmont, as well as the Croix Rouge Farm, in the Forest of Fère. The capture of Courmont brings our troops within four miles of the Ourcq River, across which the Germans are reported to be withdrawing.

FOE HOLDS FLANKS WITH MASSED GUNS

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

British operating in the vicinity of Marfaux and Chaumuzy had much to do with the sudden falling back of the enemy, but there is no doubt that the constant pressure of the French and Americans further west and north also contributed a large share.

If they give way at either end the bulk of their forces in the interior of the pocket will probably be sacrificed. Their sudden withdrawal in the centre has not relieved the Germans from incessant harrying, for some small bodies of French cavalry have already come into action, while the tanks keep constantly on the move in front of the advancing French, British, and Americans, and infantry patrols worry the German rearguards.

The allied aviators, too, despite bad flying weather, flit about only a few hundred feet overhead and ply the enemy with bombs by night and machine guns by day.

GERMAN TROOPS SCARED BY YARNS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

who brought back some prisoners from a raid were amazed at the terror of the Germans, which only disappeared when they had been well fed and treated in the decent and humane way which is the invariable fortune of all our prisoners.

As soon as their fright was over they confessed that they had been told by their officers that the New Zealanders were cannibals, who would first offer them cigarettes and then eat them. Cigarettes were offered to them, according to this prophecy, and to a man they refused them, with signs of great uneasiness, but there was no banquet to follow.

Those red-cheeked New Zealander boys will hugely enjoy the joke of this reputation, but it leaves one staggered with the credulity of the German soldiers.

Well, all those little things, these incidents that help to break the monotony of trench life and form gossip of the dugouts, have no more importance than individual experiences in a war where only massed battles count toward the end. They are counting down south, on the ground between the Aisne and the Marne, where the armies of the Crown Prince, in slow but steady retreat, are revealing to their own people the greatness of the disaster that has overtaken them. It will need a lot of explaining in Germany, for not all the lies of their General Staff can stay the turning of that tide.

On the British front Haig's men stand waiting and watching for the next move of Prince Rupprecht's armies, which are ready for an attack, but are bewildered in their purpose by the events that have altered their whole scheme of things. It may be that they will never carry out the attack that had been planned, but from now until the end of the war will fight on the defensive in the great rearguard actions which Germany will fight when the initiative is ours and until there is peace.

The rainstorms that have flooded all the low-lying ground ought to delay any offensive action of Rupprecht's reserves, whatever may be intended by Ludendorff, and in another month or two, with the Americans still pouring into France, the initiative will be ours in a definite and undoubted way, and Germany will face the doom which, in spite of past successes, has now crept close to her.

HEAVY GUNS FAIL TO STOP AMERICANS

German Bombardment Reaches Enormous Proportions in Attempt to Cover Retreat.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 28, (Associated Press.)—The German line is again north of the Ourcq River, and Fere-en-Tardenois, which has been entered by French troops, is at the mercy of the Allies. The tightening of the flanks holds promise that the retreat will be continued.

The line along the greater part of the bottom of the Soissons-Rheims salient has been pushed forward in some places as much as five miles. The Germans are bringing into play their artillery in force to check the plunges of the French and American troops.

The Americans have played a brilliant part in the advance, which included the occupation of **Sergy**, on the north bank of the river, and a number of small villages.

The line tonight follows the Ourcq River to Sergy and to Goussancourt, the latter place lying about six miles north of the Marne.

The Germans offered bitter resistance, but not to compare with that which began late today for the retention of the higher ground further north of the river. There they supplemented their defense with artillery fire reaching over the American front lines to the supports, the volume of fire at times attaining enormous proportions. Unwaveringly the Americans held their ground and even advanced slightly, while the French on their sectors to the right and left resisted as steadily against the vicious efforts of the Germans.

Allied Artillery Active.

From behind the advancing lines the allied heavy guns kept up a continuous bombardment throughout the day, shelling the German positions wherever the airmen reported troop concentrations.

Heavy artillery has been used to some extent by the Germans in their rearguard actions, but to no such extent as today, and this gives some basis for belief that von Boehn, the German commander, is preparing to make a stand. It is pointed out, however, that until the Ardre River is reached all the advantages of ground are with the Allies. So it is generally believed that the dropping back of his heavy guns is merely an indication that his armies are being withdrawn with all speed from a position which is intolerable, and which unless relieved might result in the disorganization of what so far has been an admirably conducted retreat.

The Americans began their advance on Sergy early in the morning. They had been driven back a short distance on Saturday night, but when they moved this morning under cover of the artillery—a few pieces going forward with the advanced line—they proceeded almost unchecked to the river, crossed the bridge, and occupied the town about mid-forenoon.

The Germans used gas, but the attacking party long ago had had its baptism of gas fumes and knew how to utilize the masks and to avoid the ravines through which the fumes filtered. When the town was occupied there was some street fighting, but not much, the Germans retreating to higher ground.

Predicts Revolt in Germany.

Until today the wounds received by the American soldiers have not been serious as a rule, on account of the failure of the Germans to use artillery. A great majority of the wounds were clean flesh wounds, made by bullets from machine guns and rifles.

Considerable material has been captured, including a few locomotives, which the Germans put out of commission. There were relatively few prisoners.

Many stories are told along the old lines of the depreciation in the German morale. Greatest significance is attached to a letter taken from an officer, written by his brother in Germany, giving it as his opinion that a revolt was imminent unless the war was stopped.

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DEFEAT MAY OPEN EYES OF GERMANS

Paris Believes It Will Have a Tremendous Moral Effect on the Kaiser's Subjects

HARD BLOW TO PRUSSIANISM

Justifies von Kuehlmann's Statement That Central Powers Could Not Win by Force Alone.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 27.—Paris regards the abandonment of the whole north bank of the Marne by the enemy as evidence that Germany has been at last reluctantly compelled to admit to the whole world that she has suffered an indisputable defeat. So long as she continued to be able to hold on even to the smallest fragment of the bank of the river that will henceforward forever shine with doubly sacred glory in the history of France, Germany, with her inverted logic, might hypnotize her deluded people with some sort of claim that, although checked, she was not defeated, and that the despised French had not won the victory which all the rest of the world awards them.

Yesterday's retreat to the Ourcq, which has enabled the French to recover a score of villages and several important forests and carried our line forward an average distance of between seven and eight miles on a front of nearly twenty miles, has put all quibbling out of the question. The Germans have been soundly beaten by the superior skill of General Foch and the superior fighting qualities of the French poilus and their American, British, and Italian allies. The measure of the German defeat is all the greater from the fact that they started the present battle on more than level terms in men and munitions.

Exactly a fortnight ago the enemy, in the full flush of four consecutive months of practically uninterrupted victories, began what they believed would be a battle that would eliminate the French Army as a factor in the war. That battle has enabled the Allies to show the world that in Foch they possess a greater strategist than the great General Staff of the foremost military nation in the world has produced, and better fighting armies than Prussian militarism has been able to create. Its concrete results have been to cause Germany to suffer the sharpest and most definite defeat since the war began, with the possible exception of the first battle of the Marne. Its moral effect on the German people, according to opinion here, will be incalculable, in view of all the circumstances, and especially at this late stage of the great struggle.

The German people, it is felt here, cannot but see in their defeat complete justification for von Kühlmann's pronouncement that the Central Powers could not now hope to win by force of arms alone, and consequently the entire falsity of the gorgeous promises held out by the militarist party, to whose anger he fell a victim. With the allied victory have been dissipated the last illusions with which Prussian militarism has for four years misled the German people, and henceforward, however much their rulers may try to camouflage the bitter facts, the German people will begin to realize the absolute hopelessness of continuing the struggle with the whole world against them.

Strategically the most valuable result of the German retreat is the restoration to the Allies of the great main line of communication along the Paris-Château-Thierry-Châlons Railway, by which the Champagne front can best be revictualled and reinforced. The use of this important artery is now once more assured to the Allies, and it will be an invaluable factor in the future development of the struggle.

FINE WORK BY FRENCH TANKS.

Each Accounted for 15 to 20 Machine Guns, War Office Says.

PARIS, July 28.—In a supplementary official statement issued this afternoon the French War Office says:

> Since the opening of the artillery bombardment on July 18, the day of the French counteroffensive on the front between the Aisne and the Marne, our tanks have taken a glorious part in the battle. After piercing the enemy lines and enabling the infantry to enter the breach they have not ceased to accompany or precede the troops.
>
> Throughout the battle the tanks have given proof of their ability to manoeuvre and of their incomparable audacity. The crews drove the tanks into the hottest parts of the battle and recoiled from no obstacles. They attacked the centres of resistance and the batteries of the enemy under terrific fire from machine guns and special German cannon.
>
> Their gallantry attained the greatest results. Each tank accounted for fifteen or twenty German machine guns. Some of the tanks charged the German batteries, putting the gunners out of action and insuring the capture of the cannon and material.
>
> The losses sustained by the Germans as a result of the onslaught of the tanks were very high, according to the reports of prisoners. From July 18 to July 23 the tanks took part every day in the attack. Most of them were in action twice and some returned to the fight four or five times in the same day. Some tank companies fought for three full days. Drivers operated their tanks for thirty hours in the two-day period of July 18-19.

ITALIANS GREET OUR TROOPS

United States Force Made Up Mostly of Italian-Americans.

ROME, July 28.—The newspapers today prominently display the announcement of the arrival of American troops at a point behind the Italian front. The Americans were enthusiastically greeted everywhere along the route. Patriotic associations turned out with bands.

The soldiers, most of whom are Italian-Americans, are stationed at a camp arranged for several weeks ago by the American military mission which visited the Italian front.

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GREAT 'DIFFICULTIES' CITED

Also Allies' Readiness to Counter-attack—Proof of Great Hopes in Offensive.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, July 28.—The complete failure of the German offensive, the obvious success of General Foch's counterstroke, and the anticipation that the retreat which has now begun would be necessary have, as I learn from several of the most reliable quarters, had a most depressing effect on Germany, for this latest Hindenburg-Ludendorff offensive was to achieve great things. It was to be something quite special.

Since the first days of the March offensive all the loudly trumpeted triumphs have left the German people comparatively cold. They had a couple of days of flag waving and bell ringing at the end of March, but since then all the news has been received with that fatalism and lack of enthusiasm to which many German speakers have pointedly referred. After it was seen that the first Kaiser battle brought no decision, his Majesty's name ceased to be used to christen the struggle " royal," and the imperial figure stepped into the background.

No Secret of High Hopes.

But with the offensive which started on July 15 matters were different. The Kaiser again came into the limelight. So certain were Hindenburg and Ludendorff of success that little secret was made beforehand of the coming blow. The people were encouraged to believe that this at last was going to be the final and mighty stroke. So the people cheered up. The offensive was freely talked about in the highest circles, and downward hope ran high.

On the morning when the offensive began the Kaiser gave this order:

" Let the troops know that in these serious hours I am near them and that my wishes are with them."

The General Staff officer to whom the order was given drew up the following communication:

" His Majesty informs the troops that his Majesty has arrived behind the front of attack and will watch the battle. All the good wishes of his Majesty go with the troops. His Majesty calls to them, ' With God, for the Kaiser and the empire.' "

The Kaiser signed this document " on a shaky table by the flickering light of a small pocket lantern " at 3 o'clock in the morning. Thus Karl Rosner, war correspondent of the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, relates. In an earlier message he speaks of Hindenburg's certainty of success, of the great decisions taken, of everything being ready, of the Kaiser's belief that " the war now strides through its deciding period." Clearly the greatest of results were looked for by the German high command.

Withheld from Public Eleven Days.

A curious thing is that the two dispatches referred to, dated July 14 and 15, were held up for eleven days before being published. In the meantime they were, as is obvious, edited at headquarters or in Berlin and sentences put in referring to the " enormous difficulties " to be met with in the coming days and to the readiness of the enemy to counterattack. The Berlin censor evidently thought it safe to allow the articles to appear on Thursday night and Friday morning, when the impression was generally held that Foch's offensive was coming to an end.

It is clear from them that great hopes were set on the plans to be carried out on and after July 15, which were, as Herr Rosner says, to be days " of hard and hammering events, to carry us further on the bloody way we have been forced to take toward peace."

Going with the Kaiser to Battle.

Rosner describes how he goes with the Kaiser to watch " the Kaiser's battle." The cars set off without lights into the darkness. In one " sits the Kaiser, with two Adjutants. He looks serious and silently gazes out into the night. His thoughts are of the battle which will break loose in all its frightfulness in two hours." Columns of men, guns, and munition wagons are passed.

" Nowhere is any light to be seen," writes Rosner. " Suddenly a little green light, a bright ball, springs out of the heavens and hovers high. Then it falls like a shower of stars and dies. It is a light shell over the French trenches."

The Kaiser reaches the appointed post of observation. It is a tower which rises above a wooded height in the Rheims region. On a shaky table a little pocket lamp sheds its light on a watch ticking away the seconds which separate the Imperial observer from the opening of the battle of his hopes.

Then at 1:10, " suddenly in the distance there are rumbles, again and again. A few seconds later a vast arc of the heavens seems to move convulsively as if struck by wrathful might, and a hidden light is shaken out of the veil of night clouds.

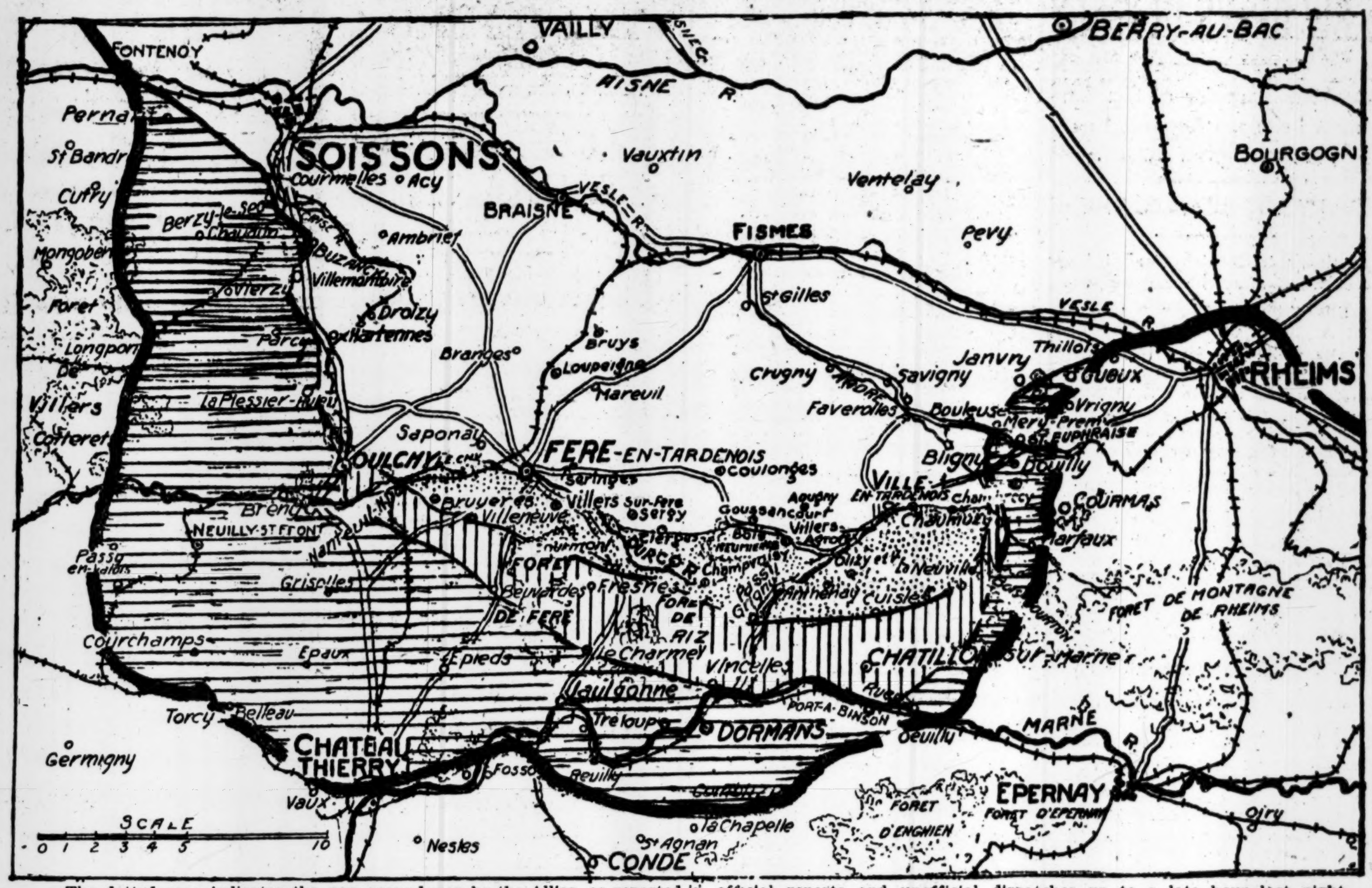
" The whole horizon is instantly awake. Thousands of cannon roar and as far as the eye can see the torn night is hurled out of her sleep and over all the storm of smoke and rage is thrown. The gigantic-mouthed cannon pour out sheaves of flame and in the distance the iron seed is sown. The heavens shudder in wrath."

Such is the scene which until 5 o'clock lies before the Imperial war-maker's eye. At 6 comes the first news from the front, the taking of the first line, and with that the story ends.

The German newspapers toward the weekend continued the work of preparing the people for the retreat, which today's news says has now set in. There is a great deal of confusion in the comments of the writers.

Insistence on the difficulties of communication and the danger of the long " sack " running to the Marne is really severe criticism of the Hindenburg-Ludendorff plans.

The Situation on the Marne Battlefront



The dotted area indicates the new ground won by the Allies, as reported in official reports and unofficial dispatches up to a late hour last night. The latest advices, a message from THE TIMES correspondent with the American army, shows that on their left flank the Allies have pushed forward further than is portrayed on the map in the region southwest of Fère. Here Sergy has been occupied by the American troops, who are established in force on hills two miles north of the Ourcq.

The vertical shading marks the gains of the allied troops as reported in Saturdays dispatches, while the horizontal shading shows the area rewon previously from the Germans since Foch's counteroffensive began.

SAY HINDENBURG IS WELL.

Germans Issue Official Denial of Field Marshal's Illness.

AMSTERDAM, July 28.—An official communication received here from German Main Headquarters denies the recent rumors concerning Field Marshal von Hindenburg's health.

The communication says Hindenburg's health is excellent.

COAL OUTPUT INCREASED.

But Year's Production Is Still Far Behind Requirements.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Production of bituminous coal during the week ended July 20, amounted to 12,950,000 net tons, the largest weekly production of the coal year, with one exception, the Fuel Administration today announced. The amount mined during the week was 15.3 per cent. greater than the tonnage produced during the corresponding week of 1917.

The production for the coal year, however, is 8,912,500 tons behind the requirements set by the Fuel Administration.

FAMINE MENACES RUMANIAN PEOPLE

Farms, Great and Small, Throughout Country Have Been Ravaged by Drought.

CENSORSHIP ON NEWS.

Newspapers Not Allowed to be Sent Out of the Country—Government Plans Reforms.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, July 26.—From authorized sources it is reported that the situation in Rumania is desperate. The harvest is so poor that there is serious fear of a famine. Farms, great and small, have been completely ravaged by drought. In every 100 hectares, about 250 acres, fifteen are producing something; the remainder of the land is useless.

Rumanian papers are not allowed to be sent out of the country, even to territory of the Central Powers. A rigorous censorship by German officers very severely controls the Rumanian Government.

Minister for Foreign Affairs Arion declared in an interview that the Rumanian Government would grant parliamentary reforms, and would have to decide upon general amnesty and legislation for Jews, and would then continue with the reforms until the convocation of the Constituent Assembly, especially the expropriation of landlords, in order to give land to the peasants. Referring to the Jewish question, the Minister declared that the Government would grant rights to the Jews in accordance with the peace treaty, and even more fully, and would completely abolish Article 7 of the Rumanian Constitution, which lays it down that Jews in Rumania are aliens, and that naturalization is only possible for them individually.

EXPECT STAND ON VESLE.

Paris Papers Say Allied Troops Are Overwhelming the Germans.

PARIS, July 28.—" Undoubtedly the boches do not intend to make a stand at Fère-en-Tardenois," says the Echo de Paris, " but are retreating far beyond that town. A compilation of the results of yesterday show that twenty villages and very important forests have been recaptured by us. It is believed that the Germans will make a stand along the Vesle River."

Le Journal says:

" We are dogging the enemy's steps, rendering his retreat extremely painful. Our cavalry has reached far beyond the points officially mentioned. We are two kilometers from Fère-en-Tardenois, which is threatened on both sides. Our aviators are co-operating in the pursuit and are increasing the severe losses of the enemy. It is now possible to reestablish the famous Paris-Châlons line in the sector between Château-Thierry and Châlons.

The Petit Parisien says:

" We have advanced with magnificent speed nearly eight kilometers along a front of forty kilometers. Our troops everywhere are overwhelming the enemy."

Other newspapers declare that a considerable amount of booty and prisoners have been captured.

Premier Clémenceau spent yesterday afternoon at the front witnessing the French advance.

Premier Clemenceau at the front on Saturday decorated with aiguillettes the 33d Colonial Regiment for its share in keeping the Germans from Epernay. The Premier also visited the villages north of the Marne which were recaptured on Monday, and watched the American and French troops going into action.

SCHINASI BROS.
NATURAL
The Original Egyptian Cigarettes
TWENTY CENTS
For a Quarter of a Century made in the quality way—not equalled at any price

Investing *vs.* Spending In Advertising

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FEDERAL
ADVERTISING AGENCY, INC.
6 East Thirty-ninth Street New York
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Consultation without charge or obligation

The Kolynos "Parley Voo" Booklet

Sent Free for the Use of Soldiers

The Kolynos Company is doing its "bit" in every possible way.

Kolynos Dental Cream is helping soldiers and sailors to maintain perfect mouth hygiene, essential to military efficiency.

Its refreshing, cooling effect, on long and dusty marches—its grateful sensation of cleanliness at the end of a day's scrimmage, have been the subject of many letters received from officers and men at the front.

Letters from Dental Surgeons at the base hospitals tell of the invaluable aid Kolynos renders in their successful treatment of mouth and jaw wounds.

Now an opportunity for another service presents itself—the issuing of this "PARLEY VOO" booklet, already distributed to, and the daily companion of *nearly a million men in the National Army.*

For the time being—so long as the government must conserve materials—it takes the place of the sample tube of Kolynos formerly issued.

We are very glad to be able to send it free.

Brush Up Your French As Well As Your Teeth

230 West 39th Street.
Kolynos,
New Haven, Conn.
Dear Sirs:
I've been using your tooth paste for some time. If your Parley Voo book is as good, I should like one. Will you send me one?
Yours truly,
* * * * * * * *

From Chief Army Inspector, U.S.A.,
To Kolynos Co., New Haven, Conn.
Gentlemen:
Will you please forward one of your Parley Voo booklets to Lieutenant Wilson S. Keller, Company K, 16th U. S. Infantry, A.E.F., France, and oblige,
* * * * * * * *
Chief Army Inspector, U.S.A.

Dear Sirs:
I shall be pleased to have you forward to me at 45 Wall Street, New York City, a copy of your booklet, "Parley Voo." Your dental cream needs no introduction in my home as we have been using it for five or six years. Thanking you for your courtesy, I remain,
Yours respectfully,
* * * * * * * *

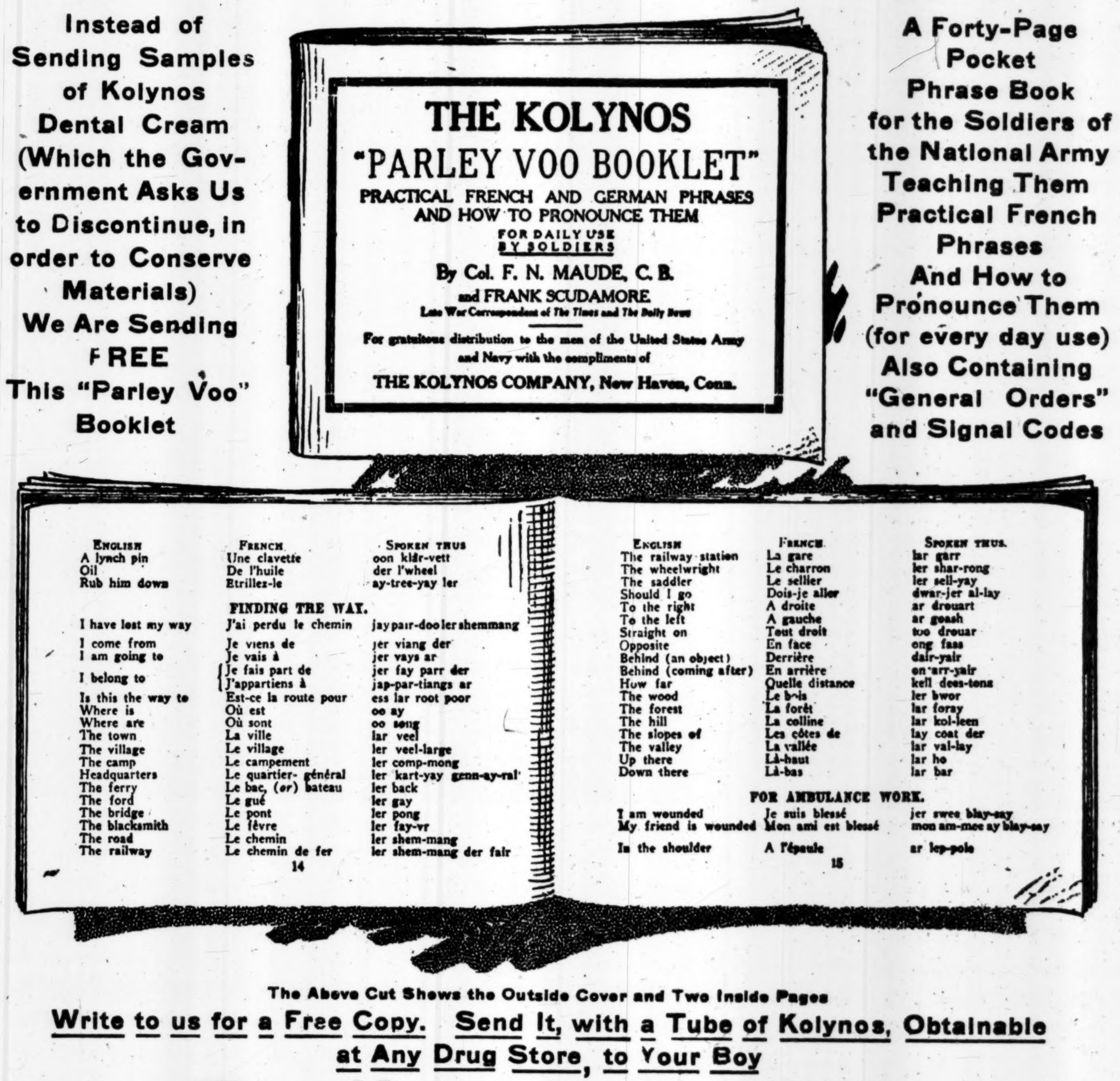
The Kolynos Company, Camp Library,
New Haven, Conn. Camp Jackson.
Gentlemen:
Thank you heartily for assenting to our wish for 1,000 more copies of the Parley Voo booklet, for distribution to soldiers. You may be interested to know that one of the most interesting pages to the men is the one containing General Orders.
* * * * * * * *
Camp Librarian.

Gentlemen:
I have been a user of Kolynos for several years and because of this fact I am of the firm opinion that my teeth are in such shape that when I go across next month I need not be ashamed to smile at every pretty French girl I see—but ye gods! what good are teeth if I can't pronounce their tongue. Please listen to this S. O. S. call and send me one of your Parley Voo booklets. No, send me two—one for a friend in the Navy. Thanks!
* * * * * * * *
Red Cross.

Gentlemen:
Yesterday I was given a little booklet issued by your company and called the Kolynos Parley Voo booklet. It contains a world of information useful to a marine and as we have several hundred recruits training here, I would appreciate it if you could send me some additional copies of the booklet. We can use as many as you would care to send, as we have at the present time over four hundred men in our training camp, and if you will send the booklets by parcel post collect, I will be more than glad to pay the charges personally. Possibly you have distributed your entire supply, but if such is the case, then please accept my thanks for the copy I now have anyway.
* * * * * * * *
Recruit Depot, U. S. M.,
Philadelphia.

Instead of Sending Samples of Kolynos Dental Cream (Which the Government Asks Us to Discontinue, in order to Conserve Materials) We Are Sending FREE This "Parley Voo" Booklet

A Forty-Page Pocket Phrase Book for the Soldiers of the National Army Teaching Them Practical French Phrases And How to Pronounce Them (for every day use) Also Containing "General Orders" and Signal Codes



THE KOLYNOS
"PARLEY VOO BOOKLET"
PRACTICAL FRENCH AND GERMAN PHRASES AND HOW TO PRONOUNCE THEM
FOR DAILY USE BY SOLDIERS
By Col. F. N. MAUDE, C.B.
and FRANK SCUDAMORE
Late War Correspondent of The Times and The Daily News
For gratuitous distribution to the men of the United States Army and Navy with the compliments of
THE KOLYNOS COMPANY, New Haven, Conn.

ENGLISH	FRENCH	SPOKEN THUS
A lynch pin	Une clavette	oon klăr-vett
Oil	De l'huile	der l'wheel
Rub him down	Etrillez-le	ay-tree-yay ler
	FINDING THE WAY.	
I have lost my way	J'ai perdu le chemin	jay pair-doo ler shemmang
I come from	Je viens de	jer viang der
I am going to	Je vais à	jer vays ar
I belong to	Je fais part de J'appartiens à	jer fay parr der jap-par-tiangs ar
Is this the way to	Est-ce la route pour	ess lar root poor
Where is	Où est	oo ay
Where are	Où sont	oo song
The town	La ville	lar veel
The village	Le village	ler veel-large
The camp	Le campement	ler comp-mong
Headquarters	Le quartier-général	ler kart-yay genn-ay-ral
The ferry	Le bac, (*or*) bateau	ler back
The ford	Le gué	ler gay
The bridge	Le pont	ler pong
The blacksmith	Le fèvre	ler fay-vr
The road	Le chemin	ler shem-mang
The railway	Le chemin de fer	ler shem-mang der fair

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ENGLISH	FRENCH	SPOKEN THUS
The railway station	La gare	lar garr
The wheelwright	Le charron	ler shar-rong
The saddler	Le sellier	ler sell-yay
Should I go	Dois-je aller	dwar-jer al-lay
To the right	A droite	ar drouart
To the left	A gauche	ar goash
Straight on	Tout droit	too drouar
Opposite	En face	ong fass
Behind (an object)	Derrière	dair-yair
Behind (coming after)	En arrière	on arr-yair
How far	Quelle distance	kell dees-tong
The wood	Le bois	ler bwor
The forest	La forêt	lar foray
The hill	La colline	lar kol-leen
The slopes of	Les côtes de	lay coat der
The valley	La vallée	lar val-lay
Up there	Là-haut	lar ho
Down there	Là-bas	lar bar
	FOR AMBULANCE WORK.	
I am wounded	Je suis blessé	jer swee blay-say
My friend is wounded	Mon ami est blessé	mon am-mee ay blay-say
In the shoulder	A l'épaule	ar lep-pole

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The Above Cut Shows the Outside Cover and Two Inside Pages

Write to us for a Free Copy. Send It, with a Tube of Kolynos, Obtainable at Any Drug Store, to Your Boy

The Kolynos Company
New Haven, Conn.
U. S. A.

Gentlemen:
I saw your ad in Friday's "Times." I surely would like one of your books for my son in France. He uses your paste and has beautiful teeth. In fact we all use it and it is the finest I ever used. We would not use any other. I would go without if I could not get Kolynos. It is the same with my son.
Mrs. * * * * *

Gentlemen:
In your advertisements you mention the Parley Voo booklet. Since I am interested in the teaching of French, will you kindly send me one of the booklets.
* * * * * * * *

Gentlemen:
Our supply of your Parley Voo booklets which you so kindly sent to us some time ago is at present entirely exhausted, and I am writing to learn whether you could send us about 5,000 more. The books take very well with the men of this district, and I feel sure that they will all be used to the best of advantage.
* * * * * * * *
National War Work Council.

Next to Kolynos in Usefulness to the Soldier

Dear Sirs:
I beg to thank you for the copies of the Parley Voo booklet sent to me for distribution among the sailors and marines. They are much appreciated, and I shall be glad to have about 200 more copies.
Yours faithfully,
* * * * * * * *
Educational Aide.

Gentlemen:
Your ad about Parley Voo booklets in New York "Times" noted. I have no boy in the army, but my husband, who is a dentist, is working on many boys these days getting them ready for army and navy, and I would like to buy some of your booklets to give them. I enclose check for $1.00 and ask that you send me some for that amount.
Yours truly,
MRS. * * * * *

Gentlemen:
Please send me a few more of those booklets containing French and English phrases, copy of which you so kindly sent me some time ago. I sent the copy I received to my friend who is in service, now in France, and he appreciated it very much. I would like to send a few more out to other soldier friends. I always use your tooth-paste and will gladly recommend it to my friends, as I like it very much. I am enclosing stamps to cover postage.
Very truly yours,
MISS * * * * *

Gentlemen:
Noted your advertisement in the paper last week. May I kindly request that you forward me two of your booklets to send across? I have been using your Kolynos for the past several years—in fact always buy a half dozen at a time.
* * * * * * * *

Gentlemen:
Please send me two copies of your book of French and English terms, which will be of great assistance in mastering the French phrases. I am an enlisted man, stationed at the above plant, and do not know at what date I may have to apply my study of your valuable book to practical use. If possible I wish you would forward a copy to me for a comrade in the same outfit. Thanking you in advance.
* * * * * * * *

Gentlemen:
I have just heard from my two boys in the Navy, informing me that they received the Parley Voo booklets, and use them constantly. Especially pleased are they over the page relating to the Semaphore alphabet which they undoubtedly review. Many thanks.
* * * * * * * *

Dear Sirs:
Is it asking too much to have you send me two of your Parley Voo booklets as advertised in the "Times" of yesterday? Would like one for myself (being a nurse), and one for my brother in France. My dentist recommended your paste to me a few years ago, and have been using it since and think it the best on the market at the present time.
MISS * * * * *

O. H. KAHN REVIEWS CONDITIONS ABROAD

Finds Britain Mighty, France Splendid, and American Soldiers Magnificent in War.

SPAIN FOR THE SPANIARDS

Army's Only Complaint Against the Uniform—Making History That Will Live.

Otto H. Kahn of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. has just returned from an extended trip abroad. While in Europe Mr. Kahn had long interviews with the King of Spain, Prime Minister Lloyd George, and the Prime Minister of Spain, as well as statesmen and Generals at the head of the activities of all of the important allies.

In response to requests for his impressions of conditions in Europe, Mr. Kahn today made the following statement:

"I have been to England and Spain and all through France, where, thanks to the courtesy of General Pershing, I visited the American front and all the American bases and principal lines of communication. I had occasion to talk with many of the leading personages in England, France, and Spain.

"I was immensely impressed by the spirit of Great Britain and the magnitude and efficiency in all directions of her war effort, which has not, perhaps, been generally appreciated as yet at its full value.

"As a business man, I was naturally able to realize best their organization for the business side of war. They have drafted their best business brains everywhere into the service of the Government. Their supply, transportation, manufacturing, and salvage systems, for instance, are marvels of business organization.

"Andrew Weir, Director General of Supplies, and, among other things, in charge of the army salvage system, was good enough to show and explain to me his methods of operation. He told me that in the space of three years he will have saved to the nation through salvage, or, rather, in effect created for the nation, $500,000,000 out of things which formerly went into the scrap heap.

"Our army is engaged in similar work, though it has not yet, of course, attained the magnitude of the British. If we find ways of applying after the war systematically in civil life the lessons now being learned as to the use and value of materials heretofore considered absolute waste, the possibility of the creation of wealth by that means in our country almost staggers the imagination.

"The desire of Great Britain to do everything possible for our boys over there and to make of the present comradeship in arms a lasting, deep and cordial friendship between the two nations is strikingly manifest throughout the land, from the highest to the lowest. I believe the importance of meeting them in the same spirit, sincerely, wholeheartedly, and without reservation, cannot be overestimated.

"Whatever betide, the world will be safe for peace, humanity and liberty as long as America and Great Britain, understanding and trusting one another, stand on guard. The world will not be safe otherwise for any length of time. If she should be given the opportunity once more, Germany, by subtle and open means, may be expected to try again to sow the seeds of dissension between America and England after the war, as she did for so many years before the war.

France, the Superb.

"France is superb beyond words. I happened to be in Paris during the two weeks beginning May 27, when the Germans broke through at the Chemin des Dames and came within about forty miles of Paris, when there was a long-range bombardment of Paris almost daily and air raids practically every night. Yet life and business in Paris went on as before; there was not the slightest evidence of excitement, let alone fear. A good many men sent their womenfolk and children away; other measures of prudence were taken to guard against contingencies, but there was absolute calm and sangfroid.

"It was only the outburst of enthusiasm at the magnificent fighting and far-reaching success early last June of the Americans hurriedly thrown into the battle in the neighborhood of Château-Thierry which showed how great had been the strain, how tense the nerves underneath the outer calm. It is a soul-stirring story—the story of that relatively small American force rushing forward at a very critical moment and turning the title by throwing itself upon the enemy with irresistible dash and bravery. When the full account of the war comes to be written it will, I believe, be found that that action, in its psychological and strategic consequences, was among its determining events.

"What the men—and the women, too—of France have done of heroism, and resolutely and uncomplainingly borne of sacrifice these last four years forms one of the very noblest chapters in the world's history. The entire civilized world owes a debt to France which it can never repay. She has, indeed, become the sacred soil of humanity.

"It is touching to observe on every hand the affection and gratitude of the French people toward America. In France, as well as in England, there is the most warm-hearted and admiring recognition of the idealism and unselfishness of America's aims and attitude under President Wilson's leadership. And their admiration for the valor, the fighting capacities, and the conduct of our troops knows no bounds.

"It was interesting and significant to notice how universally the French look to us for commercial co-operation after the war. Through our army's constructive activities they have seen at work on their own soil a race in which tradition, surroundings, and the principles and methods of personal initiative and individual enterprise have developed daring, resourcefulness, self-reliance, adaptability, and short-cut methods. They want us to join our qualities with their qualities and their opportunities.

Opportunities in France.

"And, strange as it may seem in so old a country, France offers many and great commercial opportunities quite apart from the work of reconstruction. Moreover, their colonies are an empire of immense resources and vast potential wealth.

"It is to be hoped that the paternalistic control of enterprise and industry, which is a necessary measure in war time, will not be permitted in our country to grow into a permanent feature of our governmental system, and that as soon as possible the fetters now placed upon private initiative and personal incentive will be removed and the genius of American individual enterprise set free again, with due regard, be it understood, for the welfare and opportunities of the masses of the people and for the duty of the State to protect those least able to protect themselves and to prevent exploitation or oppression, undue privilege, and unfair practices.

"At a time when the unprecedented upheaval of the war has led to a good deal of turgid thought and well-meant, though shallow, sentiment, finding expression in crude socialistic preachings and proposals in other countries, including our own, the French people, with the proverbial lucidity of their mental processes and their clear recognition of the realities of things, are turning in the direction of fostering and stimulating personal effort and enterprise and private initiative after the war. They have tried bureaucratic régime and governmental centralization for many years, and, on the whole, their expressions indicate that they see little reason to be particularly gratified with the results of that system.

"As to Spain, although German intrigue, unscrupulous plotting and propaganda are rampant, the widely prevalent impression that her people are predominantly pro-German is erroneous. Spain is neutral and means to remain out of the war, but I am convinced that her sympathies, on the whole, are more pro-ally than otherwise and can be made still more so.

"The developments incident to the war have greatly strengthened, together with the economic position and prosperity, the national consciousness of Spain. Their policy is Spain for the Spaniards. They don't intend after the war to be the tail to the kite of any nation or group of nations.

Spain Friendly to Us.

"The prevailing sentiment is friendly to America, and I am convinced that with understanding, tact, and sympathy toward Spain, coupled with a reasonably liberal policy in furnishing her the raw materials and other things she needs from us, we can obtain everything from her which we have a right to expect from a friendly disposed neutral.

"Several plans are under contemplation for closer and more active relationship between America and Spain after the war, which is greatly to be welcomed from the point of view of both people.

"The Germans are leaving no stone unturned to secure for their industries and commerce after the war an advantageous, influential and permanent footing in Spain, which country, owing to its geographic and economic situation, bids fair to be an important field of activity. It is to be hoped that we shall not delay too long in laying at least the ground work for the adequate assertion of American enterprise in Spain. The country offers a number of commercial opportunities and great natural advantages, apart from being replete with beauty and interest.

"I cannot find words to express the depth and intensity of my admiration for the spirit, the morale and the achievements of the American Army. It is difficult to speak of our boys and their leaders without using language which may sound rhapsodical, and which yet is no more than the bald and sober truth. I met a great many officers and men on the boat going over to Europe, at our army bases, along the lines of communication and at the front.

"Everywhere I found the same simple and unostentatious, yet grim and iron determination to hold life cheap for the honor and glory and safety of America; everywhere the same modest, sympathetic and soldierly bearing, and keen and quick-witted adaptability; everywhere the same note of splendid and eager courage, of willing discipline and service, of uncomplaining endurance under hardships and discomforts, of buoyant good nature and humor, of clean and kindly thought and feeling.

"There is grateful acknowledgment in the army of many things admirably done for the welfare of the men. And there is universal thankfulness that, as far as it is humanly possible to prevent it, the home authorities have not permitted politics to touch the army, and that merit is sought for, recognized and rewarded.

Condemn American Uniform.

"I did not hear a single real complaint except on one minor score—and on that the complaint is almost unanimous—namely, the stiff color and general inappropriateness and discomfort of our army uniform, which, by the universal verdict of our own men and of those of other nations, is both the least well-appearing and the least practical of all uniforms. There is also some grumbling about the dilatoriness in making payment to soldiers, and about the slowness with which mail is handled—the latter a really serious grievance, for prompt and frequent communications from and with home is of great importance to the morale of the army.

"In addition to the magnificent record our army has already made as a fighting force, and the promise, amply warranted, of further great achievement, the capacity which our West Pointers in command of the great army bases have demonstrated for far-sighted, broad-visioned, boldly-conceived planning, for constructive work and for efficient business organization is nothing short of marvelous.

"I am pretty familiar with big organization work, but I have seen nothing which impressed me more, and very few things, indeed, which impressed me as much, as the work planned, executed, and administered at the harbors, at our bases, and along our line of supplies by that great chief, General Pershing, and the officers whom he has placed in direct charge. Nor have I met any wiser or better posted or more hard-working men than those at the head of special departments of the army with whom I had occasion to come into contact.

"And from what I have seen elsewhere the same spirit of devoted and unselfish service and of intense, unsparing, ceaseless effort pervades the navy.

"An immense debt of gratitude and recognition is due from the nation to its defenders. They have won golden opinions wherever they have been in Europe, they have been a revelation to other nations, they have shed lustre upon the name of America.

"No American can see what our army and navy are doing in Europe in the way of fighting, of planning, constructing, administering, no one can see their morale, spirit, and behavior without being deeply thrilled with pride and gratitude.

"No American can come in touch with the affectionate admiration, with the trust and faith of the allied nations toward our country without feeling even more profoundly and reverently than before the high privilege of being an American citizen, and without being stirred by a solemn sense of the obligation to do whatever he individually may be capable of doing, to prove himself a worthy servant of the Great Republic in war as well as in peace, and an earnest and sincere helper, however modestly and humbly, toward the realization of her high ideals and lofty mission."

The War Situation

By THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The news of the last two days has given us for the first time a clear idea of what has been going on behind the German lines since the army retreated behind the Marne. It was commented upon several days ago that the German line from Verneuil on the Marne eastward toward Rheims was standing fast, while that on the west was giving ground steadily. This, as events now prove, was not due to any uncertainty in the minds of the German high command as to what course they were going to take.

From the moment the French blow fell south of Soissons the danger became apparent and the German plans were made for a withdrawal. These plans included the following features: The line from Verneuil to Rheims was to stand fast. This would not be a particularly difficult matter. The German strength was already concentrated here, so that it could meet on even terms any force which Foch could send against it. Moreover, the only part of this front which was at all dangerous (the great curve where the line left the Marne and turned northward towards the Aisne) was guarded by a tangled, wooded country, altogether favorable to the defense and in every way unattractive for an offensive.

It was reasonably certain that no attack would be delivered on this front. On this section, therefore, as a pivot the retreat was to be based. Ample time had to be provided for the removal of guns and stores. As Germany had planned and had in process an offensive in just this territory, there was naturally a mass of material in the salient, the accumulation of which had taken considerable time. The removal would also be a time-consuming operation, particularly the movement of artillery. Therefore delay in the retreat had to be effected. The Germans therefore have been fighting a delaying action while the guns and material could either be got out or destroyed.

Again, the weak points in the German line were the sides of the salient. There was little danger in the apex being badly bent. But if the sides should cave in, disaster would at once be upon them. Therefore, holding on to a section of the line which they rightly thought was impregnable, or at least not inviting attack, and delaying the operation as much as possible, so as to remove material, the Germans had planned their retreat.

Giving way in the centre slowly, their surplus men that were created through this shortening of the line were drawn in toward the flanks to reinforce and stiffen them. By thus bolstering up the dangerous points and keeping just enough pressure against the Allies, they hoped to make their retreat in a succession of carefully planned steps, none of which would be so long as to involve the troops in a panic.

As far as we can judge now, this has all been done with reasonable success. Most of their material having been removed, the Germans are now withdrawing on the entire Marne front toward the Vesle River. They are making apparently a stand at the Ourcq, but we may be assured that this is only temporary, as the French reported last night that their forces were already on the north bank. The Ourcq, however, is not a material obstacle, being narrow and shallow and for the most part with gently tapering banks. It is in no sense an adequate obstacle calculated to hinder the advance materially.

The problem still remaining is much the same as that which has already been solved. As the centre falls back, the flanks will be automatically drawn in, so that any likelihood of a German calamity such as that which was indicated by dispatches last week no longer exists.

The Allies will do them considerable damage. That is practically certain. The supplies which it took fully a month to accumulate for the last offensive cannot be removed overnight. Much of these will either fall into the hands of the Allies or will have to be destroyed. Many guns, too, may be placed in exactly the same category. This latter will be particularly true in the last stages of the retreat. Also a great many prisoners will, of course, be picked up. But that there will be any great capture does not seem possible.

There is a single chance. If the Allies are able to hurry the retreat beyond the point calculated upon by the German high command and so break through the rearguard defense, trouble for the Germans will follow.

Another point where trouble might be found is along the line from Soissons south to the Ourcq. This section of the line has not been mentioned in the official reports of the fighting at all. Presumably it is standing fast. But the French advance to Fère-en-Tardenois has completely outflanked this line and has created a dangerous right angle at the point where the Soissons-Château-Thierry highway crosses the Ourcq.

The net results at present seem to be, however, that the Germans had a difficult problem to solve and have solved it. How well this was done remains to be seen.

LONDON EXPECTING NEW DRIVE IN ITALY

Reported Transfer of Six German Divisions Regarded as Forecasting an Attack.

WAR MAY BE SETTLED THERE

Americans in British Capital Urge That Italy Be Backed to the Limit—May Get More Food.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 28.—There is a lot of unofficial talk knocking about as to the possibility of a new German-Austrian offensive in Italy as a means of escape from the present unpleasant dilemma in France. The reported movement of six German divisions from France to Italy would indicate serious designs. There have always been people who prophesied that the war would be settled in Italy.

"The history of Sherman's march to the sea may be repeated there," said a prominent American at the Officers' Club.

In all discussions Italy comes in for golden opinions nowadays. Americans here are strong for backing her to the limit both militarily and economically. I am informed that she has not fared altogether well from our larder, but perhaps things will change for the better after Mr. Hoover's visit.

Officers drifting in from the great battle bring the same story. It is getting to be an old tune, but to the ears of Americans here it loses none of its musical quality by repetition. Those who, like the writer, were here at the time of the sinking of the Lusitania experience rare delight in witnessing now Europe's change of heart toward America. They can't get used to our being not only so big and rich, but being able to put the best quality of fighters in line. And they are a little surprised how modestly we take it. I have not heard a single man in American uniform speak otherwise than quietly of the Marne battle. At home the exhibition of pride is proper, but both the army and the navy here are showing admirable restraint before Europeans, though uncorking a little enthusiasm when the company is all American.

Small Tractors Do Well.

Among the reports brought back from the Marne is one that the small tractors heretofore used in a limited way by our marines in the Philippines, Porto Rico, and elsewhere performed wonderfully in the recent battles and are to be manufactured in huge numbers. They are substituted for horses, to which they are superior in nearly all respects. To mention a single item, they can work twenty-three hours out of twenty-four.

I ask every newcomer from the battle to analyze Americanism in action. A very keen officer, who was slightly wounded near Soissons, said:

"The distinguishing quality is initiative. That word is somewhat overworked, and conveys only partly my meaning. Indeed, you must be in action with these men and get the whole atmosphere to appreciate their peculiar points as compared with other soldiers. They are much less dependent than others on detailed instructions, and never want to stop at a given objective when they can push further. At the same time they are cautious and know how to take care of themselves. My lot have had more than average experience, and the conditions of this battle suited them. They creep on all fours almost as fast as an ordinary man can run, and take advantage of every blade of grass to hide. In the woods and brush they seem to have 'varmint' cunning, and the way they pick up the target of a boche hid in the foliage is quite remarkable. They have the zest of big game hunting about it. I can't say enough for the spirit and courage of these splendid fellows. For death or wounds or killing effort they have a homespun philosophy equal to the emergency. They don't like to go hungry or run out of ammunition, but nothing else 'can get their goat.'"

Surprised at New Troops.

"I have heard nothing but success and gallantry in connection with the recent American performances. Tell me the other side, if there is another side," I asked.

"Generally speaking," he said, "the correct impression has been created by the reports that have gone out. Of course there have been misadventures, but they have been minor. Those of us who are experienced with Americans in action knew just what to expect of the regulars. I confess I've been pleasantly surprised by the way the comparatively new troops have behaved."

This officer was standing in a group when a bomb fell from a Hun plane, killing five American officers and six privates and wounding many others. Probably there never before was such aerial activity as is now going on between Fère and Soissons, which may explain the temporary immunity of Paris and London.

WAR NEEDS ABSORB OUR STEEL OUTPUT

Board Prepares Further to Restrict Allotment to Less Essential Industries.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Production of American steel mills will be applied only to essential uses, under a general policy as to the use of iron and steel during the war, announced today by the War Industries Board. Manufacturers, jobbers, and retailers in iron and steel, described by the board as "now the world's most precious metal," are asked to guard distribution so that there may be no violation of the spirit of the policy. Curtailment of industries using iron and steel will be made effective, the board said, with as little disturbance to industry as war requirements will permit.

"A portion at least of the product of nearly every industry may be properly classified as a direct or indirect war requirement or essential to the civil population, but in many the percentage of nonessentiality predominates," says the board's announcement. "On the other hand, nearly every industry, including so-called war industries, have a percentage of nonessentiality in their production.

"It is the policy of the War Industries Board to take counsel with each industry, determine the extent to which it can and should as a war measure curtail its production, and particularly curtail its consumption of iron and steel, limiting its output to essential uses, as far as practicable, but without destroying or unnecessarily injuring any industry or legitimate business."

The present and constantly increasing steel requirements, the board says, of the American Government and its allies for direct and indirct war needs are so enormous as to absorb virtually all of the constantly expanding producing capacity of the country. These demands must always be met 100 per cent. and promptly.

"The result is obvious," the board's announcement adds. "There will be comparatively little iron and steel left to distribute to those industries engaged in non-war work and to consumers for application to non-war uses."

GERMANS FEAR ALLY DANGER FROM EAST

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

ership, by which China will deliver raw materials and buy Japanese wares. Why is Japan arming on land and at sea except to fight her competitor in the Pacific?"

The paper remarks that the war has made Japan a most prosperous country.

Fear German Mistake in Russia.

Events in Russia and their political and economic possibilities for Germany vie with the offensive on the western front in interest among Germans. Even the interest attached to Helfferich's appointment is due to the importance given to any question pertaining to Russia. With the Entente landing on the Murman Coast and Japanese action in Siberia coming soon, Russia no longer presents itself as a land of unlimited exploitation, as was hitherto assumed.

Moreover, the Germans are beginning to feel that they backed the wrong horse and that the Bolsheviki's days are numbered. Anxiety on all these questions is growing more apparent in the German press, and doubtless the question whether the army will again be needed in the East is preoccupying the General Staff, although the people are not allowed to realize the seriousness of these difficulties.

As the Wolff report stated, "the base upon which the tariff union with Austria and closer economic and political ties with the East are to be established is that by securing supplies of raw materials, particularly from the territories of Great Russia and the Ukraine, we may gain strength to force upon our western enemies, above all upon overseas producers of raw materials, a world-wide economic peace."

This is Germany's avowed policy in the economic sphere, and, as Bernhard recently declared, the future of the Baltic provinces is to be decided purely from the viewpoint of German interests. The idea that Central Europe will replace Germany's former overseas trade is by no means shared by practical industrialists and business men in Germany, and the Ukraine looks more hopeless each day. Revision of the Brest-Litovsk treaty is now recognized as inevitable, but well-informed circles realize that this will not solve all difficulties.

Surprised at Murman Campaign.

The Cologne Volkszeitung points out that the Entente action on the Murman coast is a serious danger for the new Russia and the Soviet Government in Moscow, although it is impossible to judge the real situation from the scant news, which is often ten to fourteen days old. The paper admits that the Entente captured the northern termini of two important railroads to Petrograd and Moscow, and says that the news that the English have occupied Kem came as a great surprise.

"Everything indicates," it says, "that a big undertaking by the Entente to make a definite stand in the North is in progress, although it is difficult to believe that the movement is directed against Russia. Why these complications? Probably the Entente is striving with every available means from the Murman coast and Archangel to bind German force, and perhaps to make a new battlefront against Germany. This would mean that Germany would be obliged to go to the rescue of the Moscow Government."

The paper says that there was recently a report that even Milukoff asked the Germans to help drive the Entente from the Murman coast and Archangel. In any case, it adds, Russia and England are at war. It continues:

"But Russia's war against England is dissimilar to our war against England. Both can be kept apart. We, in fact, have something else to do than come to the rescue of the Russians against England, as long as no vital German interest is endangered. German force can be better used elsewhere against England."

The paper says that the question might be looked upon differently if not only help were asked by the Russians, but guarantees were given in exchange, but these are not even mentioned. In any case the situation is menacing for Russia, it thinks, although it is no business of Germany and she will do well not to be drawn in. The Archangel and Murman Soviets are apparently in England's hands.

"A fight between Moscow and the new State is in progress," the paper asserts. "It is impossible to tell what will develop, and it is advisable for Germany to remain passive under any circumstances."

Sees American Interest in Czechs.

Commenting on the news of Japan's impending intervention in Siberia, the Vorwärts says:

"The Czechoslovaks are quite specially America's affair. Special help is to be organized for them, and a large number of Czechoslovak elements which belong to the American people will be looked upon as a reservoir from which the Siberian Czech corps will draw new men.

"Reuter's report that Japan will support this corps, which is in reality an American force, no longer conceals the fact that America is the whole soul of intervention against the Bolshevist power. Japan only undertakes a military addition.

"Japan's policy as an Entente ally has hitherto been to avoid duties which would hamper her power. This accounts for Japan's effort to avoid the danger of getting involved in an intricate, far-reaching adventure in Siberia with subsequent unforeseen consequences, as England and France wished. It is apparent that Japan has not even forgotten this policy now."

CO-OPERATE IN ORDER TO EAT.

Petrograd "Bourgeoisie" Thus Manage to Get One Scant Meal a Day.

PETROGRAD, June 11, (Associated Press.)—An indication of the straits to which former well-to-do inhabitants of Petrograd have been brought by the scarcity of food is the formation of a co-operative society to conduct a restaurant. Here the "intelligentsia," or former bourgeoisie, do their own cooking and waiting on the table. A person who proves himself a former "bourgeois" and is needy, may, if he surrenders all his food cards except that for bread, thus taking his chances of getting any other meals, obtain one meal a day for 2½ rubles a meal. This consists of thin soup and a meat stew.

In the better class restaurants, which in some way manage to get food, dinner costs 40 rubles. The meal generally consists of about two gills of thin soup, a bit of fish, (the most plentiful food in Petrograd,) a thin quail-like bird, a bit of bread the size of a postage stamp, a few thimblefuls of a sweet, gluey substance, and coffee without milk. This is the best to be had in the city.

CZECH LEADER ASKS AID.

Urges Quick Action—Japanese General Arrives at Vladivostok.

LONDON, Monday, July 29.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Vladivostok under date of July 25, says that Major Gen. Nakachima has arrived there to act as Japan's military representative. General Nakachima was head of the Japanese mission to Russian Headquarters.

The correspondent quotes General Dieterichs, commander of the Czechoslovak forces, as saying in an interview that it was important that the Allies take a quick decision regarding Russia and not waste time in hesitation. General Dieterichs declared that only a large allied army could encourage the patriotic elements of Russia to exert themselves to paralyze German influence and prevent Germany from recruiting Russians for future armies.

General Dieterichs, according to the correspondent, appealed for artillery, bridging materials, and engineering appliances. The correspondent emphasizes the importance of the Allies rushing troops westward to assist the Czechs without delay, and says that in October the weather will be against campaigning. He adds, that the Bolsheviki and Germans in Eastern Siberia are preparing a last desperate defence. They have 100 guns and stocks of poison gas, and are forcibly mobilizing youths in towns controlled by the Bolsheviki.

VIENNA PAPERS BELLICOSE.

Editorials Semi-Officially Circulated as Fifth War Year Opens.

AMSTERDAM, July 28.—The semi-official Vienna News Agency today carried in its telegraph report carefully selected newspaper editorials on the beginning of the fifth year of the war. All the editorials are in a bellicose vein, which, it is believed here, does not reflect the unanimous opinion of the Austro-Hungarian peoples.

One newspaper, the name of which was dropped out in transmission, says President Wilson is the principal enemy of peace at the present moment. The newspaper professes horror at the treatment of pacifists in the United States, and says the peace question now truly has become an American question.

The Fremden-Blatt and the Vienna Allgemeine Zeitung are cited as giving their familiar arguments that the guilt for the war is not on the side of the Central Powers, that Austria-Hungary is fighting for existence, and that until the Entente Powers abandon their designs for the dismemberment of the monarchy the war must continue.

These newspapers say that the results achieved in the four years of war may be regarded with satisfaction, and that the fifth year of the war is entered upon with full confidence.

It is considered in high circles here that how far this confidence is merited will be shown presently when the taxation machine is set to work to obtain more money from the burdened population. It is pointed out that with a deficit in the estimates for the fiscal year of 1919 of 19,466,000,000 crowns and a war debt of 63,000,000,000 crowns, which requires the payment of 93 crowns annually for every man, woman, and child in the monarchy, the future is far from rosy.

Added o this is the note circulation of 24,000,000,000 crowns, or more than ten times that of pre-war days.

When the Finance Minister, in his budget statement, appealed for means to stem this dangerous torrent of paper currency an interruption came from the Chamber, reminding the Minister that Parliament had not had a voice in the affairs of the country in the last four months.

The subsequent hurried passing by a majority of nineteen of the provisional estimates for the next six months just prior to the House going into Summer recess brought only temporary relief. The majority was secured only because part of the Czechs were persuaded to abstain from voting. Otherwise the estimates would have been rejected and the new Premier, Baron von Hussarek, would have resigned three days after assuming office, it is said.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS MEET.

More Changes Forecast in Party Already Split Seriously.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 28.—The Congress of the French National Socialist Party, which began here today, promises to bring about some striking modifications in the entire party. The whole organization of the French Socialists is today in an extraordinarily complicated position.

Three years ago the party consisted of several sections. There were the Majoritaires, who may be described as the patriotic section of the party. These form the Socialist right wing. Then came the remains of the old Majoritaires, led by Renaudel, editor of Humanity, the official Socialist paper, founded by Jaures.

There were also the Centrists, Unitaires or Unamists, to give them their past, present, and proposed future names, headed by Sembat and Cachin, who placed the country before all else and rallied wholeheartedly to the support of France. The Minoritaires, a smaller but still numerous section, were infected seriously with internationalism and left no stone unturned to force the French Government to permit them to enter into negotiations with German and other enemy Socialists.

Today there are at least five distinct parties in the Socialist camp, all to a great extent mutually antagonistic. The most important section, although not the most numerous, is the newly formed party headed by Compere Morel and Albert Thomas, whose doctrine may be gathered from the fact that they are derisively baptized superpatriots by the rest.

PARIS, July 28.—The Executive Committee of the Radical Socialist Party today passed a resolution praising the victorious troops of the allied armies. The resolution especially felicitated the "young American army" for its "glorious beginning."

REDS LOSE AMUR FLEET.

Horvath Captures Five Steamers in River Battle.

HARBIN, July 26, (Associated Press.)—In view of Bolshevist activities on the Amur River, Lieut. Gen. Horvath, the anti-Bolshevist leader, has organized a river patrol which recently engaged and defeated ten Bolshevist craft near the mouth of the Sungari River. The patrol captured an armored steamer, two trading steamers, two police steamers, and a launch.

General Horvath's forces are increasing and are co-operating with the Czechs, who are receiving support from sections of the people formerly unfriendly toward them.

Four armored cars of the forces of General Semenoff, also an anti-Bolshevist leader, are reported to have departed from Manchuria in an easterly direction, followed by a special train filled with officers endeavoring to persuade the occupants to return with the cars.

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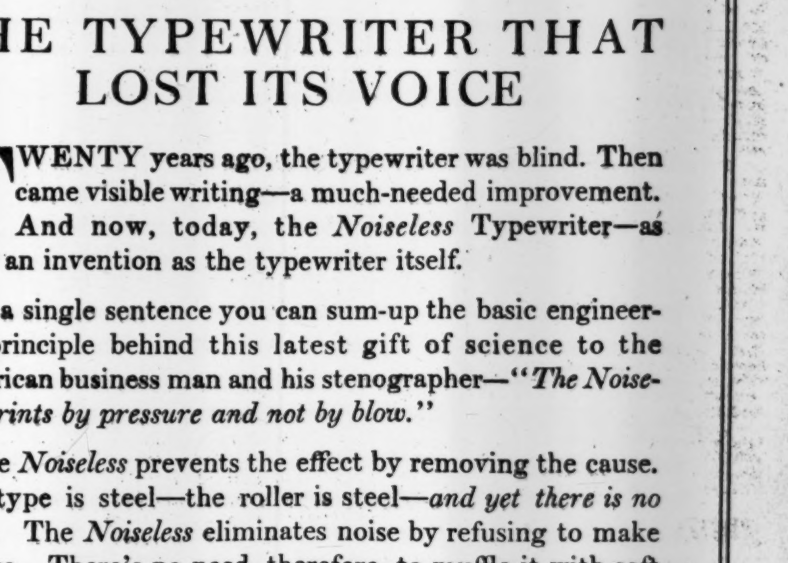
Facts on the War.
Current History Magazine presents monthly the actual facts on the war. It presents the data from which future historians will study the struggle. The August issue contains 60 articles, 45 cartoons, and many charts, maps and diagrams. At all news stands August 1. 25c a copy, $3.00 a year.—Adv.



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ALLIES' FOOD CRISIS IS NOW PASSED

Situation Saved by Patriotism and Self-Abnegation of the American People.

WHEAT PLEDGE CANCELED

Hoover Lifts Restriction on Hotels and Restaurants—Sugar Supply Now Causes Concern.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Herbert Hoover, the Food Administrator, has sent a cablegram from London releasing the hotels, restaurants, and the dining-car services of the country from their voluntary pledge to use no wheat until the present harvest. The release is effective Aug. 1. After that time the public eating places will be required only to comply with the Food Administration's baking regulations and to serve "Victory" bread.

In his cable Mr. Hoover said that the allied cause had been saved by the conservation measures which were adopted, and that the chief concern now, so far as the wheat situation was involved, was to build up reserves, in America and abroad, out of America's bumper crop, which would make impossible the danger of famine conditions in the future. He believes this can be done without the drastic restrictions which were accepted by the hotels and public eating places. His cable contained this statement:

"In releasing the hotels, restaurants, clubs, and dining cars from their voluntary pledge not to use wheat in any form until the new harvest, I wish to congratulate them on the patriotic example they set and thank them for the large savings made. The echo of their service has been heard in Europe, and has pointed the way of democracy—the most service of those who have the most to give.

"It has been a personal inspiration to me to have the continued help, so freely given, of all the men and women who put through the 'no wheat' campaign which helped us to provide for the necessities of the Allies in spite of our short crop.

To Build Up Great Reserves.

"I have confidence that the same spirit will enable us to build up the great reserve of wheat and other foods needed to provide against future crop failure and to assist the allied nations in putting through the great offensive that must win the war."

Before Mr. Hoover went to Europe to consult with the Food Controllers of the allied nations he predicted that it would soon be possible to raise the 'no wheat' restriction, but emphasized the fact that there must be no waste of foodstuffs or any relaxation on the part of the consumers of the self-imposed consorship they had placed upon their tables.

Mr. Hoover was convinced that by careful and sane conservation measures a sufficient surplus could be built up out of the bumper wheat crop which is now beginning to come in, and the other large supplies of foods which are promised, to end Germany's last hope that any of the nations which are fighting against her would again be embarrassed because of the lack of sufficient food. He had hoped to put an end, for all time, to the danger of a situation which would call for long bread lines in any city of the allied nations.

At present the sugar supply is the one which has given cause for worry, and the Food Administration is confident that this situation can be met by the acceptance by the American peoole of the new conservation program of two pounds a month a person from Aug. 1 to Jan. 1.

It was felt that this food outlook for the allied nations would be a sore blow to Germany, which, according to reports received from many points in the Central European countries, is steadily approaching the point where the populations are being weakened seriously by the lack of proper nourishment, and the morale of the armies threatened. Germany, it is predicted, will face a stern Winter, while the allied nations will have comparative plenty.

Voluntary conservation measures such as those adopted by the hotels and eating places when millions of bushels of wheat were imperative for the upkeep of the allied nations were the factors which made it possible for the Food Administration successfully to pass the crisis period. Hundreds of thousands of households, which had not been asked to end the use of all wheat but simply to eat Victory bread and radically reduce the consumption of wheat, followed the lead of the hotels. In several instances the populations of counties and even States pledged themselves to use no wheat until the new harvest, and turned over all wheat and wheat flour which was in their possession to the Food Administration for immediate shipment to Europe. A statement by the Food Administration today said:

Huge Amounts Saved.

"While exact figures cannot be obtained, it is estimated that hotels, restaurants, clubs, and dining cars of the country have saved, from Oct. 1, 1917, to Aug. 1, 1918, between 175,000,000 and 200,000,000 pounds of wheat and its products, as well as 150,000,000 pounds of meats, and 50,000,000 pounds of sugar. The educational value of their conservation efforts cannot be computed. Many people first received the food saving message while traveling on dining cars or living in hotels, and carried the news home with them.

"Five hundred representative hotel men voluntarily gave Mr. Hoover the wheatless pledge on March 29 at Washington, where they had been assembled by John McE. Bowman of the Food Administration to discuss the food situation. The whole surplus of the 1917 wheat crop had been exported, the Allies could not continue the war without more wheat, and this had to come out of the amount normally consumed on this side of the Atlantic. The hotel men blazed the trail and dining car services followed close after them. The whole nation was aroused. Exports of wheat mounted to 140,000,000 bushels and the situation in Europe was saved.

"About 5,000 hotel proprietors gave the wheatless pledge, and many of the 200,000 proprietors of public eating places cut down wheat as much as the nature of their business would permit.'

FINDS FATLESS DIET INCREASES WEIGHT

Scandinavian Scientist Proves That Carbohydrates Alone Are Necessary to Strength.

Copyright, 1918, by Chicago Tribune Co.

STOCKHOLM, July 27.—Sixteen months of dietary experiments conducted by the Scandinavian specialist, Dr. Hindhede, give results both surprising and, considering the European food conditions, highly practical, because they substantially prove that a normal individual can keep well and work on a fatless diet if sufficient carbohydrates, namely, starch and sugar, are provided.

Dr. Hindhede's experiments refute the contention that the average man requires a minimum of 56 grains of fat daily and, despite the consumption of bread and milk, will suffer still for fat. Dr. Hindhede also proves a man can healthily live on far less albumens than had been supposed and comfortably eliminate meat entirely.

For nearly two and one-half years two young Danes named Madsen lived entirely without fats under Dr. Hindhede's observation, he and they eating only bread, barley porridge, potatoes, cabbage, rhubarb, strawberries, and apples. It was sometimes difficult to maintain an appetite, which caused considerable periodical losses in weight, especially when the subjects ate only barley porridge and did not have vegetables; contrarily, all went well when the menu consisted of bread, potatoes, vegetable or fruit souts.

On this diet Frederick Madsen increased 9½ kilos during the first seventy days and enjoyed perfect health. Dr Hindhede says uninformed persons were surprised at this increase, which proves fats to be superfluous for fattening purposes, but he declares it is really not surprising, because we do not fatten swine with fats but with corn and potatoes.

Fatless food suited Madsen so perfectly that he would not give it up even on his wedding day, when he was permitted to eat what he liked. Hence the wedding breakfast consisted of fruit, potatoes, green peas, without butter, and apricot soup.

Both subjects continued fatless foods far beyond their experiment periods, their health and working capacity being extremely good. They often made long pedestrian excursions and they never saved fat. Only while living exclusively on sugar and barley porridge cooked in water was their appetite lost and weight decreased. The experiments proved that half-boiled barley was digested better than fully boiled, and that careful mastication lessened all foods digestibility.

Summing up, Dr. Hindhede declares these strong young men lived sixteen months completely healthy on fatless food comprising bread, potatoes, cabbage, rhubarb, and sugar without the least craving for fats, so keenly felt by polar explorers, which Dr. Hindhede at least believes is caused by the high caloric value of fats, which is two and one-half times that of carbohydrates. He also suspects that polar explorers feel the fat craving from lack of fresh vegetables.

European food conditions are causing a decided decrease in diabetes, appendicitis, kidney diseases, and rheumatism, but tuberculosis and anemic stomach diseases are on the increase. The so-called war dropsy is caused by undernourishment and is cured by fats and fresh vegetables.

OPEN VISITORS' HOUSE.

Catholic War Council Presents Structure to the Government.

The visitors' house at Camp Mills, built by the National Catholic War Council, was dedicated yesterday. John G. Agar, Treasurer of the council, presented the house to the Government and it was accepted by Major Gen. David Shanks, Commander of the Port of Embarkation. About 5,000 persons, many of them soldiers from the camp, participated in the exercises.

Cardinal Farley had been expected to make the principal speech. He was unable to attend, however, but a letter from him was read by Mgr. M. J. Lavelle. In his letter the Cardinal said:

> All honor is due to those men who planned and conducted this vast business of war. May God bless them—his excellency, President Wilson, members of the Cabinet, members of Congress, and officers of the army and navy; may He preserve them to see the victory which is approaching.
>
> The dream of the world dominion has been shattered in the beautiful and fertile valleys of Picardy and Champagne by the forces of democracy. Somewhere west of the aslient where the German armies are entrapped or east, at Rheims are those men from right here, under the fair skies of France. Their rainbow of courage and endurance is the promise of tomorrow's victory.
>
> The message of victory will come. We no longer hear the boast of the superman in our enemies' ranks. He has been beaten on the sea, under the sea and shall meet defeat on land and in the air. We are pledged to this work no matter how long it takes to accomplish it.

The ceremony of blessing the new building was performed by Mgr. Joseph McNamee, assisted by Mgr. John McCarthy.

"This camp will live long after the war is over," said Major Gen. Shanks in accepting the house. "It has taken us months to send our troops overseas but it will take many more than that to bring them back. We welcome the men here today, but there will be a double welcome awaiting them on their victorious return."

The visitors' house faces Clinton Road, near the main entrance to the camp. It has a frontage of 163 feet and is 48 feet in width. It is fitted for the comfort and entertainment of the men of the service and their friends.

MERCHANTS FAVOR FEES.

Association Thinks Government Should Permit Contractors to Pay Them.

In the opinion of the Merchants' Association there is danger of injustice being done if the Government adheres to its policy of not allowing the payment of fees by contractors for obtaining Government work, and the association announced yesterday that its Industrial Bureau has sent a letter to the Attorney General of the United States in which appears this extract from a letter from a member:

"For more than fifteen years past the Star Expansion Bolt Company has sold the Government, directly or indirectly through its various departments, and since 1914 such sales have materially increased. The profits of the company never have been sufficient to warrant it in maintaining representatives on salary on its payroll, but it has had numerous representatives permanently located in the principal cities of the United States or traveling salesmen whose compensation for services has been in whole or in part computed upon a percentage of the sales made through their efforts. In many cases these representatives have not exclusively represented the Star Expansion Bolt Company, but have represented other firms as well.

"A strict interpretation of the warranties required would prevent a continuance of this practice. How, then, can the Star Expansion Bolt Company carry on any work at all for the Government unless it be purely by correspondence, which is wellnigh impracticable? Our representatives cannot be expected to work without compensation commensurate with the services rendered, nor can we afford to put them on a straight salary basis."

TO SAVE 4,700 BABIES HERE.

Establishing Government Clinics to Examine All Children Under 5.

The New York committee organized to carry out plans for "Children's Year," inaugurated by the Children's Bureau in Washington, sent out a letter yesterday to all churches designating Sunday, Aug. 4, as "Children's Sunday." The letter, in part, said:

"The Government is asking the women of this country to conserve the lives and health of the children of the United States as a measure of self-defense. The countries of Europe have found, as a result of the war, that with the loss of so many thousands of young men the protection of the lives of the babies and children is a patriotic duty. In the United States, according to the census of 1910, 300,000 children under 5 years died annually. The Government believes that at least 100,000 of these lives can be saved this year if the women of this country will consider the saving of those lives their contribution toward national defense. The number of lives to be saved is apportioned among the various States. New York City's quota is 4,700 children under 5 years.

"As the first step in this campaign the Government has asked that all children under 5 years of age be weighed and measured; this means over 600,000 children in New York City. We are opening special clinics to undertake this work and sending out district canvassers, so that every mother may safeguard the life of her child."

1,321 Harvard Club Men in the War

There are now 1,321 members of the Harvard Club of New Yor kin active military and naval service and 750 members in auxiliary Governmental, ambulance, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and other war work. The club has a tablet on which appears in gold letters the names of thirty-three members who have lost their lives in the war.

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SUFFRAGISTS START DRIVE ON SENATORS

Campaign to Win the Needed Votes Before the Upper House Reconvenes.

SPEAKERS SENT TO STATES

Pressure Exerted on Wadsworth, Shields, James, Bankhead, and Borah.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Women suffrage leaders are making a desperate drive upon anti-suffrage Senators who are seeking re-election. Every endeavor is being made to win over the "recalcitrants." Notwithstanding that Congress is not in session, the suffragists are already anticipating its reconvening, and are bombarding with literature and speakers the States in which the anti-suffrage Senators will make the race for their seats.

Fire is being concentrated on such men as Shields of Tennessee, James of Kentucky, Bankhead of Alabama, and Borah of Idaho.

The suffragists assert that they need but two votes to assure the passage of the Federal amendment and that they will secure pledges for these before Congress returns to Washington in the last part of August.

Senator Shields, they say, is the only Senator running whose position upon the question is not actually known, and they maintain that his declaration that he will support all of President Wilson's policies puts him on their side.

Senator James is flatly opposed to suffrage. It was his telegram, sent from a hospital in Baltimore a few weeks ago, demanding a Senatorial vote, which resulted in the withdrawal of the Federal amendment upon the very hour of the vote. W. P. Kimball, who was his opponent in the Democratic primaries, is a suffrage advocate, but the suffragists have received a blow. Mr. Kimball, although his name will remain upon the primary ballot, has just issued a statement asking his friends to vote for Senator James. It is said that when Mr. Kimball's name was filed it was not certain that Senator James would recover from his present illness.

William E. Chilton, the former Democratic Senator from West Virginia, who was defeated by Howard Sutherland, Republican, but is now running again, this time against Clarence W. Watson, also a former Democratic Senator, has come out for suffrage. So have Davis Elkins, son of a former Senator, and Virgil Highland, two of the Republican candidates.

In Alabama Frank S. White, opponent of Senator Bankhead, will probably be supported by the suffragists, for they assert that he upholds their views. He has said that he is standing on the Democratic Party platform, and the suffrage leaders, in their own words, interpret this as "a statement assumed to mean that he indorses Federal suffage, since the suffrage plank in that platform has not only been interpreted by the men who drew it up to include the indorsement of Federal suffrage, but the action of the Democratic leaders and President Wilson has left no doubt as to the party stand."

Suffrage press agents here assert that Senator Borah "finds himself completely separated from the sentiment of his State on the suffrage issue," and that Governor Hawley, "who may decide to become an opponent," favors their cause.

Great pressure is being exercised to win Senator Wadsworth of New York to the suffrage fold. A statement by the suffragists in reference to Mr. Wadsworth charges:

"He has received a mandate to support the amendment from his national party committee, State party convention, State Legislature, and fifty-two out of sixty-two New York County Committees. The only excuse which any opponent of suffrage offers in the face of this universal sentiment and the direct request of President Wilson for its passage is the one set forth by Senator Wadsworth, in which he declares he disagrees with the United States Constitution, which provided for its own amendment by a two-thirds vote, and states that he believes a unanimous vote should be required."

When the Senate adjourned it was tacitly understood that the suffrage question would be brought to a vote soon after reconvening.

CONVICT SLATER CAPTORS.

Five Years for Biscaye and Wife for Extortion from American.

MOULINS, France, July 28.—Andre Biscaye and his wife, Anna, were found guilty today of having illegally detained James Samuel Slater of Webster, Mass., in a château and compelling him to sign checks in their favor. The court decided that there were extenuating circumstances, and sentenced Biscaye and his wife to five years' imprisonment, but ordered them to restore the money, furniture, and jewels taken from Slater.

Raymond Barru, the other defendant in the case, was acquitted.

After the THEATRE

make him some very thin cheese sandwiches and run them under a hot flame, toasting the outsides only, so that the cheese melts down into the bread. But be sure the cheese is seasoned with a few savory drops of

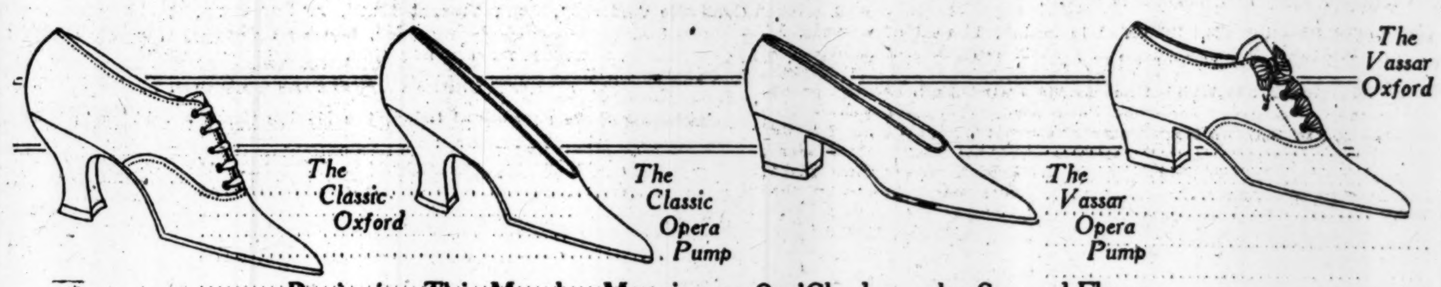
A1 SAUCE

Broadway at 34th Street

Saks & Company

'Phone Greeley 2626

"In the Heart of New York"—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L."



Beginning This Monday Morning at 9 o'Clock on the Second Floor

A Most Extraordinary Special Sale of

4,000 Pairs Hood White Leisure Shoes at $2.65

Considered the Best Values Ever Presented at Their Regular Prices of $3 and $3.50

The illustrations show the wonderful lines of these splendid oxfords and pumps, designed to make any foot appear a size smaller, and to afford unequalled foot comfort on hot Summer days. They are developed in White Sea Island Canvas of a very durable quality, and have soles and heels of a composition proved to be more serviceable even than leather. They are most *unusual*, both in price and styling. All sizes and widths.

In our highly specialized Misses' Dept.—

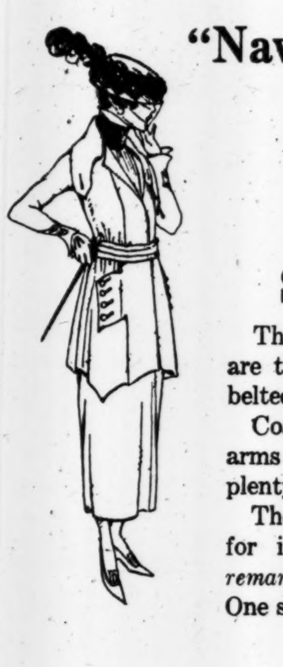
Smart Sleeveless Coats for Misses, Special at $4.85

Nothing more fashionable for wear with the new frocks. In Corduroy and Sport Striped Velvet, with self revers or Tuxedo collar, sport pockets, belt or tie sash. Sizes from 14 to 18.

Misses' Summer Frocks Radically Reduced

Cool, crisp Organdie, Tissue and Voile frocks, in dainty figured, flowered or striped designs. Also in plain white and rich Pastel shades. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Formerly $12.95.....Reduced to	$8.95
Formerly $18.50.....Reduced to	$12.95
Formerly $25........Reduced to	$15.00



New "Navy" & Oxford Suits for Women

Showing the trend of fashion in smart suits for Fall

Special at $33.50

They just teem with individuality, and are tailored to a nicety in straight-line, belted and strictly tailleur effects.

Coats are three-quarter length, with arms trim of line, and collars that show plenty of originality.

The materials are of a weight ideal for immediate wear, and of a quality *remarkable* in suits so modestly priced. One style *illustrated*. Sizes 34 to 46.

Fourth Floor

For Monday and Tuesday

250 Women's Washable Skirts Reduced to $2.75

Formerly $3.95 and $5. Good selection of closed and button-front models included, carefully tailored in Gabardine. Waistbands 25 to 36 inches.

Smart Silk Skirts Reduced to $9.75

Formerly $12.50 to $15. Most exquisite Wash Satin, and Silk Broadcloth skirts, in shirred top models for regular and stout figures. Waistbands 25 to 36 inches.

For Monday and Tuesday

Women's Bathing Suits

Formerly $4.95 and $6.95

Reduced to $3.75 and $4.95

A most unusual collection of styles to select from, some with round or V-necks, others with strap shoulders, cap sleeves, or without sleeves. Fashioned of Satin, Silk Poplin, Lustrous Surf Satin, Mohair or Wool Jersey. Sizes 34 to 46.

U. S. Marines Need More Men

Recruiting Headquarters, 24 East 23d Street, New York City.

If you can't fight buy Thrift Stamps.

For Monday and Tuesday

Clearance of Women's Fine Coats

All good styles in the most wanted materials

Coats formerly $22.50 to $29.50—beautifully fashioned of Silk Poplin, Taffeta or smart wool checks. Reduced to.........	$13.75
Coats formerly $29.50 to $39.50—fashioned of army cloth, Silk Poplin, Taffeta or Satin. Mostly half lined. Reduced to....	$18.50
Capes and Coats formerly $39.50 to $55—stunning belted styles, developed in fine Serge, Silk Faille or Satin. Half or full lined. Reduced to..................	$25.00
Capes formerly $19.50 to $25—skilfully fashioned of Pongee, Mohair or Palm Beach Cloth. Full ripple models with full length coats. Reduced to..................	$15.00

For Monday and Tuesday

Clearance Sale of Women's Silk Frocks

at prices low enough to assure their immediate disposal.

Printed Chiffon and Indestructible Voile Dresses that were formerly $35. Reduced to	$25.00
Exquisite Beaded Georgette or Chiffon Frocks. Formerly $65 to $69.50. Reduced to	$35.00
Smart Silk Gingham Dresses, formerly $20. Reduced to	$13.75
Broken lots of Silk Dresses. Formerly $39.50 and $35. Reduced to	$25.00
Cool, washable Summer Dresses of Anderson Gingham, Rodier Crepe, or Crepe Scrim. Formerly $25 to $35. Reduced to	$15.00
Shimmering Voile Dresses in new light and dark colorings. Formerly $12.50 to $15. Reduced to	$7.95
Chambray, Gingham and Voile Dressses of unusual charm. Formerly $7.50 and $10. Reduced to	$5.95

For Monday and Tuesday

Cool, Net Brassieres Special at 75c

Hooked and eyed in front, and protected with shield under arms. Quantity limited, making early selection advisable.

Brassieres and Bandeaux Reduced to 50c

Regularly $1. In all the most desirable makes, with either front or back fastenings.

Brassieres and Bandeaux Reduced to 95c

Regularly $1.50 to $3. Fashioned of heavy Long Cloth or Muslin, embroidery trimmed; Pussy Willow Silk or Wash Satin trimmed with Cluny Lace; and still more in surplice effects, fashioned of all-over embroidery.

White and Grey Switches Greatly Underpriced

All carefully produced in selected hair of excellent quality. The assortment includes

22-inch naturally wavy switches at $5.95
24-inch naturally wavy switches at $7.95

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

CREDIT DEPT. EXPENSE
BAD ACCOUNTS

Charge Account Facts You May Ignore:

Someone
Must meet
The tremendous
Expense
Of running
A
Credit
Business

Join Our D. A. Army

Emancipated!

Freed from the burden of paying for the fad privilege of customers who, by virtue of a financial rating, are enabled to charge their purchases.

You Pay For This Fad

when you shop in credit stores. You pay the interest on the money the store allows its charge customers the use of. You pay the store for its loss on "bad" accounts. You pay charge-account prices for their merchandise regardless of whether or not you pay cash. All these expense items are represented in the extra prices tacked onto the goods you buy.

Does It Really Pay?

Does it pay during these times of searching inquiry when we are professing to support the idea of conservation, up to the last cent to accept costly credit when you can secure all the conveniences of a charge account through

Our D. A. Shopping System?

Briefly, you deposit an amount of money with us at 4%. Any amount. We pay you 4% interest from the day it is deposited until it is withdrawn, or until it is drawn against by the purchases you make. In other respects you shop as you would ordinarily, merely giving your name and address to the sales clerk. And, so far as payment is concerned, you are then and there square with yourself. At the end of the month we send you an itemized and receipted statement of your purchases, and showing the sum still to your credit on your D. A.

Ask for Particulars.

R. H. Macy & Co. Depositors' Account Dept., Private Bankers, under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

GOOD DEEDS, like goodies, often come in small packages. Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps May Be Bought in Any Department Store in the City, and in Hundreds of Other Places.

Store Hours Until Further Notice

Store Opens 9 A. M., Closes 5:30 P. M., Except Saturdays, Store Opens 9 A. M., Closes 12 Noon.

FLAGS AT HALF MAST FOR CAPTAIN FISKE

Cranford Mourns Young Officer Who Was Killed on First Day of the Present Battle.

JAUSS A COLUMBIA MAN.

Lieut. John V. Flood, Former New York Lawyer, Among Wounded —Other New Yorkers in List.

Captain Newell Rodney Fiske, who was killed in action in France, was the only son of Harvey N. Fiske of Cranford, N. J., and was the first officer to be officially reported as killed in the victorious counteroffensive of the Americans on the Marne. He was assigned to the 7th Infantry of the 3d Division, and was killed while leading his men on July 15, when our soldiers were beginning to sweep back.

Captain Fiske was born twenty-three years ago in West Hampton, L. I. He attended Lawrenceville School, and in 1914 left Princeton University in his freshman year to begin military training. He was a member of both the 1915 and 1916 Plattsburg camps, and after special study at Washington he received a commission as Lieutenant in June, 1917. Last March he was promoted to a Captaincy and went to the front in April. He was a cousin to Dean Mathey, the tennis player, who is now a Lieutenant of artillery in France. He was the first Cranford man killed in action, and flags were at half-mast there yesterday as a tribute to him.

Lieutenant Raymond B. Jauss, who was killed in action, was a Columbia man of the class of 1913, and lived at 151 West Eightieth Street. Inquiry there yesterday disclosed that his parents were at their Summer home at Congers, N. Y. Mrs. Angelina Goodwin, the officer's grandmother, said that he was 24 years old and was graduated at the May camp at Plattsburg. After receiving his commission he was assigned to Syracuse, and later went to Camp Greene, Charlotte, going overseas with the 3d Division of regulars. Ten days before he sailed he married Miss Harriet James, a childhood sweetheart, whose home was across the road from the Jauss home at Congers. Lieutenant Jauss's father is connected with the New York Central Railroad.

Flood a Border Veteran.

Lieutenant John Vincent Flood, severely wounded, is 28 years old, and lived with his family at 254 East Sixtieth Street. Lieutenant Flood, prior to entering the service, practiced law at 45 Cedar Street, having been graduated at the Albany Law School. At the time of the Mexican trouble he enlisted in the old Sixty-ninth, and served his tour on the border. Upon his return he joined the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg, and in April, 1917, he was commissioned. He has two brothers serving at Camp Upton.

Corporal Hyman Feldman, killed in action, was a member of a regular infantry regiment, and formerly lived at 334 Broome Street. He came from Russia eight years ago and was graduated from Public School 14, in Broome Street, near his home. He wrote his relatives on May 12 saying that he was in a base hospital recovering from wounds, but that he was happy because he had killed two Germans. He added that he was praying to be spared a little longer so that he could get some more of the Kaiser's men.

Vivian Grady, killed in action, was 22 years old and lived with his mother, Mrs. James Grady, at 22 Remsen Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J. He served under General Pershing in Mexico, and later was honorably discharged. When the draft lottery was conducted Grady drew No. 258, and immediately got into service again, that time as a member of Company B, 6th Pennsylvania Infantry. He was later transferred to a regular army organization.

Joseph A. O'Keefe, listed as dead from accident, was killed in a Fourth of July celebration, according to the telegram sent to his widowed mother, Mrs. Mary O'Keefe, at 253 East 145th Street. He was a member of Company K, 47th Infantry. In February of this year he quit his job as superintendent of transportation for Park & Tilford and enlisted in a coast artillery command. He later obtained a transfer to an infantry regiment just as the infantry organization was going over. He had written recently saying that he was "tickled because he was at last getting plenty of action."

Beck a Yaphank Man.

Herman Beck, severely wounded, is [illegible] years old and lived with his parents at 78 Rivington Street. He was a Russian-American who went to Camp Upton last December and overseas with the Seventy-seventh Division about four months later.

Hyman Schwartiz, severely wounded, formerly was a comedian in traveling companies, and at the time of his enlistment a year ago was a waiter at Coney Island. He had lived with his uncle, Morris Sherbin, at 280 Monroe Street, ever since his arrival four years ago from Kiev, Russia. He had written, saying he was well pleased with army life.

Henry W. Schulman, severely wounded, lived at 245 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, and was a carpenter before he joined Company H, 9th Infantry. He was gassed last January, and the telegram to his parents yesterday stated that his second injury had happened on June 25. The day before he yas wounded he wrote to his folks:

"I was gassed in January, but am well now, and I will soon get another chance at trench life. I have been in the trenches three times, and will be glad to get back. The American boys are all confident of victory, and we will surely 'go over the top' this time." Schulman's wife is living with her parents in Ottawa, Quebec.

Corporal Harry W. Gumbs of 316-A Ninth Street, Jersey City, missing in action, has been missing since a few days after he left a hospital where he had recovered from a wound in Picardy. He is 23 years old and was attached to the 1st Infantry. Before he entered the service he was a store manager for a chain-store system. He was wounded last April and when he wrote to his parents on June 18 he had just been returned to duty. He also wrote that "the Huns don't like our style of fighting."

Hubert a Yonkers Boy.

"I was with a detachment guarding 500 pounds of guncotton. We had been under gas fire for seven and a half hours," wrote Harold W. Hubert, who has been severely wounded, on June 9 from a hospital in France. He also said that he would soon be able to "get back at them," and he evidently did, because the telegram to his relatives stated he was wounded about a month later. His home was at 261 McLean Avenue, Yonkers, and at 21 years, after being rejected from the navy, he finally got into Company C, 6th Engineers. He landed in France on Christmas Eve. He was graduated at the Yonkers High School.

Vincent Barry, missing in action, is [illegible] years old and lived with a family at 303 East Seventeenth Street before joining the 38th Infantry a year ago last month. His mother said last night that she had received a letter from him several days ago, in which he spoke of his promotion to a Sergeantcy. He was a salesman for a bonding company before he entered the service.

Michael Phillipson, severely wounded, formerly lived at 268 Main Street, Paterson, N. J., but yesterday no one could be found who knew anything about him. The address given for Apcar S. Mamoul, killed in action, is that of the 69th Regiment Armory. He was not on the roster of the old 69th, it was said, and nobody remembered him there. Sergeant John F. W. Donovan, missing in action, not known at 220 West 141st Street.

Pershing Reports 225 Army Casualties, Including Ten Officers; Only Two in the List of Marines; Total for Both Services 13,766

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The War Department today gave out 225 casualties in the army in France, bringing the army total to 11,780. The Marine Corps Headquarters gave out two casualties, bringing the marine total to 1,986. The total for army and marines is 13,766.

The army casualties included 38 killed in action, 11 died of wounds, 13 died of disease, 8 died of accident or other causes, 119 severely wounded, 1 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 35 missing. The marine casualties included 1 killed in action and 1 died of disease.

No commissioned marine officers were included. Ten commissioned army officers are included. They are Captains Newell R. Fiske and William T. Shaw, and Lieutenant Robert O. Caldwell, killed in action; Lieutenants Earl Granville Anderson, John Vincent Flood, Arthur Benedict McCormick, and Kendrick J. Ralph, severely wounded, and Bert Chessman, Edward Elliott, and Franz F. Schilling, missing in action.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported July 28.	Total.
Killed in action	1,680	38	1,718
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Died of wounds	738	11	749
Died of accident or other causes	562	8	570
Died of disease	1,442	13	1,455
Total	4,713	70	4,783
Wounded	6,220	120	6,340
Missing, including prisoners	622	35	657
Grand total	11,555	225	11,780

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Including those announced today, the Marine Corps casualties in France have been distributed as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
Deaths	26	684
Severely wounded	31	1,161
In hands of enemy	0	5
Missing	1	78
Total	58	1,928
Grand total		1,986

ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED JULY 28.

The following names, with next of kin and addresses, were given out today:

KILLED IN ACTION—38.

Captains.

FISKE, NEWELL R.; H. N. Fiske, Cranford, N. J.

SHAW, WILLIAM T.; Mrs. Blanche S. Shaw, Tatum, S. C.

Lieutenants.

CRANDALL, ROBERT O.; Mrs. Robert F. Crandall, R. F. D. 30, Stamford, Conn.

JAUSS, RAYMOND B.; Mrs. Lillian M. Jauss, 151 West 80th St., New York.

Sergeants.

CARRICK, JOHN W.; Geo. Carrick, Sixth and Chess Sts., Monongahela, Penn.

DONOVAN, JOHN F.; J. H. Donovan, 869 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

DOWNER, FRANK; Mrs. Emma J. Downer, 1,433 Rockland Av., Pittsburgh, Penn.

KATTENHORN, GEORGE C.; George Henson, 101 South Main St., Wallingford, Conn.

MUMMEY, CLYDE; Mrs. Mary E. Mummey, R. F. D. 8, Kenton, Ohio.

Corporals.

BOYD, JOHN W.; Robert M. Boyd, Hazzard, Penn.

CARLSON, EDWARD M.; J. C. Carlson, 15 North Pleasant St., Princeton, Ill.

FELDMAN, HYMAN; J. Feldman, 334 Broom St., New York.

MALOY, RAYMOND J.; P. J. Maloy, Kromer House, Scottdale, Penn.

NITTERHOUSE, CHARLES M.; Mrs. Ida Nitterhouse, 67 North Federal St., Chambersburg, Penn.

Privates.

ALOIZ, JOE M.; Mrs. Mary Gallchio, corner Wayne and Waldo Sts., White Plains, N. Y.

ANDERSON, ROSS D.; Mrs. Hazel Anderson, 303 Third Av., New Brighton, Penn.

ARMSTRONG, CLARENCE D.; S. C. Armstrong, 15 McMurray St., Fredrick, Md.

CERRULO, LEWIS; L. Sinisi, 812 7th Av., Altoona, Penn.

CHRICZANEVICZ, NICOLAI; Joseph Nonartewicz, 231 8th St., Steubenville, Ohio.

CLIFTON, FRED; James Clifton, Surgoinsville, Tenn.

COE, EARL; William S. Coe, Alma, Tyler Co., W. Va.

CONRAD, DONALD R.; Mrs. Ida Conrad, R. F. D. 5, Towanda, Penn.

CUNNINGHAM, KERR A.; J. J. Rodeo, Canonsburg, Penn.

DAVIS, WALTER; Webster Davis, 3 Front St., Portsmouth, Ohio.

FERGUSON, GEORGE; Mrs. Annie Wilson, 743 Mannor St., Lancaster, Penn.

FORERO, GONZALE; G. Sarmiento, 234 West 37th St., New York.

GRADY, VIVIAN; James Grady, 52 Remsen Av., New Brunswick, N. J.

HALL, ARNOLD D.; Mrs. Clara Mullinox, Dalton, Penn.

JAMISON, MALVIN N.; Nathan Jamison, Spring Grove, Penn.

KELLER, IRA C.; Mrs. Charlotte C. Keller, Manatawny, Penn.

KENNEDY, ROBERT; James Kennedy, Walnut St., Monongahela, Penn.

KOWALSKI, CHRIS; K. Kowalski, Peoria, Ill.

LYLE, ROBERT P.; P. S. Lyle, Sutton, N. D.

McKUNE, BART M.; Mrs. Clara McKune, R. F. D. 2, Bradford, Penn.

MAMOUL, APCAR S.; M. Mamoul, 68 Lexington Av., New York.

PICKFORD, WALTER; Thomas J. Cochran, Sunnyside, Penn.

RIFE, ELZA; Martha Cooper, Middleport, Ohio.

WASSER, LEVI N.; Francis H. Wasser, Greenville, Penn.

DIED OF WOUNDS—11.

Corporal.

CREWS, CHARLES C.; Mrs. Julia Crews, Gilroy, Cal.

Bugler.

BURGESS, LEON F.; W. J. Burgess, 11 Hampsire St., Holyoke, Mass.

Privates.

BLOCKLINGER, FRANK; Mrs. A. Gardner, 1,570 Audubon Av., Dubuque, Iowa.

BOURET, HENRY L.; Mrs. N. Bouret, 15 Avon St., Natick, Mass.

BROWN, BENNIE L.; T. W. Brown, Vigor, Louisia County, Va.

CHILDERS, LONNIE A.; Mrs. Mattie Reams, New Alla, Okla.

DOWNING, ALBERT; Mrs. S. Downing, 98 Everett St., East Boston, Mass.

FULTON, WILBUR; Mrs. Emma Fulton, Covington, Ind.

LINDSAY, EDWIN D.; J. R. Lindsay, 948 Perrin Av., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

MURBACH, HERBERT C.; Mrs. Barbara Murbach, Swanton, Ohio.

SUTHERLAND, GEORGE H. B.; Mrs. Bertha Sutherland, R. F. D. 1, Comers Rock, Va.

DIED OF DISEASE—13.

Sergeant.

HUNTZINGER, OMER A.; Mrs. N. Huntzinger, Hartford City, Ind.

Corporals.

ALLEMAN, FRAVEL E.; F. B. Alleman, 506 South 10th St., Goshen, Ind.

DIEBALL, ARTHUR; Otto Dieball, 2,911 North Washtenew Av., Chicago.

Postal Clerk.

HYLAND, JOHN T.; Mrs. Emma Hyland, 820 Haddon Av., Camden, N. J.

Privates.

ALLYN, JAMES H.; Rufus C. Allyn, Goldendale, Wash.

BISHOP, ROSCOE W.; Mrs. Lucinda Bishop, R. F. D. 6, Martinsville, Ill.

CALDWELL, ALBERT L.; John Caldwell, R. F. D. 1, Couch, Mo.

CLARK, WALTER; Miss Eva Roberts, Sumner, Miss.

FAUST, NOAH M.; Mrs. Agnes B. Faust, Linn Creek, Mo.

HANSON, HANFORD; Hans Hanson, Northland, Wis.

SARVIS, HARRY D.; John A. Sarvis, Greensboro, Ala.

SWINK, MAX; Nathan Swink, R. F. D. 3, Connelly Springs, N. C.

WHELAN, WILLIAM; Mrs. Beatrice Whelan, 2,981 East 64th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES—8.

Corporal.

MINSHEW, DAVID; Mrs. Nancy W. Minshew, R. F. D. 1, Pulim, Ga.

Saddler.

TROUT, C. M.; Mrs. C. M. Trout, Hunkers, Penn.

Privates.

CAPUTA, MURO; Patsy Caputa, 246 Prospect St., Rochester, N. Y.

GOODWIN, LINSEY A.; Mrs. E. Goodwin, 709 Harrison Av., Huntingdon, Tenn.

KEOUGH, EDWARD; James Keough, 9 5th Av., Conifer, Penn.

O'KEEF, JOSEPH A.; Mrs. A. O'Keef, 352 East 145th St., New York.

THIM, GEORGE; Mrs. George Thim, 660 Commercial St., Astoria, Ore.

TROMBLEY, JERMONE; Mrs. Anna Holka, R. F. D., Auburn, Mich.

SEVERELY WOUNDED—119.

Lieutenants.

ANDERSON, EARL GRANVILLE; L. W. Anderson, East 33d and Cleveland Sts., Des Moines, Iowa.

FLOOD, JOHN VINCENT; Mrs. Ellen Flood, 254 East 60th St., New York.

McCORMICK, ARTHUR BENEDICT; Dr. C. J. McCormick, 825 Main St., Waltham, Mass.

RALPH, KENDRICK J.; Arthur J. Ralph, Mount Carmel, Conn.

Sergeants.

BERMIER, FRANK H.; Mrs. Anna Claremont, 5,940 Midway Park, Austin, Ill.

FRANKS, RALEIGH; Will J. Franks, R. F. D. 1, Morris, Ala.

KIZNERMAN, PENKO; George Kiznerman, 1,345 Adgemant Av., Chicago.

KOONCE, GEORGE S.; Mrs. Della Koonce, 511 6th Av., Evansville, Ind.

McMILLAN, ALEXANDER M.; Mrs. Henrietta McMillan, 448 Ferry St., Everett, Mass.

McNABB, Lawrence S.; Samuel McNabb, 513 Walnut St., Allentown, Penn.

MELETIS, CHIST. A.; Mrs. Verna Meletis, Mosgrove, Penn.

PEVERELL, HAROLD RALPH; Mrs. Agnes Peverell, Box 766, Virden, Ill.

SHELLMAN, ARIS M.; Mrs. A. Shellman, care J. H. Robinson, Palmer, Mass.

STARK, CHARLES D., Hatworth E. Stark, 1,327 North Shore Av., Chicago.

Corporals.

CAMPBELL, THOMAS L.; Don Campbell, 822 Butler St., Chester, Penn.

HARTZ, LOUIS A.; Anthony Hartz, 7,640 Evans Av., Chicago.

HELLGREN, MARTIN; John Hellgren, 9,025 South St., Chicago.

HEPSLEY, HAROLD H.; William H. Hepsley, Blandford, Mass.

KOUGH, JACOB; Daniel W. Kough, Oakville, Penn.

MAGNER, HAROLD S.; Mrs. Minnie Magner, Commercial Hotel, Morris, Ill.

MILLER, RALPH T.; Mrs. Kate Miller, Darlington, Penn.

MONIHAN, JOSEPH P.; Timothy Monihan, 1,706 Woodlawn Av., Wilmington, Del.

NEWCOMER, ORLANDO; Mrs. Jennie Newcomer, Boiling Springs, Penn.

RUDDY, WALTER J.; Mrs. Anna Ruddy, 423 Lafayette St., Aurora, Ill.

SHOFNOSKY, Abe; Isaac Shofnosky, Herminie, Penn.

SPALLAS, NICHOLAS; A. J. Leonard, 33 Pearl St., Stoughton, Mass.

TODD, CLARENCE E.; John Roush, R. F. D. 2, Ironton, Ohio.

Wagoner.

BOWER, FRANK; Mrs. Emma Bower, R. F. D. 2, Williamsport, Penn.

Mechanic.

WARD, LUNICE C.; Mrs. M. D. Ward, Effington, S. C.

Cooks.

PROVENCAL, THEODORE P.; Charles Provencal, Edgar, Wis.

WENDE, E. A.; A. William Wende, 583 Northwestern Av., Chicago.

Privates.

ACCHIUTO, FRANK; Mrs. Angela Yeardi, 130 Maple St., Chadron, Neb.

ALLEN, DEXTER; Lawson A. Allen, R. F. D. 8, Statesboro, Ga.

ANUSZKIEWIC, STANLEY K.; Walter Anuszkiewic, 1,274 Ridge Av., Pittsburgh.

ARGENBRIGHT, RUSSELL L.; Mrs. Mary Margaret Argenbright, 566 Lincoln Way, East Chambersburg, Penn.

AMBRUST, CHARLES G.; Herbert H. Millar, 408 5th St., Galena, Ill.

BARROWMAN, JAMES; Robert Barrowman, 7,724 Saginaw Av., Chicago.

BECK, HERMAN; David Beck, 78 Rivington St., New York.

BEEBE, G.; Mrs. Sarah Atkinson, Vincentown, N. J.

BELKNAP, Lindsey E.; Mrs. L. L. Belknap, 85 Atkinson St., Bellows Falls, Vt.

BELL, FREDERICK; Mrs. Lena Bell, Elsmore, Utah.

BENSON, WALTER; Mrs. Ellen Benson, 153 Ideal Av., Fairview, Mass.

BIGELOW, KEMP; Abe Bigelow, Ashland, Wis.

BOYLES, HARLEY; Victor Miller, Orchard, W. Va.

BROMWICH, WALTER; Charles Bromwich, 714 Washington Av., Charleroi, Penn.

BROWN, GEORGE E.; George H. Brown, 841 Leland Av., Chicago.

BROWN, THOMAS CHRISTOPHER; Robert John Brown, 14 3d St., Amsterdam, N. Y.

BRUNISH, DANIEL W.; Mrs. Augusta Brunish, 608 Grant St., Pottstown, Penn.

BRUSS, ERWIN A.; Mrs. E. A. Bruss, Cattaraugus, N. Y.

BURCHFIELD, JOHN HENRY; Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Burchfield, Rockwood, Tenn.

CALDWELL, VERNE S.; Matty Law, Montezuma, Iowa.

CAUDILL, DOWELL; Mrs. Martha Rogers, 115 West 2d St., Newport, Ky.

CLARK, CLINTON VINCENT; Mrs. Mary Feely Clark, 508 East Water St., Smithport, Penn.

COHICK, BRADY E.; William Hart, Allen, Penn.

CROCKER, DONALD G.; Seth S. Crocker, 192 Davis St., Wollaston, Mass.

DE ANGELIS, F.; Frank De Angelis, 6 Wilbur St., East Boston, Mass.

DEE, PAUL A.; Mrs. Bridget Dee, 404 6th St., Rochelle, Ill.

DULLANTY, FRANK W.; Mrs. Elenoro Dullanty, 1,917 West Mansfield Av., Spokane, Wash.

DYER, CHARLES W.; Mrs. Annie Dyer, Chester Springs, Penn.

FELDMAN, JOE; Mrs. T. Feldman, 4,533 Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

FELLMAN, FRANK G.; Mrs. Edward Wasserman, 5,108 West 29th St., Cicero, Ill.

GALVIN, HENRY J.; Mrs. J. A. Galvin, 285 Auburn St., Cambridge, Mass.

GEBBARD, WILLIAM C.; Mrs. Hilda Gebbard, 233 Aurora Av., St. Paul, Minn.

GENTZ, A. E.; Mrs. Sarah W. Gentz, Waconia, Minn.

GNACINSKI, PETTER J.; Mrs. A. Gnacinski, 2,843 North Hamlin Av., Chicago.

GOLDWAIT, CLARENCE B.; Mrs. Hanna Goldwait, 80 Landsdowne St., Roxbury, Mass.

GRILLONE, MICHAEL; Michael M. A. Grillone, 28 Everitt St., Brockton, Mass.

HALL, CHARLES A.; Mrs. Margaret Hall, 19 Sprague Av., Bellevue, Penn.

HASLAM, ELI WILLIAM; Mrs. S. Haslam, 158 North Pitts, Carlisle, Penn.

HAZEN, ROBERT ADDISON; Mrs. Lula Hazen, 2,034 Eastern Av., Westville, Penn.

HELLER, GEORGE ADAM; Mrs. Louise Heller, 522 West Westmoreland St., Philadelphia.

HOBACK, EVERETT M.; Mitchel Hoback, Wise, Va.

HOLLEY, GEORGE W.; Mrs. Tilamon Holley, 17 Pratt Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

HORNKE, FRITZ; Joe Leonard, R. F. D. 3, Rice Lake, Wis.

HOWIE, EDWARD G.; Mrs. Sarah Howie, Philipsburg, Penn.

HUBERT, HAROLD W.; Mrs. Alice J. Hubert, 150 Elliot Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

JACOBS, FRANK C.; C. H. Jacobs, 108 East 58th St., Chicago.

JOHNSON, ROBERT PAUL; Samuel I. Johnson, 169 Kennedy St., Bradford, Penn.

KAILEY, JOHN R.; William Kailey, Lawrence, Neb.

KELLEY, EDWIN; Mrs. Annie C. Kelley, 111 East Luther St., Carlisle, Penn.

KEENAN, DAN H.; Mrs. John F. Keenan, 105 Vandervoort St., N. Tonawanda, N. Y.

KENNEY, J. F.; John J. Kenney, 151 Hartford Av., New Britain, Conn.

LAIBERG, STEVEN; Joseph Laiberg, 100 Kensington Av., Chicago.

LEGGETT, JAMES D.; Mrs. Ella Harris, Rodney, Iowa.

LINDSAY, JOHN REGINALD; John Lindsay, 7,035 South Elizabeth St., Chicago.

LITTLE, IVAN E.; John Little, 320 W. Emmett St., Portage, Wis.

LOEWE, G.; Mrs. Louisa Loewe, 3,008 Lindale St., Chicago.

MALESKI, JOSEPH WILLIAM; Frank Maleski, R. F. D. 58, Clymer, N. Y.

MEINERT, ROY F.; Mrs. Mary Meinert, Davis, Ill.

MEYER, ARTHUR; Fred W. Meyer, R. F. D. 1, Lebanon, St. Clair Co., Ill.

MILLER, DANIEL A.; Mrs. Ellin Rickard, 35 South 6th St., Allentown, Penn.

MOORE, OGDEN A.; Mrs. Anna C. Moore, 627 West 3d St., Dixon, Ill.

OLSON, NORMAN T.; O. T. Olson, Crystal Falls, Mich.

PERKINS, NATHERN D.; Mrs. Agnes E. Perkins, R. F. D. 2, Barlow, Ky.

PETERMAN, JACOB M.; Mrs. Amanda L. Peterman, 149 East Courtland St., Philadelphia.

PETERSON, MARK NEWELL; Mrs. Mary Ellen Peterson, 19 Mill [illegible], Bradford, Penn.

PHILLIPPS, JOHN B.; James A. Phillipps, 44 Angle St., West Etna, Penn.

PHILLIPSON, MICHAEL; John Gerasus, 268 Main St., Paterson, N. J.

PURDY, RALPH C.; Mrs. J. C. Purdy, 516 South Vine St., Orrville, Ohio.

PYROS, A.; John Pyros, 3,440 Penn, Indian Harbor, Ind.

RITTER, JOHN WILLIAM; John E. Ritter, 314 South West St., Carlisle, Penn.

RORA, ANTONIO; Giuseppe Rora, Westville, Ill.

SAGERS, ROBERT C.; Miss Edna Weaver, 32 East Goodale St., Columbus, Ohio.

ST. CLAIR, BERT M.; Mrs. Mary L. St. Clair, Fryeburg, Me.

SCHENCK, HARMEL W.; Mrs. Eva Schenck, 6,443 Ingleside Av., Chicago.

SCHULMAN, HENRY W.; Mrs. Anna Schulman, 245 Troop Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SCHWARTZ, HYMAN; Morris Sherbin, 280 Monroe St., New York.

SIEDLECKI, STEVE; Alex Siedlecki, 720 18th Av., Milwaukee, Wis.

SMITH, STANLEY; Mrs. Mary Savioka, 2,533 Lyndale St., Chicago.

STERLOCK, JOHN; Tony Pleva, Audenried, Penn.

STORTZMAN, JOHN; Andrew Socecki, 531 Foot St., Duryea, Penn.

SMITH, JAMES H.; Frank J. Johnson, Lower Augusta Road, Burlington, Iowa.

SULLIVAN, JOSEPH; Joseph Sullivan, 228 Cross St., Lowell, Mass.

SWEENEY, MATTHEW J.; Mrs. Mary Sweeney, 178 Seventh St., S. Boston.

TAYLOR, HENRY ELLIOTT; Harry E. Taylor, Worton Station, Kent Co., Md.

TEMPINSKI, JOHN; Stanley Tempinski, 1,929 West Ohio St., Chicago.

VARHOL, JOSEPH JACOB; Steve Varhol, La Trobe, Penn.

WESLEY, WHITSON J.; William Simpson, 944 Liberty St., Winston Salem, N. C.

WISSELL, DANIEL J.; Mrs. Catherine Wissell, 1,513 Centre Av., Harvey, Ill.

WOUNDED, DEGREE UNDETERMINED.

Private.

FREEZE, AUGUST; Mrs. Kate Freeze, 2,156 Queen City Av., Cincinnati, Ohio.

MISSING IN ACTION—35.

Lieutenants.

CHESMAN, BURT; B. G. Chesman, 2,611 Dirr Av., Parsons, Kan.

ELLIOTT, EDWARD; S. A. Elliott, 1,310 South Jefferson St., Muncie, Ind.

SCHILLING, FRANZ F.; Mrs. Catherine F. Schilling, R. F. D., Averill Park, N. Y.

Sergeants.

BARRY, VINCENT; J. J. Barry, 203 East 17th St., New York.

BOHANNON, HARRY M.; Mrs. Anne E. Bohannon, Rockfield, Ind.

GRISCALLIA, STINEY; Joseph Griscallia, 20 South Emerick St., Shenandoah, Penn.

HOKE, EVERETT; Mrs. C. A. Hoke, 405 Union St., Seattle, Wash.

Corporals.

ADLER, ADAM A.; Mrs. Mary Adler, 309 South Baltimore St., Hastings, Neb.

AMBROSE, GEORGE S.; Mrs. Anna Ambrose, 60 North Hancock St., Wilkes-Barre, Penn.

GUMBS, HARRY W.; Mrs. Harry Gumbs, 316½ 9th St., Jersey City, N. J.

HARVEY, DANIEL J.; Mrs. Mary Harvey, 27 Daggett St., New Haven, Conn.

PARSONS, RAYMOND E.; Mrs. Carrie Parsons, 21 Morris Av., Ware, Mass.

POTTS, MASON; Mrs. A. Potts, 220 Ewing Av., Evansville, Ind.

SANTEE, CLYDE H.; Harry Santee, 113 Frederick St., Athens, Penn.

WELLS, FREDERICK S.; Mrs. F. S. Wells, 909 Myrtle St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Bugler.

THOMAS, EVERETT; S. B. Thomas, Paris, Ill.

Cook.

RADILYACK, MARTIN P.; Joseph Radilyack, Kouts, Ind.

Privates.

ADAMS, WILLIAM B.; W. B. Adams, 4,228 Cleveland St., St. Louis, Mo.

CABANA, MERTON; Charles Cabana, 56 Cambridge St., East Cambridge, Mass.

COSTELLO, EDMUND M.; Mrs. Mary Costello, 77 Shaween St., South Lawrence, Mass.

DONEGAN, JOHN F. W.; M. A. Donegan, 220 West 141st St., New York.

GREEN, STANLEY H.; Mrs. W. S. Green, 10,129 66th Av. South, Seattle, Wash.

KANE, CHARLES J.; Sister Superior, 1,305 Bellerew Av., Syracuse, N. Y.

KOEHN, JOHN H.; Anna J. Koehn, 625 Jefferson St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

LAFLAMM, ORVILLE; Mrs. Alice Laflamm, Dwyers St., Jewett City, Conn.

LILYA, GUSTAVUS R.; Mrs. Maria Lilya, General Delivery, Murray, Utah.

McNERNEY, MICHAEL J.; Mrs. Bridget McNerney, 186 Cold Spring St., New Haven, Conn.

MILLER, GEORGE H.; Walter C. Miller, Albert, Ont.

NOTTINGHAM, SEYMOUR; E. I. Nottingham, 121 12th St., S. E., Washington, D. C.

PALBICKA, RAYMOND; Augusta Palbicka, 4 Clark St., Webster, Mass.

PARAVATE, JOSEPH; Tony Paravate, 5 Overland St., East Saugus, Mass.

RILEY, HUGH F.; William I. Riley, 101 North Warren St., Syracuse, N. Y.

STEVENSON, CHARLES A.; Mrs. Harriet Stevenson, Sterling, N. Y.

TAYLOR, ERVINE; Charles Taylor, 557 Pearl St., Watertown, N. Y.

TURANO, JOHN J.; Santo Turano, 37 Pierce St., Westerly, R. I.

Note.—Previously reported missing, now officially reported as having returned to duty, 1.

Private.

LAGER, ALTON; Duplicie Lager, Sulphur, La.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED JULY 28.

Marine Corps casualties announced today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—1.

Private.

HALSTEAD, ROY G.; Clem Halstead, General Delivery, Blair, Neb.

DIED OF DISEASE—1.

Private.

SNOVER, OSCAR; John F. Snover, Katy, Texas.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION, NOW REPORTED SEVERELY WOUNDED IN ACTION—1.

Private.

BOEHM, CHRISTIAN; Fred Boehm, 87 Washington Av., Irvington, N. J.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION, NOW REPORTED SEVERELY WOUNDED IN ACTION—3.

Trumpeter.

HARRIS, LESLIE J.; Margaret Dunning, 623 Hillgar Av., Detroit, Mich.

Privates.

KEARNEY, BERNARD J.; Nora A. Kearney, 502 E. Sharp Av., Spokane, Wash.

MILLIGAN, DAVID J.; David Milligan, 639 Palisade Av., Jersey City, N. J.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION, NOW REPORTED RETURNED TO DUTY—3.

Privates.

LAW, ROBERT; Agnes Law, 314 East 8th Av., Homestead, Penn.

NAGLE, GARRY; G. J. Nagle, 44 Tappan St., Newark, N. J.

SAWYER, JOHN E.; Alice Sawyer, Yakamina, Wash.

13,826 MARINES UNDER 21.

Their Fighting Quality Justifies Enlistment of Boys, Says Daniels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The fact that nearly one-third of the recruits obtained by the Marine Corps since the United States entered war were under twenty-one years of age, was disclosed by Secretary Daniels tonight.

Figures made public by the Marine Corps, through Secretary Daniels, show that 13,826 recruits under twenty-one years of age have been obtained by the Marines since April, 1917, and that these represent approximately 30 per cent. of the Marine enlistments in that period.

"The policy of the Marine Corps," said Secretary Daniels, "in admitting boys of eighteen years and over into the ranks is more than justified, officers claim, by the heroic fighting by the Marines at Château-Thierry and Belleau Wood, the showing they have made in their sector of the Marne line since that time, and the youthfulness of many of the Marines who have been decorated and cited in France.

"While it was known that many boys under twenty-one were serving with the sea-soldiers, the statement that they aggregated nearly one-third of the enlistments was a surprise even to Marine officers themselves."

SAYS WAR TESTS RELIGION.

Presbyterian Moderator Hopes to See Church More Apostolic.

World conditions caused by the war suggest Biblical description of the signs that would presage the end of the world, said the Rev. Dr. James I. Vance, Moderator of the Southern Presbyterian Church and Chairman of its War Council, in his sermon yesterday at the Central Presbyterian Church, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. Dr. Vance has been preaching in the Southern camps.

"God is marching on, but He doesn't stop to tell every private in the ranks the details of His campaign," said Dr. Vance. "We are living under conditions exactly like those which brought the New Testament. The Church of Christ is being tested out, and it will never be the same again. Let us pray that it will be more aggressive and more apostolic."

GERMANS IN SOLITARY CELLS

Plotters Who Set Bomb in Irvington Held in Essex Jail.

Dr. Frederick W. Bischoff and William Heineman, who were arrested on Saturday morning while they were placing a bomb in the plant of Gould & Eberhardt, manufacturing machinists, in Irvington, N. J., were held yesterday in the Essex County Jail. Warden McGuiness received orders to permit no communication between the prisoners and not to allow them to receive visitors. Bruno Riechelt, arrested on a charge of conspiracy, was also in solitary confinement.

Agents of the Department of Justice and United States District Attorney Lynch are extending their investigations into the activities of the three prisoners, although only two have been held in the bomb plot. A private detective agency reported to the authorities that it had discovered a conspiracy of the three men, and perhaps others, to continue propaganda work here after this country entered the war.

Bischoff had a dentist's office in Newark and at Perth Amboy had a similar sign at his rooms, but the authorities said they did not know whether the signs were used to cover other designs that might have been part of the alleged conspiracy. Bischoff also owned the French Novelty Company at Irvington, which he sold and then continued with the new owner as an employe.

FIGHT FIRE IN GAS MASKS.

Fifty Soldiers Help Stamford Firemen Master Cellar Blaze.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 28.—Fifty soldiers from the United States Arsenal here donned gas masks tonight to help local firemen fight a cellar fire in the Acker-Merrall-Condit Store here that caused $25,000 damage.

Three of the soldiers and ten firemen were overcome by smoke and heat and were sent to the Stamford Hospital, none in serious condition.

AMERICA CHEERS ITALIANS.

Arrival of Troops Raises Hopes, Says Italian Commissioner.

Colonel A. M. Francerddi, a member of an Italian mission, speaking at the unfurling of a service flag yesterday at the Church of Our Lady of Pompeii, 225 Sieger Street, Brooklyn, said that the arrival of American combatant troops in Italy to fight alongside the Italians in the trenches had encouraged that country greatly.

"It is not so much the arrival of the men that has cheered up the Italian people," he said, "but it is the knowledge that the United States is standing shoulder to shoulder with Italy in her fight against the Austrians. The Italian people will welcome the American boys as they would their own sons, knowing that they can never repay them for the sacrifices."

There was a parade of about 5,000 persons, including eighteen Italian societies, preceding the flag raising. The flag has 964 stars.

12 HURT ON SCENIC RAILWAY

Two Loaded Cars, Coupled, Jump the Tracks at Midland Beach.

Twelve persons were injured by the derailment of two cars on a scenic railway at Midland Beach last night. The five most seriously hurt were Matilda Keever, 33 Grand Street, Jersey City, fractured arm; Pauline Phwsky, 34 West Seventeenth Street, Bayonne, N. J., injured arm and leg, and her brother, Joseph, 15, dislocated collarbone and injured leg; Phillip Reddington, 26 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, fractured arm, and Joseph Fox, 8 years old, fractured rib and leg. All had scalp wounds and bruises. They were taken to the Staten Island Hospital.

While the two cars, coupled, were running about twenty feet above the ground the brake mechanism parted and the uncontrolled cars shot forward at greatly increased speed. At a curve both cars left the tracks, rolling over with their occupants. Those who did not go to hospitals were attended by physicians from St. Vincent and the Staten Island Hospitals.

2,954,609 WAR POLICIES.

Government Bureau's Risks Now Exceed $25,000,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—More than $25,000,000,000 worth of War Risk Insurance has been applied for by American soldiers and sailors.

Secretary McAdoo announced today that 2,954,609 applications have been made for a total of $25,143,118,000. Within the last few days more than $1,000,000,000 of new insurance was written by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and the prediction is made that the July total will approximate four billions.

This means that the average amount of insurance asked for by each man is now about $8,500, and close to the maximum, which is $10,000 for an individual.

Already the bureau has in effect $8,000,000,000 more insurance than has been written in ordinary life insurance by all the combined legal reserve insurance companies in the nation.

More than 1,800,000 insurance certificates have already been mailed to beneficiaries. But the bureau reassures those who have not yet received certificates that the documents are not essential to their receiving insurance, but are simply evidence of the existence of the contract. "No apprehension," says the bureau, "should be felt by persons who have not yet received their certificates," for all are indexed and so recorded that information as to the insured and the beneficiary can be obtained "instantly."

General Harries's Son Killed.

PARIS, Saturday, July 27.—First Lieut. Warren Harries, son of General George Herbert Harries of Washington and Louisville, Ky., was killed in an automobile accident, on July 25, in a provincial city of France where he was on duty.

HE WHO SPEAKS OF CLEMENCY FOR GERMANY IS A SEDITIONIST AND SHOULD BE REPORTED TO THE AUTHORITIES.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

AMERICA IN TO STAY, O'CONNOR ASSERTS

United States Would Fight On if All Others Quit, Irish Leader Declares.

NO HOPE FOR GERMANY

Cannot Expect Anything Approaching Compromise with Us, the Message He Takes Home.

Impressions of America in the world war of T. P. O'Connor, M. P., one of the Irish Nationalist leaders, were written for The Associated Press just before his departure for England and for publication at the time of his arrival.

Mr. O'Connor was in this country for more than a year as a Commissioner of the Irish Parliamentary Party, and he soon joined to such labors very effective campaigns to create allied sentiment among the Irish. He came into contact with most of the Government officials, including President Wilson, and saw the transformation of the nation from seeming lack of realization of what the war meant to a nation "that feels most passionately, most unitedly, and most ruthlessly." He reached this conclusion:

"If any one or all of the European nations should in war weariness show any sign of accepting an inconclusive peace, America would keep on, even if she had to stand alone. Wherever else the Germans may look for a spirit of compromise, they cannot look for it, or even for an approach to it, from the people of the United States."

Mr. O'Connor's characterization of President Wilson is one of the most intimate ever given by foreign writers or statesmen. The picturesque Irish leader votes the President as dominantly Celt, and sees a contradiction between the President of the photograph and the President of the living flesh and blood, and he prefers the latter.

After telling of his arrival in New York in June, 1917, Mr. O'Connor writes as follows:

"I must own my first impressions were not encouraging from any point of view. Within a few hours I had every evidence on the one hand that the anti-English sentiment had not yet spent itself and still confused the issues in the minds of some of my race. On the other hand, the sight of this great rich city, rushing, as I thought, to every seaside resort in the vacation spirit of the Summer, was in marked contrast to the sombre attitude and atmosphere of the city I had left after three years of war. Further, I found in private conversation a startling evidence of a division of mind and opinion as to America's intervention in the war, which was expressed with an openness which surprised and even pained me.

America Will Never Quit.

"I speak of this first impression frankly now, because I am able immediately to add that I saw the transformation of feeling gradually grow from one end of America to the other, until now I feel convinced that of all nations engaged in this war the one that feels most passionately, most unitedly, and most ruthlessly is America. I will even go the length of saying that if any one or all of the European nations should in war-weariness show any sign of accepting an inconclusive peace, America would keep on, even if she had to stand alone, and that wherever else the Germans may look for a spirit of compromise, they cannot look for it, or even for an approach to it, from the people of the United States."

Mr. O'Connor tells of spending the first three months of his visit in New York and of a trip to Chicago in the Fall, where he addressed the Irish Fellowship Club. He believed his views on the Irish question were shared by 90 to 95 per cent. of the men of the Irish race in the latter city. Then he placed himself at the disposal of the National Security League, speaking frequently in Chicago, and subsequently in San Francisco.

"I hope I may say that the heads of the National Security League thanked me warmly for the tone of my addresses, and attributed to me some influences on forming and strengthening patriot opinion in the Middle West," he writes, and continues:

"I paid several visits to Washington, especially at moments when matters became critical at home and when it was necessary to explain the attitude of my party.

"Among the experiences I recollect with the greatest pleasure were two interviews with the President, and especially an interview I had with him immediately before my departure. I had been a student of his writings and speeches for many years, and though I had never met him before, I felt as though I was acquainted with his thought and temperament. I must add that my personal interviews with him had, however, the effect of changing some of the impressions which are suggested by his public appearance, and especially by his photographs. The President of the photograph and the President of the living flesh and blood seen close at hand are almost a contradiction. The severity of feature in the photograph entirely disappears when you are seated opposite him.

Wilson Friend of Ireland.

"Let me sum up my impressions from a private interview by saying that he is a man of perfect simplicity, transparent sincerity, rigid adhesion to well-thought-out principles and almost Celtic impulsiveness and warmth of feeling, tempered rather than controlled by the cautions side of his partially Scotch-Irish ancestors. Indeed, to me he is much more dominantly Celt than Scotch-Irish. Of course, I am not at liberty to reveal his expression, except to say that I regard him as a genuine and sincere friend of Ireland.

"I return home at the urgent request of Mr. Dillon and bring a message of cheer to everybody in Europe on our side by the account I can give of the splendid spirit of the American people, and I rejoice, above all, that my visit extended to the time when the bravery and skill of the American troops vindicated the opinion I held from the beginning, that America's intervention made complete victory over the forces of Germany an absolute certainty. Finally, let me thank all my innumerable friends in this nation, not only for the kindness but the substantial assistance they gave to me in fighting on that important section of the political and military battlefront represented by my nation."

B. Altman & Co.

Fashionable Mourning
designed for warm-weather wear

Cool, becoming Frocks for daytime and informal evening functions; quiet, tasteful Hats; Parasols that harmonize perfectly with the well-thought-out mourning costume, whether for the younger or the elder woman.

Emergency Mourning ready for immediate use. Mourning Outfits made to individual requirements at short notice. Prompt attention given to orders received by mail or telephone.

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Madison Avenue-Fifth Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Cool Off in a
Saks Hot Weather
Suit

—the most comfortable proposition that ever left a tailor's bench.

¶ We have them in the coolest, airiest, most porous weaves produced, tailored expressly for comfort.

¶ Our mohair suits are as light as a breeze and as cool as a melon; our Shantung suits are the most de luxe warm weather suits to be seen anywhere; we have a novelty silk suit that's so good it just won't stay in our stocks; we have suits of "Cooloff" cloth that let the cool breezes in and the warm air out. And these comprise only a sprinkling of what we offer in wafer-like Summer clothes.

Prices range from $9 to $33
according to the weave in which the model is developed.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Alexander
Shoes
Women's White Low Shoes
$3.25
Were $4 to $6
Pumps and Oxfords, Short Lines
Some sizes missing; but wonderful vacation shoes
Sixth Avenue at 19th St.

CALL ON PRESIDENT TO SAVE MOONEY

Cockran and Other Speakers at Washington Meeting Appeal for Convicted Labor Leader.

BIG DEMONSTRATION HERE.

Delegation Goes to Washington After Hearing Malone and Others Denounce the Conviction.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—At a big national Mooney Day mass meeting held in the Belasco Theatre here this afternoon, W. Bourke Cockran and other speakers petitioned President Wilson to use his war power as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy to take the Mooney case out of the California courts and assure a new trial for the labor leader sentenced to death for the part he is alleged to have taken in the bomb outrage perpetrated during a preparedness parade in San Francisco.

The fact that Mooney, who was to be executed on Aug. 23, had received a reprieve until Dec. 13 did not quiet the agitation in behalf of a new trial. Some of the labor leaders gathered here expressed the belief that this action meant that Mooney would be refused another trial in California and that sentence would be commuted to life imprisonment. That, they held, would be entirely unsatisfactory.

Several hundreds of the delegates who came here today were from New York, Boston, Newark, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia. It is their intention to prepare a memorial to President Wilson. A committee will meet the President at the White House Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock by appointment.

In his address Mr. Cockran said in part:

"Worse Than Lynching."

"The event which has brought us together is without precedent. A man lies in prison under sentence to be hanged Aug. 23, now postponed until Dec. 13, on a conviction which was declared to be produced by perjury and misrepresentation by the very Judge who has signed the warrant for his execution.

"The court said this man was innocent, yet the Constitution of the State of California compelled him to put a rope around his neck and strangle him to death. The President of the United States, having found that a worldwide protest was flowing into Washington against the consummation of this outrage upon justice, appointed a committee to ascertain all the facts on which this judgment had been passed, and that committee reported that a new trial should be ordered in the interest of justice. The President has asked the Governor of California to issue a pardon and remit Mooney to trial upon one of the other indictments growing out of the same transaction. The Governor has answered that request by postponing the execution from Aug. 23 to Dec. 13.

"The President of the United States on Friday published an address to his fellow-citizens in which he declared that the lawless lynching of human beings was such an offense against justice and civilization that it amounted to a serious obstacle in the pathway of our armies to victory.

"Here is something worse than lynching. If lynching innocent people by lawless mobs be enough to endanger our success, what must be said of lynchings by the very courts that are organized to enforce the law and to prevent lynchings?

"I don't believe there is any living mna in California who believes Mooney had anything to do with the explosion of that bomb, and yet there is this insistent demand in certain quarters that he be hanged because conviction has been procured against him.

"We have assembled here to ask the President of the United States to supplement the action he has already taken by demanding as a war measure that this condition which impugns and impeaches our right to act as champions of justice throughout the world shall be removed as an impairment to our success. In time of war the Commnader in Chief of our army has no limit to his powers in doing anything that may tend to promote the general welfare of the country."

Mooney Day Meeting Here.

About 2,000 men and women, most of them trade unionists, attended a meeting at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon to protest against the sentence of death imposed on Thomas J. Mooney in the California courts. A telegram of support was read from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. Later a delegation of eighty men and women left for Washington intending to make a demonstration in front of the White House today. W. Bourke Cockran headed the delegation.

The speakers at the meeting were Dudley Field Malone, ex-Collector of the Port; Joseph Barondess, formerly a member of the Board of Education; Samuel Shore, organizer of the White Goods Workers' Union, and Max Pine of the United Hebrew Trades. Charles Nicholson, Business Agent of the International Association of Machinists, was chairman. The meeting was called at the instance of the central labor bodies of New York.

In his introductory remarks, Chairman Nicholson, referring to the reprieve until Dec. 13 Governor Stephens of California granted to Mooney, called it a "miserable makeshift," and declared that organized labor would not be satisfied with anything short of a "fair trial."

"We are going to send a committee down to Washington tonight and we are going to keep on sending committees there until the Federal Government sees the necessity of wrenching this man from the bandits of California and lifting justice from the gutter, where it has been trampled, to that high pedestal where it properly belongs," he added.

Dudley Field Malone said that "the perjured prosecution and conviction of Tom Mooney has provided Germany and our enemies with their greatest weapon to try to prove that America does not really believe in democracy. The denial of speedy justice in this case and similar perversions of justice are striking more ghastly blows at our men fighting and dying in France than Germany with all her power can inflict, for these desperate perversionsof democracy at home give color to the contention of the lying German propaganda that the men of our army and navy are not fighting for democracy abroad, since democracy is notably denied at home. But the millions of our men in the trenches can fight on with supreme confidence in the democratic purpose of the United States, for the working men and women of the nation will never let Tom Mooney hang."

Near the close of his address Mr. Malone deviated from the subject to say that the two things that would make for useful reconstruction after the war were "the program of the Russian revolution and the economic, social, and political program of the British Labor Party."

Resolutions were adopted calling on Governor Stephens of California to grant Mooney a new trial "so as to prevent the miscarriage of justice and dissatisfaction among labor and to uphold our international position before the world."

SEIZE MOONEY, WALSH URGES.

Labor Board Chairman Wants Wilson to Send Troops if Man Is Not Freed.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Thousands of union workers paraded through the city and later held a mass meeting today in protest against the sentence of Thomas J. Mooney, who has been condemned to death as the San Francisco Preparedness Day parade bomber.

Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the National War Labor Board, addressing a mass meeting, charged that the conviction of Mooney was the result of a conspiracy.

Mr. Walsh, while predicting that the reprieve granted Mooney Friday by Governor Stephens of California would result in a pardon, demanded that the President send troops into California to free the prisoner in the event that the Governor does not pardon him.

RACE RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.

Two Policemen Killed and Sixty Persons Injured—Many Negroes Held.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Policeman Thomas McVay and Hugh Lovery were killed and sixty persons were injured, four of them seriously, in race riots which terrorized South Philadelphia for hours today.

The outbreak between the whites and the negroes turned into an armed camp the zone bounded by Twenty-fifth and Thirtieth Streets and Washington Avenue and Dickinson Street. The police were powerless to subdue the infuriated whites and blacks, who battled with guns, clubs, razors, and bricks and any other handy or available weapon.

More than sixty negro rioters were arrested, and were found to be armed when searched at the police station. One of these, Henry Huff, who shot McVay, is charged with murder, while the others are accused of inciting to riot, carrying concealed weapons, and assault.

The trouble began when Mrs. Elsie Bond, a colored probation officer in the Municipal Court, took up her home at 2,936 Ellsworth Street. Mrs. Bond purchased the property, but the white people in the neighborhood resented her living there.

Once Mrs. Bond was installed, crowds gathered in front of her home and protested against her residence in the block. They followed their tactics, it is charged, with a fusillade of stones through the windows. Mrs. Bond is said to have fired two shots from the second story window, which seemed to incite the crowd to further demonstrations, and her windows were riddled with bricks and stones.

BRITISH STRIKERS GIVING UP FIGHT

Birmingham Men and Others Vote to Resume Work in Munition Plants.

UNION CHIEFS FOR YIELDING

Woolwich Engineers Decide to Go Out Unless Labor Embargo Is Removed.

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LONDON, July 28.—As anticipated, the week-end brought a better outlook for a strike settlement. The Press Bureau is able to announce tonight that the situation has distinctly improved and that the strikers in all probability will return to work tomorrow.

At Birmingham, where the situation appeared worse last week, a wiser feeling has prevailed, and a decision was reached today by which the strikers are to resume work tomorrow morning. At Sheffield proposals to involve the district in the dispute have been decisively rejected. Throughout both these great areas the weight of public opinion has been strongly felt against the strike movement, and it is hoped that the same force may bring back the Coventry strikers to a better sense of their duty.

On the other hand, however, a largely attended mass meeting today of Woolwich engineers, who hitherto had not been directly embroiled, voted in favor of stopping work on Tuesday unless the embargo on skilled labor is removed.

LONDON, July 28.—The Ministry of Munitions announced tonight that reports received today from all parts of the country indicated that the strike situation in the munitions industry "has distinctly improved, and that a majority of the strikers in all probability will return to work tomorrow."

As a result of mass meetings in Birmingham and West Bromwich today it was decided by the district committees of the strikers' organizations that the men should return to work on Monday. A majority of the men at the Birmingham meeting favored a continuation of the strike, but as a two-thirds vote was necessary and this was not obtainable, the committee advised a resumption of work.

At the West Bromwich meeting also there was a majority vote in favor of the men remaining out, but a decision was reached that the strikers should abide by the decision of the Birmingham meeting.

Big Meetings in Birmingham.

The mass meetings in Birmingham took place in various districts of that city, which is one of the largest munitions centres in the country. Sixteen thousand persons attended the meetings, including many women.

At Worcester, action similar to that taken in Birmingham and West Bromwich followed a meeting of the strikers, but the engineers at the Woolwich Arsenal, notwithstanding an appeal made by General Seeley, Deputy Minister of Munitions, who addressed their meeting, decided to cease work Tuesday. A resolution adopted by these men protested against "placing an embargo on allied workers without their consent and its proposed extension to semi-skilled and unskilled workmen, and the possibility of a further curtailment of the freedom of workmen." This action will affect 11,000 men.

At meetings held at East Ham and Leeds it was also decided to resist the embargo on skilled workmen.

The Executive Council of the Workers' Union passed a resolution that its members remain at work, but the resolution said it thought the embargo should be removed and that more desirable methods could be used to achieve the results desired by the Government. It further asserted that the threat of "work or fight" was ill-advised and that in the interest of a speedy settlement of the situation it should be withdrawn.

American Advice to Keep Working.

"A message from 10,000 workers of the Sun Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia, urging the Coventry strikers not to strike with but against the Kaiser's Army and return to work in the interest of the common cause, was received today," said Charles Duncan, member of Parliament and President of the workers' union, after a meeting of the Executive Council, which represents 400,000 members.

"The message," continued Mr. Duncan, "is appreciated by the men in the same cordial spirit in which it was sent, but personally I think the chances of a resumption of work by the strikers tomorrow are not good, owing to the complication of the situation by the Government's threat that the men must work or fight in the army."

Mr. Wilkinson, the district leader, said he believed a majority of the men in Coventry desired to continue work.

At Coventry a great mass meeting was addressed by J. Havelock Wilson, the labor leader, who was accompanied by 400 seamen from London and Liverpool, including forty men from the steamer Justicia, which was recently sunk in a German submarine attack. Mr. Wilson appealed to the strikers to return to work immediately pending a decision on the merits of the dispute. He said that if they returned he "would play them to the workshops with bands and banners" and remain in Coventry to fight their cause if he found it was just. Mr. Wilson proposed a resolution in favor of the men returning to work, and according to a dispatch from Coventry, only ten hands were raised against it.

Cries Against Churchill.

It is asserted, however, that a number of those present at the meeting were not strikers. There were some interruptions and cries of "Get rid of Churchill!" referring to Winston Spencer Churchill, Minister of Munitions. Mr. Wilson defended Mr. Churchill.

At sectional meetings held in Coventry the workers decided to leave the question of the strike to a general mass meeting to be held tomorrow.

The workers in the Mersey district met at Liverpool and decided to ballot on a strike Tuesday, when the Barrow men, who remained at work, will also meet to take a final decision as to whether they will stick to their jobs or go out.

The Wolverhampton District Engineer Trades Committee today urged its members to keep working, pending a meeting to be held Tuesday. The union of enginemen, firemen, and electricians of Wolverhampton resolved to continue work.

Labor Minister Roberts, in a speech at Winton, said that the strikers were giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and dealing a great blow at the allied cause. He said he did not believe the miners would join them.

ANGRY CROWD SEIZES PORTRAIT OF KAISER

Sailor Kicks Face Out of Autographed Painting Once Owned by Colonel Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 28.—Early today twenty residents of Oyster Bay, one in the uniform of a sailor, appeared at the home of C. H. Pollitz and demanded his picture of the Kaiser, once a prized possession of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt. When Pollitz, a painter and decorator and an American citizen, gave up the picture the sailor kicked a hole in it, obliterating the face of the German Emperor.

It was an angry and menacing group, and before the painting, done in oils and autographed by the Kaiser, was given up the glass panel of the front door of the Pollitz home had been smashed and other damage threatened. Mr. Pollitz later went to the office of the village constable, saying he knew several of the persons and demanding warrants for their arrest. He was informed that Justice of the Peace Robert W. Duvall was out of town and that he would have to await the Justice's return.

Several years ago Colonel Roosevelt gave the picture to the Oyster Bay Public Library. Not long before the United States declared war the picture was sold to Pollitz, and its presence in the painter's home had been a sore point with residents who knew it was there. They decided to act today, and went to the Pollitz home between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning.

"We'll give you three minutes to give up that picture, otherwise we will break in and get it for ourselves," said the crowd's spokesman. Mrs. Pollitz, accompanied by her husband and holding the large portrait between them, got out on the roof of the front porch and handed down the picture to one of the men. Three agents of the United States Department of Justice Secret Service were in Oyster Bay this afternoon and there was much speculation as to their coming.

STRIKE CALLED OFF ON THE GREAT LAKES

Order Follows a Conference Between Chairman Hurley, Union Men and Ship Owners

WAGE ISSUE NOT INVOLVED

Chairman Hurley Insists That Lake Carriers' Associations Sign Nation's Appeal.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Orders calling off the threatened strike of seamen and firemen on the Great Lakes set for tomorrow were issued today by Victor A. Olander, Secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Great Lakes, and other union leaders, following a conference with Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board.

Independent shipowners on the Great Lakes and the unions were called upon by Mr. Hurley to send representatives to Washington next Wednesday for a conference on the pending wage demands of seamen, firemen, and stewards. Both union leaders and officials of the Shipping Board said that wage questions could not provoke a strike, as employers and men were said to be willing to arbitrate.

The decision to call off the strike followed a two hours' conference between the union leaders and officers of the Shipping Board. It was pointed out again to the men that a tieup of lake shipping would interrupt food shipments to the soldiers overseas, in addition to hampering war operations through interference with the movements of coal and ore.

The union men protested against any modification of the nation's appeal, which the Lake Carriers' Association yesterday had agreed to sign if changed to apply to the Atlantic and the Gulf. Mr. Olander asserted that such modification would exempt the lake shipowners, and insisted that a change would make the strike situation more serious.

Insistence by union leaders that shipowners and their association sign the appeal, was met by Mr. Hurley sending to William Livingstone, President of the association, the following telegram:

"United States Shipping Board hereby directs the members of the Lake Carriers' Association and the Lake Carriers' Association as an association to sign the nation's appeal for men to man its merchants' ships as originally drafted and without any changes."

The other complaint of the men, that the registration of seamen at the association's shipping offices or assembly rooms permitted the shipowners to discriminate against the men and compel them to join the association's welfare plan, was met by Mr. Hurley asking that the practice be suspended pending further negotiations.

At the close of the conference Mr. Olander declared, "There will be no strike." He added that it might happen that the orders calling off the strike might not reach all locals in time to prevent some delay in shipping, but he was confident that but few men would refuse to work.

Besides Mr. Hurley, the Government was represented at the conference by Robert P. Bass, Chairman of the Board's Labor Adjustment Commission. The union representatives were Secretary Olander; Andrew Furuseth, President of the International Seamen's Union; Thomas Conway of Buffalo, N. Y., Secretary of the Marine Firemen's Union, and Patrick O'Brien of Tonawanda, N. Y., and John W. Ellison, Ashtabula, Ohio, business agents of the sailors' and firemen's unions.

Shift Eight Police Captains.

Eight Police Captains will be transferred this morning by order of Commissioner Enright. Captain Patrick J. Cray, a brother-in-law of Charles F. Murphy, goes from the East Eighty-eighth Street Station to Traffic B, in East Ninth Street. The other transfers are: Louis M. Haupt, West 123d Street Station to Traffic E; Richard O'Connor, Westchester Station to East Eighty-eighth Street; John D. Ormsby, Traffic C to West 123d Street; John W. O'Connor, Traffic D to C; Jacob Brown, Traffic E to Westchester; William J. McGrath, Headquarters Division to East Thirty-fifth Street, and Acting Captain Thomas Walsh, from the East Thirty-fifth Street Station to the Detective Division as a Lieutenant of detectives.

CALL BRITISH SUBJECTS TO JOIN THE ARMY

Coming Recruiting Drive Aims to Reach 300,000 Who Have Failed to Volunteer.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for the inauguration of the British and Canadian recruiting drive which is to be conducted in the United States during the next two months. The opening celebration of the campaign will be held at the Stadium of the College of the City of New York on Thursday night. It is planned to force the attention of British subjects in New York on the plans for recruiting under the treaty arranged between the United States and Great Britain which affords to all British male subjects between the ages of 18 and 45 years the opportunity in the next sixty days to enlist in the British Army. At the close of that period they will be drafted into the National Army if they have not already joined the forces of their own Government.

At the Stadium opening there is to be a musical program by British artists and a program of distinctively British music will be played by the orchestra. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is expected to be the chief speaker. Officially the affair will be conducted by Brig. Gen. William A. White, head of the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission at 220 West Forty-second Street and other members of the mission, including Colonel J. S. Dennis, Colonel F. G. Jamieson and Major Brooman C. White. The notice calling the attention of British and Canadian subjects to their obligations was issued yesterday and read as follows:

> On July 31 the recruiting conventions between Great Britain, Canada, and the United States will come into force, and the period for voluntary enlistment terminates Sept. 28, 1918. During this period of sixty days all British subjects between the ages of 20 and 44, both inclusive, have an opportunity of offering their services to their own countries at a time when they are most needed.
>
> For sixty days all Britons and Canadians between the above ages will be exempt from the American draft and can enlist at the nearest British and Canadian Recruiting Mission regardless of the fact that they may have taken out first United States citizens' papers or have been classified in Class 1. During this period of sixty days all Britons and Canadians of 20 years of age and those between the ages of 31 and 44, both inclusive, will be required to register on a date fixed by proclamation by the President and thirty days after registration men of those ages will be liable to the American draft.
>
> On Sept. 28 the sixty days within which you can volunteer expires and thereafter you will be liable for draft into the United States Army. Information as to rates of pay, separation allowances, &c., supplied by the nearest British and Canadian Recruiting Mission Depot.

It was estimated yesterday that there were 300,000 Britishers in the United States between the ages of 18 and 45 who have not yet volunteered for the British Army.

REJECTS BARBARITY CHARGE

German Paper Ironical Over "Incitement" of Americans.

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THE HAGUE, July 28.—The Frankfurter Zeitung quotes from THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 3 a report regarding Herbert Pratt, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company, [the report in question was an interview with Mr. Pratt, in which he told of stories of German cruelty which he heard in Europe.] The paper says that America is trying to overtrump the Allies about "German barbarities." It refers to THE TIMES picture of the crucifixion of Canadians, [this was an advertisement issued by the Liberty Loan Committee on May 2,] which it reproduced some time ago and speaks of THE TIMES as much read and therefore standing for American culture.

"What is the use," asks the Zeitung, "of this crazy, unscrupulous incitement, the untruthfulness of which THE TIMES editors and the trust President are aware of?"

The object is to drive the people on to fight for freedom, says the paper, and to tell them for what they are fighting.

"These free people, who have no influence over the decision about war or peace," it proceeds, "must know why they are fighting, otherwise they are not free people and would not differ from the Senegalese negroes who march to order. American citizens are now informed that it is a question of revenging their crucified or beheaded countrymen of whom Mr. Pratt heard at the front."

LAUD BRITISH FIGHTERS.

French Correspondents Tell of Their Gallantry at Meteren.

PARIS, July 28.—All the French correspondents on the British front pay tribute to the gallantry and tenacity of the troops who repulsed the recent attack on Meteren.

Le Journal says:

"The original captors of Meteren were there. They were Scotchmen, which means that they were as firm on the defensive as they were bold in attack."

Instancing the curious effect of the unity of command, Le Journal correspondent says:

"In the fighting west of Rheims French tanks supported British troops, while in an attack by the French south of Montdidier British tanks so powerfully assisted French Colonials that the French General on the field presented a French flag to the crews of the British tanks."

Le Petit Parisien points out that as a true indication of the Germans' state of confusion they required seven days' preparation before they were able to attempt a reaction against Meteren, and even then no result was achieved.

AUSTRIAN LINES SHELLED.

Italian and French Patrols Take Prisoners at Scattered Points.

Rome, July 28.—The official statement issued today by the Italian War Office says:

> Yesterday there were effective concentrations of fire by our batteries in the Lagarina Valley, in the Vallarsa and in the Brenta Valley and the usual harassing activity of both artilleries on the remainder of the front. Our own and French patrols captured some prisoners at scattered points.
>
> Two enemy airplanes were brought down in air fighting.

Canned Efficiency

Complaint was made to General von Bissing that his passes were dishonored by the German army.

"Pooh, pooh!" said the Governor General of Belgium and sent his own representative along to prove them wrong.

It was a mistake.

The first officer they met told the learned Herr Doktor to "shut up," hit him in the face with his fist, arrested him, and dragged him violently before the Kommendantur, where he was curtly bade to "Heraus."

The fact that Brand Whitlock, our United States Minister to Belgium, tells this as done by one official German to another gives it an added zest in the August

Everybody's MAGAZINE

Charge purchases made the remainder of this month will appear on bills rendered September 1st.

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An Opportunity

All Wool Knicker Suits

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Special 13.50

Based on present showing of fabrics for next Spring season, suits made from cotton materials will cost more than the marked price of these all wool suits. Consequently there will be no more at this price when these are sold.

Not a large quantity but a varied assortment, including high class Homespun effects, Velours, Cassimeres and splendid Best & Co. Blue Serges. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

SPECIAL

Clearance of Wash Suits

All higher-priced, broken sized wash suits in Junior Norfolks and middy styles. Sizes 3 to 7 yrs. 3.25

Wash Suits—Formerly priced from 2.25 to 3.50. Sizes 2 to 8 yrs. 1.95

You Never Pay More at Best's

SAW THE JUSTICIA STRUCK BY TORPEDO

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

and started for a nearby port at about three knots an hour, for it was impossible to make more on account of the weight of the vessel and the quantity of water in her holds, which was increasing all the time. Word was received later that she had been attacked again and sunk. In the meantime the destroyers had returned to the convoy and remained to protect the eight steamships left for another twenty-four hours.

Nothing occurred to mar the smoothness of a normal midsummer voyage across the Atlantic until shortly after eight bells struck at noon Friday, when a U-boat was sighted about three points to starboard, three and a half miles away. The Hun undersea craft, the officers said, was heading southward across the stern of the liner, and promptly fired two shells from his 5.9 Krupp gun forward, which fell short.

All Shots Went Wide.

The Captain manoeuvred the liner so as to bring the submarine astern, and then the gun crew opened fire on the enemy with the six-inch gun, but their shots also fell wide. The U-boat followed in the wake and fired thirteen shots, the last three being filled with shrapnel, but no hit was made.

The 102 passengers were all on deck, including twenty Americans and two women, with their life belts on and standing by the boats, which were lowered to the level of the main deck rail. For an hour or more the submarine hung on to the chase, first gaining and then losing way. Finally the Hun went after a British freighter that was just above the horizon.

It must have attacked her, because the Captain sent out an S O S call later. Another S O S was picked up from a British steamship in trouble 100 miles to the northward, the officers said, and a third call later about the same distance to the eastward. The submarine was too far off for the officers on the bridge of the liner to distinguish her classification, except that she was 225 to 250 feet long and had a big conning tower. The position of the Hun craft when last seen on Friday was latitude 36 degrees 42 minutes north and longitude 60 degrees 58 minutes west.

At 6 o'clock last night, when the steamship was in 38 degrees 36 minutes north latitude and 70 degrees 20 minutes west longitude, another submarine was sighted on the port beam about three to four miles away, heading west-southwest. [illegible] about 250 miles south-east of Sandy Hook. The steamship swung so that the stern gun could be brought to bear and four shots were fired. The submarine, which had no conning tower and apparently no guns, did not fire in return. Some men were seen on deck aft waving flags, and the Captain ordered the gun crew to cease firing, as it might prove to be an American war craft. The fourth shot struck so close to the submarine that the water must have splashed the crew on her deck.

Her Nationality Uncertain.

Whether she was German or American, the undersea craft followed in the wake of the liner until 10:25 last night and then submerged. The rule during wartime for the submarines of the Allies is that they must keep out of the track of convoys or merchant steamships or else take the consequences, as naval officers and shipmasters have been warned to fire at submarines on sight and take no chances.

In the opinion of the officers, the U-boats were being looked after on the American coast by a submarine supply boat and would be able to stay at least three or four months. They could renew their supply of oil fuel by getting a tanker occasionally. The big submarines had a cruising radius of 10,000 to 12,000 miles, they said, and could economize on fuel while they were waiting for the transports to csome along. No American patrol boats were seen on the approach to the coast yesterday or today, it was said.

Among the passengers who gave vivid accounts of the thrilling escape of the liner was Edward H. Butt, formerly of Augusta, Ga., brother of Major Archie Butt, aide to President Taft, who was drowned on the Titanic. He was accompanied by his wife, and is going to take up his residence in America again after being twenty years in England, engaged in the cotton brokerage business.

There were also a number of Canadian officers belonging to the Royal Flying Corps, on their way home for a rest. They had just left the western front, and said it was absolutely certain that the Allies were supreme in the air and the Huns realized it by their reluctance to attack.

25 U-BOATS SUNK BY ALLIES IN ONE MONTH

Royal Naval Reserve Officer Says This Is Best Official Record Made So Far.

An officer of senior rank in the Royal Naval Reserve, who arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port on his way to Japan after serving two years in the North Sea, said that the allied warships and destroyers had sunk twenty-five U-boats between June 15 and July 15, and that this was the official best record for a month since the submarine menace started.

"What we require is more fast destroyers," he said, "which can drop depth charges on the U-boats as fast as they can be located. When this is accomplished it will be as safe to go across the Atlantic under convoy as it is now to go up Broadway. I was a year with the Grand Fleet up North and saw only one German submarine the whole time. The poor beggar came up almost in front of the bow of a battleship, which turned him over gently, and, before the Hun could realize what had happened, six of the destroyers dropped TNT depth bombs around him and reduced him to tiny strips of metal and wood.

"The German Admiralty give instructions to their U-boat commanders to avoid the Grand Fleet when they put to sea. You see, we know, because we have picked up messages and deciphered the code. The reason for this order is that the fleet is so well protected by destroyers that it is practically suicide for a submarine to attempt to get one of the battleships. Besides the destroyers we have boats which fire torpedoes at them and are very hard to hit themselves. These vessels can go at forty knots with the decks flush with the water. This boat can also drop depth charges in addition to fighting the enemy with torpedoes below the surface.

"What the Hun chaps hate most are the so-called 'mystery ships' in the British Navy because they can never tell to a certainty when they are up against one of them, and, if they are, they go speedily to the bottom of the sea, and very few members of the crews are likely to be saved."

TRIES TO DROWN PRISONERS

U-Boat Places Them on Her Deck, Then Submerges Suddenly.

LONDON, July 28.—The survivors of two sailing trawlers, respectively British and Belgian, just brought into a British port tell a terrible tale of German cruelty. The British trawler was sunk before dawn on Friday by a bomb and the crew was taken aboard the submarine. Three hours later the Belgian trawler was sighted and sunk and the crew, consisting of a father and son, also was taken aboard.

All were kept on the submarine's deck near the conning tower, and when a patrol boat appeared the submarine submerged without warning, leaving the fishermen to drown. The Belgian skipper and his son and three Englishmen perished and only two of the English crew were saved.

The survivors state that the Germans ransacked the trawlers before sinking them and carried off everything of value. The German sailors, according to the survivors, ate biscuits and fish ravenously, as if starving. All of the Germans appeared to be youths, their commander being only 26. The survivors were in the water for three or four hours before they were picked up.

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Special Values

Affording timely opportunities to replenish Summer haberdashery needs at prices of unusual economy.

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Men's Fine Silk Shirts

That We Could Not Duplicate at This Price To-day

$3.85

Tub Silks and Baby Broadcloth Silks in a selection of neat and novelty stripes. Shantung Silks with collars attached.

Four-in-Hands 75c — Silk Grenadines in a large assortment of fancy stripes, also smart self-color brocades.

Four-in-Hands 55c — Foulard handkerchief scarves; splendid assortment of choice new patterns.

Sport Shirts $1.65 — White Oxford and mercerized fabrics, attached collars, some half sleeves.

Silk Half Hose 85c — Black, full fashioned, reinforced soles and heels.

Pajamas $1.65 — Percales and Mercerized materials; excellent variety of stripes and plain colors.

Terry Bath Robes $4.50 — Medium weight; blue, tan, lavender and pink background for Jacquard designs.

Ground Floor.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Offer today on the main floor

Men's Leghorn Hats

Reduced to $1.95

Formerly $6, $5, $4 and $3

¶ Every leghorn hat in stock included, marked down to this remarkable price to insure immediate clearance.

¶ Also included will be every Sennit, Split and Mackinaw straw hat in the house formerly sold up to $5.

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Now $2.95, $4.95, $5.95, $7.95

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YOU will help him serve you, and also help him comply with the Government's news-print paper conservation request, by giving him an order to deliver The Times to your house, or hold it for you at his stand every day.

The New York Times

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Buy Oxfords This Week

We have reduced our prices on certain selected lines of Men's and Women's low shoes for this sale only. They must be sold to make room for new stock.

These famous "Comfort Shoes" can be bought at a great bargain during the sale. An unusual opportunity to save money. This sale also includes a few lines of high shoes in styles now being discontinued. Wise shoppers will take advantage of this event. At both stores.

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ALEXANDER AND WRIGHT WIN TENNIS FINAL

KEEN TENNIS PLAY FOR DOUBLES TITLE

Alexander and Wright Defeat Pell and Niles in Greenwich Tourney.

MISS BJURSTEDT TRIUMPHS

Vanquishes Mrs. Wightman in Exhibition Singles, and With Alexander Wins Mixed Doubles.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 28.—In one of the most spectacular doubles matches of the season, the veteran internationalists Frederick B. Alexander and Beals Wright defeated Theodore R. Pell and Nathaniel W. Niles in the final round of the men's tournament at The Field Club of Greenwich this afternoon with the score 2—6, 7—5, 6—3. This was, however, only one of a series of exceptions which brought the annual tournament to a close. Just as interesting as the men's event, but without the same direct bearing on future tournament play, was the final of the mixed doubles, in which Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Frederick B. Alexander were the victors, these two defeating no less formidable a team than Mrs. George Wightman of Boston and Beals Wright, at 9—7, 6—0.

Two exhibition matches were also played during the course of the afternoon. In one the present holder of the women's national singles championship, Miss Bjurstedt, defeated Mrs. George Wightman, a former titleholder, in a one-set match with the score 9—7, and Nathaniel W. Niles and Ichiya Kumagae battled through a set and a half until darkness called a halt. Niles took the first set from the Nipponese at 6—4 and the second set stood at 4—all when it became necessary to abandon the contest.

In achieving victory in the men's doubles, Alexander and Wright showed themselves once more as racquet weilders of the greatest skill. From being almost on the verge of defeat they finally established the match to their credit by a wonderful rally that called forth the highest flights of tennis.

The opening clash was all in favor of Pell and Niles, these two stars moving at a rapid pace that seemed would insure victory. Niles was amazingly steadily, and all through the first set he made not a single error. Pell was almost as certain in his play, and with such a combination facing them Wright and Alexander were forced to a quick defeat.

Even in the second set the superior tennis of Pell and Niles did not desert them for some time. They had a lead at 4—2 on games, but at that point Wright and Alexander found themselves, and there ensued a thrilling contest for the points. The internationalists finally pulled the set out at 7—5, Niles and Pell wavering a bit in their play before the spirited assault of the rival contenders.

In the final set Wright and Alexander were always in command of the situation. They picked their openings for passing shots with fine precision, and largely broke up the play of Niles and Pell by the crisp volleying and sharp driving.

For the gallery the mixed doubles event held great interest. Two wondrous contests were fought out before Miss Bjurstedt and Alexander succeeded in gaining the honors. It was the semi-final round of the mixed doubles tournament which opened the day's play, and it might well have been the final as far as the array of talent was concerned. In this contest Miss Bjurstedt and Alexander were opposed by the Metropolitan mixed doubles champions, Miss Marion Zinderstein of Boston and Walter Merrill Hall. It was in gaining this title that Miss Zinderstein and Hall defeated Miss Bjurstedt and Alexander at Forest Hills earlier in the season. Today conditions were reversed, for the title holders were forced to defeat in a three-set contest at 3—6, 6—4, 6—2.

There have been many stories that Miss Bjurstedt could not play nearly as well in doubles as in singles. This afternoon, however, the onlookers were treated to the finest sort of play by the Norse girl, and it was mainly due to her brilliant efforts that she and Alexander were able to place the decisive set to their credit.

Miss Zinderstein and Hall took the first set so easily that it appeared as if they would again triumph over the rival pair, but in the second set Miss Bjurstedt and Alexander succeeded in gaining a slight advantage which they held to the close. Against a lead of 5—3 on games Miss Zinderstein and her partner broke through to make the score 5—4, and as Hall was serving it well within the possibilities that the set would be carried to deuce. Hall, however, wavered and was broken through. This was the turning point of the conflict.

After that Miss Bjurstedt put forth her best tennis, and, ably supported by Alexander with his smashing and sharp and accurate volleying, the defense of the rival players was shattered and Miss Bjurstedt and Alexander romped through to victory, the final set being taken at 6—2.

These two were faced with a stern battle in the final round, when they were opposed by Mrs. George Wightman and Beals Wright. The score of this match, 9—7, 6—0, in favor of Miss Bjurstedt and Alexander, cannot begin to give an adequate idea of the struggle. The first set was alive with sparkling rallies, but, if anything, the second set was even better, although the score seems to belie this. As a matter of fact, every game but one in the second set was carried to deuce, and sometimes to several repetitions. The lone game that was an exception was the last, which Alexander, on his own service, won at love.

The summaries:

Mixed Doubles.—Semi-final Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Frederick B. Alexander defeated Miss Marion Zinderstein and Walter Merrill Hall, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Final Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Frederick B. Alexander defeated Mrs. George Wightman and Beals Wright, 9—7, 6—0.

Men's Doubles.—Final Round—Frederick B. Alexander and Beals Wright defeated Theodore R. Pell and Nathaniel W. Niles, 2—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Exhibition Women's Singles—Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. George Wightman, 7—5.

VICTORY FOR WEST SIDE.

Terrace Club Tennis Team Loses in Metropolitan Series, 7 to 2.

The West Side Tennis Club team scored an overwhelming victory over the Terrace Club of Brooklyn in a Metropolitan team match on the West Side courts yesterday by a score of 7 to 2. The Terrace Club men gained both of their victories in singles.

The summaries:

Singles—Frederick C. Baggs, West Side, defeated Roy Ritchie, Terrace, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1; C. G. Huylman, West Side, defeated W. Hartye, Terrace, 6—4, 8—6; J. Henry, West Side, defeated Cecil Donaldson, Terrace, 6—2, 0—6, 6—3; J. Cameron, Terrace, defeated Ferguson, West Side, 4—6, 6—4, 8—6; J. Nehring, West Side, defeated Cunningham, Terrace, 4—6, 6—4, 8—6; Shearer, Terrace, defeated S. Landers, West Side, 8—10, 6—3, 6—3.

Doubles—Baggs and Dionne, West Side, defeated Donaldson and Hartye, Terrace, 8—6, 6—1; Huylman and Gallen, West Side, defeated Kynaston and Bruno, Terrace, 8—6, 6—1; Stewart and Burgess, West Side, defeated Huerstel and Driggs, Terrace, 6—0, 6—0.

73 GAMES IN NET MATCH.

O'Boyle and Iler Take Prolonged Tennis Contest at Doubles.

In one of the longest doubles matches on record Henry S. O'Boyle and Alexander Iler, two sailors in training at the Pelham Bay Naval Station, yesterday won the Eastern New York State championship, on the courts of the Mount Pleasant Tennis Club at Pleasantville by defeating Frederick G. Anderson and C. A. Anderson with the score 1—6, 3—6, 16—14, 9—11, 6—1.

AMATEURS DEFEAT PROS.

Kirkby and White Take Four-Ball Match at Nassau.

Oswald Kirkby and Sergeant Gardiner White, amateurs, won a hard-fought golf match from Jim Maiden and George Fotheringham, professionals, on the links of the Nassau Country Club yesterday. Unlike most exhibitions, this was an all-day affair, and at the end of the thirty-six holes the contestants found themselves all square. It was at the extra hole that the amateurs finally won.

The match was in the interest of the Red Cross and quite a gallery turned out. Nearly $400 was raised. In the morning the amateurs had a best ball of 70, as against 72 for the "pros," while after luncheon the professionals were credited with 73 and the amateurs 75.

It was because of an exceptionally fast pace set by Kirkby and White going out in the morning that they got the jump on their opponents. Practically every hole was made in par or better. Going to the ninth, Kirkby and White were 2 up. The amateurs had a best ball of 32 to the turn, the other side having 34.

Going out in the afternoon the Englewood man and his partner increased their advantage to 4 up, reaching the turn in 34, their opponents taking 36. The tenth and eleventh holes were halved, and then the professionals won four straight holes, squaring the match. To the extra hole Kirkby drove the green, a matter of 306 yards, and won the hole in 3.

DOYLE HAS WINNING BIRDIE.

Long Putt Decides Golf Match in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Pat Doyle of the Deal Golf Club, New Jersey, sank a long putt for a birdie 3 on the nineteenth hole today at the Ridgmoor Country Club, and thereby won a Red Cross golf match for himself and Tom Boyd of Fox Hills, New York, from Jock Hutchinson, patriotic champion, and Bob McDonald, Indian Hill professional, 1 up.

ARIA LEADS STAR FLEET.

Three Yachts Disabled in Championship Bayside Races.

Two of the twelve yachts of the Star class that lined up for the start in one of the series of interclub championship races over the Bayside Yacht Club course in Little Neck Bay yesterday afternoon were forced out of the contest through mishaps and before the other ten finished one of them retired because of a third accident.

Yachts sailing the colors of the Bayside Yacht Club finished first and second. George Abbott, in the Aria, led William L. Inslee in the Shadow by one minute. E. V. Willis, in the Altair and sailing the colors of the Port Washington Yacht Club, was third.

Charles E. Hyde, whose pennant was also that of the Port Washington Yacht Club, was unfortunately put out of the race when he was making a strong bid for first place. The ten yachts had sailed once around the triangular course and were settled down for the second half the race, when the headstay and some of the starboard sailing accessories of the Hydra were torn away. Mr. Hyde lodged a protest against George W. Elder, Jr., who was sailing his Zete. The Hyde yacht was so badly disabled that it was retired from the race. When the accident ocurred Mr. Hyde was sailing third and was fast overtaking the Aria and the Shadow.

The summaries:

INTERCLUB CHAMPIONSHIP RACE—STAR CLASS.

Start, 3:15. Course, eight miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed. Time. H.M.S.
Aria, George Abbott	4:46:00	1:31:00
Shadow, W. L. Inslee	4:47:00	1:32:00
Altair, E. V. Willis	4:47:50	1:32:50
Zete, G. W. Elder, Jr.	4:49:55	1:34:55
Taurus, B. L. Linkfield	4:51:00	1:36:00
Polar Star, G. D. Simonson	4:51:50	1:36:50
Big Dipper, J. K. Robinson	4:57:00	1:42:00
Starlight, A. Nesbett	4:57:10	1:42:10
Draci, G. Schieren	4:59:30	1:44:30
Hydra, Charles E. Hyde	Disabled.	
Little Dipper, G. A. Corry	Disabled.	
Banshee, M. Egerton	Disqualified.	

CANARSIE RACES RESUMED.

Many Yachts Compete in Regatta on Jamaica Bay.

In a glorious breeze from the southwest, that kicked up tiny whitecaps all over the usually placid waters of Jamaica Bay, the Canarsie Yacht Club held its annual regatta yesterday. It was the first open race that the organization has given in two years, and although the fleet of starters did not compare in number to those that sailed in Canarsie races before the war, no less that eighteen yachts, both sail and power, entered. Had there been less breeze the number would have been larger.

Two divisions of catboats started. They covered a six-mile triangular course made up of a run, a beat, and a reach home. On both actual and corrected time Shadow won in the cabin catboat class. Although Alert was the first of the open catboats to finish, the winner on corrected time was William Suydam's Mock Turtle.

Ruthie II. had no great difficulty in winning on both actual and corrected time in the class for cabin cruisers. Margaret S. was the first half-cabin open power cruiser to finish. On corrected time the boat was beaten by Two Babies. In the high-speed class the winner was Sunnyside III., the property of C. Hadley.

KUPCHIK WINS SILVER KING.

Defeats Chajes in Decisive Game for Chess Trophy.

By defeating Oscar Chajes, State chess champion and recent winner of a match with D. Janowski of Paris, A. Kupchik, a former State champion, yesterday at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club, won the first prize in the masters' tournament for possession of the Rice Silver King, the first eight rounds of which had been contested at Rye Beach.

It is the second time that Kupchik has won a leg on the trophy, which was placed in competition eleven years ago by the late Professor Isaac L. Rice. Julius Finn is the only other player who has won the Silver King twice. A third victory will give either of them permanent possession. In addition to the prizes mentioned, Kupchik won a gold medal.

In the other game of the ninth round Charles Jaffe won from J. Bernstein, thereby bringing about a tie for third and fourth prizes among these two and R. T. Black of Brooklyn, each of the three having made scores of 5 to 3.

POINT TROPHY TO PAULIST.

Bohland Decides Disputed Laurels by Winning Two-Mile Run.

The Paulist A. C. yesterday acquired the point trophy offered at the recent triangular track and field meet held at City College Stadium, which was interrupted by rain. The three events which were abandoned because of the downpour were run off at the members' games of the Alpha P. C. C. at Macomb's Dam Park. Max Bohland, the Paulist A. C. distance runner, scampered over the finish line an easy winner of the two-mile run, insuring the point trophy for his organization. Bohland was clocked in 10:20 and was followed by Jim Plant and Hans Schuster, both Morningside A. C. runners.

The other two events postponed were open A. A. U. handicap races, and both brought out close finishes. In the quarter-mile run the first six men over the line could be covered with a blanket. Arthur Reilly, Knights of St. Antony, was the winner from the 10-yard mark while after considerable indecision the officials announced J. Tighe, Mohawk A. C., second, and C. W. Eastman, Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, third. In the 100-yard dash Fred C. Teschner of the Glencoe A. C. triumphed.

Giants, today, with Pittsburg. 3:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

No games were scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Cleveland, 2.
(Tie; ten innings; rain.)
Chicago, 8; Boston, 0.
Detroit, 6; Philadelphia, 0.
(First game.)
Detroit, 6; Philadelphia, 2.
(Second game.)
St. Louis, 4; Washington, 3.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	59	31	.656
New York	56	34	.622
Pittsburgh	46	42	.523
Philadelphia	41	47	.466
Cincinnati	40	47	.460
Brooklyn	38	49	.437
Boston	40	52	.435
St. Louis	37	55	.402

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	56	37	.602
Cleveland	52	42	.553
Washington	50	42	.543
New York	46	42	.523
Chicago	42	48	.467
St. Louis	40	50	.444
Detroit	40	51	.440
Philadelphia	37	53	.411

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Washington at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Boston at St. Louis.

TIGERS TAKE TWO GAMES.

Athletics Prove Easy Prey for Detroit in Double-Header.

DETROIT, July 28.—Detroit took both games of a double-header from Philadelphia today, winning the first 6 to 0 by hitting Adams freely, and the second 6 to 2 by coupling hits with the visitors' loose fielding. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	4	1	1	5	3	Jamieson,rf	4	0	1	1	0
R.Jones,3b	2	2	0	1	4	Kopp,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Veach,lf	4	2	2	1	0	C.Walker,cf	4	0	0	5	0
Kav'nagh,1b	4	0	3	6	0	Burns,1b	3	0	2	9	2
Harper,rf	4	0	2	2	0	Gardner,3b	4	0	1	3	3
F.Walker,cf	4	0	1	4	0	McAvoy,c	3	0	0	2	1
Coffey,2b	3	1	2	4	3	Dykes,2b	2	0	0	0	0
Stanage,c	4	0	2	4	1	Dugan,ss	3	0	1	2	3
Kallio,p	3	0	0	0	1	Adams,p	2	0	0	1	2
Total...	32	6	13	27	12	Total....	29	0	6	*23	11

*Kavanagh out, hit by batted ball.

Error—Dugan.

Detroit ....1 0 3 1 1 0 0 0 ..—6
Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Kavanagh, Stanage. Stolen bases—Kopp, Veach, R. Jones. Sacrifice hit—Kallio. Double plays—Bush, Coffey and Kavanagh; R. Jones, Coffey and Kavanagh; Gardner and Burns; Adams, Dugan and Burns. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Detroit, 7. Bases on balls—Off Kallio, 3; Adams, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Adams, (Coffey.) Struck out—By Kallio, 4; Adams, 1.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Bush,ss	3	1	1	0	2	Jamieson,rf	5	0	0	1	0
R.Jones,3b	4	2	2	2	2	Kopp,lf	5	0	2	2	0
Veach,lf	3	1	1	4	0	C.Walker,cf	5	0	1	1	0
Kav'nagh,1b	2	1	1	8	0	Burns,1b	3	0	1	15	0
Harper,rf	4	1	1	0	0	Gardner,3b	4	1	2	0	3
F.Walker,cf	4	0	1	3	0	Perkins,c	3	1	2	1	1
Coffey,2b	4	0	1	4	2	Dykes,2b	1	0	0	2	4
Spencer,c	4	0	0	6	1	Dugan,ss	4	0	1	2	4
Cun'gham,p	4	0	0	0	3	Perry,p	4	0	0	0	2
Total....	32	6	8	27	10	Total....	34	2	9	24	14

Errors—Bush, Spencer, (2.) Perkins, Dugan, (3.)

Detroit ....0 0 3 0 0 0 3 0 ..—6
Philadelphia ....0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—R. Jones, Kavanagh. Stolen base—F. Walker. Sacrifice hits—Dykes, Veach. Sacrifice fly—Dykes. Double play—Dugan and Burns. Left on base—Detroit, 6; Philadelphia, 10. First base on errors—Detroit, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Base on balls—Off Perry, 3; Cunningham, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Cunningham, (Dykes.) Struck out—By Perry, 1; Cunningham, 5. Wild pitch—Perry.

SISLER'S TRIPLE DECISIVE.

Browns Get Game When Star Pounds Out Long Drive.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Sisler's three-base hit and Shanks's wild throw which scored Sisler, were responsible for St. Louis' 4 to 3 victory over Washington today. The score:

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	WASHINGTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Tobin,lf	4	1	2	2	0	Shotton,lf	4	2	2	1	0
Maisel,3b	2	1	0	1	2	Foster,3b	3	0	0	0	1
Sisler,1b	3	1	2	11	0	Judge,1b	4	1	3	12	1
Demmitt,rf	2	1	0	0	1	Milan,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Smith,cf	3	0	1	3	0	Schulte,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Gedeon,2b	3	0	0	3	1	Shanks,2b	4	0	1	3	4
Austin,ss	1	0	0	2	2	Lavan,ss	4	0	1	3	3
Severeid,c	3	0	0	5	0	Ainsmith,c	3	0	0	2	1
Wright,p	3	0	0	0	3	Picinich,c	1	0	0	1	1
Houck,p	0	0	0	0	0	Hovlik,p	2	0	0	0	3
						aJohnson	1	0	0	0	0
						Ayres,p	0	0	0	0	0
						bMorgan	1	0	0	0	0
Total.....	24	4	5	27	9	Total....	34	3	9	24	14

a Batted for Hovlik in eighth.
b Batted for Ayers in ninth.

Errors—Sisler, Severeid, Shanks, Ainsmith.

St. Louis....................2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 ..—4
Washington ....1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—3

Two-base hits—Shotton, Judge, Smith. Three-base hit—Sisler. Sacrifice hits—Foster, Maisel, Demmitt. Double plays—Shanks and Lavan; Shanks and Judge. Left on base—Washington, 6; St. Louis, 5. Base on balls—Off Hovlik, 6; Ayers, 1; Houck, 1. Hits—Off Hovlik, 4 in 7 innings; Ayers, 1 in 1; Wright, 9 in 7 2-3; Houck, 0 in 1 1-3. Struck out—By Hovlik, 2; Ayers, 1; Wright, 8; Houck, 1. Wild pitch—Hovlik. Winning pitcher—Wright. Losing pitcher—Hovlik.

RUSSELL BLANKS RED SOX.

Chicago Pitcher Baffles Boston and Wins 8 to 0.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Russell was in fine form today, and Chicago shut out Boston, 8 to 0, by bunching hits off Mays.

Wilbur Good, formerly with the Chicago Nationals and lately with the Kansas City American Association Club, signed a White Sox contract today and played in the outfield. The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	BOSTON, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Good,cf	4	0	1	1	0	Hooper,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Leibold,lf	3	0	1	3	0	Truesd'le,2b	4	0	1	2	4
E.Collins,2b	4	1	2	2	2	Strunk,cf	4	0	2	0	0
Gandil,1b	3	1	0	10	0	Ruth,lf	3	0	0	2	1
J.Collins,rf	4	0	1	1	0	Whitem'n,lf	0	0	0	0	0
Weaver,ss	3	2	1	2	5	McInnis,1b	4	0	0	17	0
Risberg,ss	1	0	1	1	0	Scott,ss	2	0	0	1	5
McMul'n,3b	4	2	1	0	2	aMayer	1	0	0	0	0
Schalk,c	2	1	0	7	0	Gonzales,ss	1	0	0	0	2
Russell,p	3	1	2	0	4	Schang,c	4	0	0	1	2
						Stansb'ry,3b	3	0	0	1	3
						Mays,p	2	0	1	0	2
						Dubuc,p	1	0	1	0	0
Total...	31	8	10	27	18	Total....	33	0	6	24	19

aBatted for Scott in seventh.

Errors—Weaver, Truesdale, Scott.

Chicago ....0 0 1 3 0 3 1 0 ..—8
Boston ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Hooper, Russell, 2. Stolen bases—E. Collins, 3; Weaver. Sacrifice hit—Schalk. Double play—E. Collins, Weaver and Gandil. Left on bases—Boston, 7; Chicago, 4. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 1; Mays, 4. Hits—Off Mays, 8 in 6 innings; Dubuc, 2 in 2. Struck out—By Russell, 5; Mays, 1. Winning pitcher—Russell. Losing pitcher—Mays.

Salony Outsails Rivals.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 28.—In a strong wind which made weather conditions most favorable three yachts started in the Indian Harbor one-design races today and H. N. Whittelsey's yacht Salony was again the winner. The course was five and a half miles. Hinhoshee was second and Yaqui third.

RAIN KEEPS YANKS FROM LOSING GAME

Team, However, Refuses to Accept Victory Before Deluge Ends Contest, 2 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 28.—The Yankees stumbled again this afternoon when on the threshold of victory, and a game that seemed safely packed away in Miller Huggins's grip was snatched away by the Indians. Lee Fohl's pennant aspirants came from behind in the eighth inning, after the Yanks had enjoyed a two-run lead from the opening frame, and tied the score. Just as the home half of the tenth was completed a small deluge swept over the park and made further playing impossible for the afternoon. The second game of the scheduled double-header had to be postponed. The score was 2 to 2.

A timely thump by Joe Wood after two had been retired in the eighth changed the complexion of the pastime. Wood has been spanking timely hits against Yankee pitchers all season, and he saved his punch today until it would do some real good. In four of his five trips to the plate Smokey Joe was unable to reach first base, but he arrived, all right, in the eighth while two runners were galloping plateward and 12,000 fans were yelling themselves hoarse.

Ray Caldwell got his revenge on Smokey Joe in the tenth. With a storm threatening to break at any time, Speaker doubled with one out in the tenth and moved along to third base while Baker was throwing Roth out at first. Up came Wood again and the crowd implored him to deliver the slam before the shower arrived. He was not equal to the emergency and took his third hard swing just as the rain came down on the field.

Except in the eighth inning the Indians could do little with Ray Caldwell, who pitched his first complete game in three weeks. They got two clean hits and a pass for two runs in this eighth, but in the nine other chapters the veteran held Fohl's men to four widely scattered hits. The home team did not get a runner to third base until the eighth inning, but the fine boxwork of Caldwell was nullified by the helplessness of his teammates with runners on the paths. But for the poor work of Morton in the first inning the Yanks would have drawn a shutout as their portion.

Huggins's heavy hitters failed dismally in the seventh inning, when they should have settled the game. Caldwell and Lamar started with scratch hits, and Gilhooley drew a pass, filling the bases. Baker rolled weakly in front of the plate, and Coumbe passed the ball along to Thomas for a force play at the plate. Pratt sent a short fly to Roth, whose quick return sent Lamar back to third, and Hyatt ended the inning with a grounder to Wood. In the sixth the Yankees had two on bases with none out, and this time Bodie, Peck and Hannah failed in turn.

Guy Morton started the game for the home team but did not go very far. He began by walking Lamar, and followed with a wild toss to second when Gilhooley bunted. Then he threw to catch Lamar off second, and the ball bounded off the runner and went to the outfield, Lamar taking third and Gilhooley second. That was all the throwing Morton had to do. Coumbe replaced him at this stage, and the Yanks pushed over two runs without making a hit. Lamar scored while Wood and Johnston were retiring Baker, and Gilhooley raced across on Pratt's drive to Speaker.

Caldwell started his own trouble in the eighth by walking Graney. Chapman flied to Bodie and Speaker doubled to left, sending Graney to third. Hyatt was under Roth's pop fly for the second out, and then came Wood's smash to centre which tied up the game. Speaker's hitting and a running catch by Gilhooley were the features.

The score:

NEW YORK, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CLEVELAND, (A.)	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Lamar,cf	4	1	2	1	0	Graney,lf	4	1	0	2	0
Gilhooley,rf	3	1	1	4	0	Chapman,ss	5	0	0	2	2
Baker,3b	5	0	0	2	2	Speaker,cf	4	1	2	3	0
Pratt,2b	3	0	0	3	2	Roth,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Hyatt,1b	3	0	0	10	0	Wood,2b	5	0	1	1	6
Bodie,lf	5	0	0	4	0	Johnston,1b	3	0	1	14	0
Peck'gh,ss	3	0	2	1	3	Turner,3b	4	0	0	1	4
Hannah,c	4	0	0	5	0	Thomas,c	4	0	1	3	1
Caldwell,p	4	0	1	0	1	Morton,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Coumbe,p	3	0	1	1	4
Total.....	34	2	6	30	8	Total....	35	2	6	30	17

Errors—Lamar, Wood, Turner, Morton, 2.

New York............2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Cleveland ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Peckinpaugh, Speaker, (2.) Stolen base—Speaker. Sacrifice hits—Hyatt, Gilhooley, Coumbe. Sacrifice fly—Pratt. Double play—Peckinpaugh, Pratt, and Hyatt. Left on bases—New York, 10; Cleveland, 9. First on errors—New York, 2; Cleveland, 1. Base on balls—Off Caldwell, 5; Morton, 1; Coumbe, 4. Hits—Off Morton, 0 in 0, (pitched to two batters in 1st inning;) Coumbe, 6 in 10. Struck out—By Caldwell, 3; Coumbe, 1.

BRAVES DEFEAT THE CUBS.

Chicago Beaten in Game Played in Montreal.

MONTREAL, July 28.—The Boston Nationals today defeated the Chicago Nationals by a score of 3 to 2 in the first major league baseball game ever played in this city. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	3	9	0
Chicago	2	10	2

Batteries—Jackson and Henry; Carter, Walker, and O'Farrell.

PIRATES LOSE EXHIBITION.

Sherwood's Single in Tenth Wins Game for Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 28.—Sherwood's single with the bases filled in the tenth inning gave the Bridgeports a 2-to-1 victory over the Pittsburgh National Club here this afternoon.

The score:

Bridgeport ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—2
Pittsburgh ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Batteries—Ferguson and Skiff; Hill and Smith.

BOXER IS STAR OF GAMES.

James J. Tully Helps New West Side A. C. to Victory.

James J. Tully, former amateur heavyweight boxing champion, was the biggest factor yesterday in the athletic triumph of the New West Side A. C. over Traffic C, of the Police Department. The meet was held on the New West Side club's track in West Fifty-fourth Street, and was the first held by the old organization in many years.

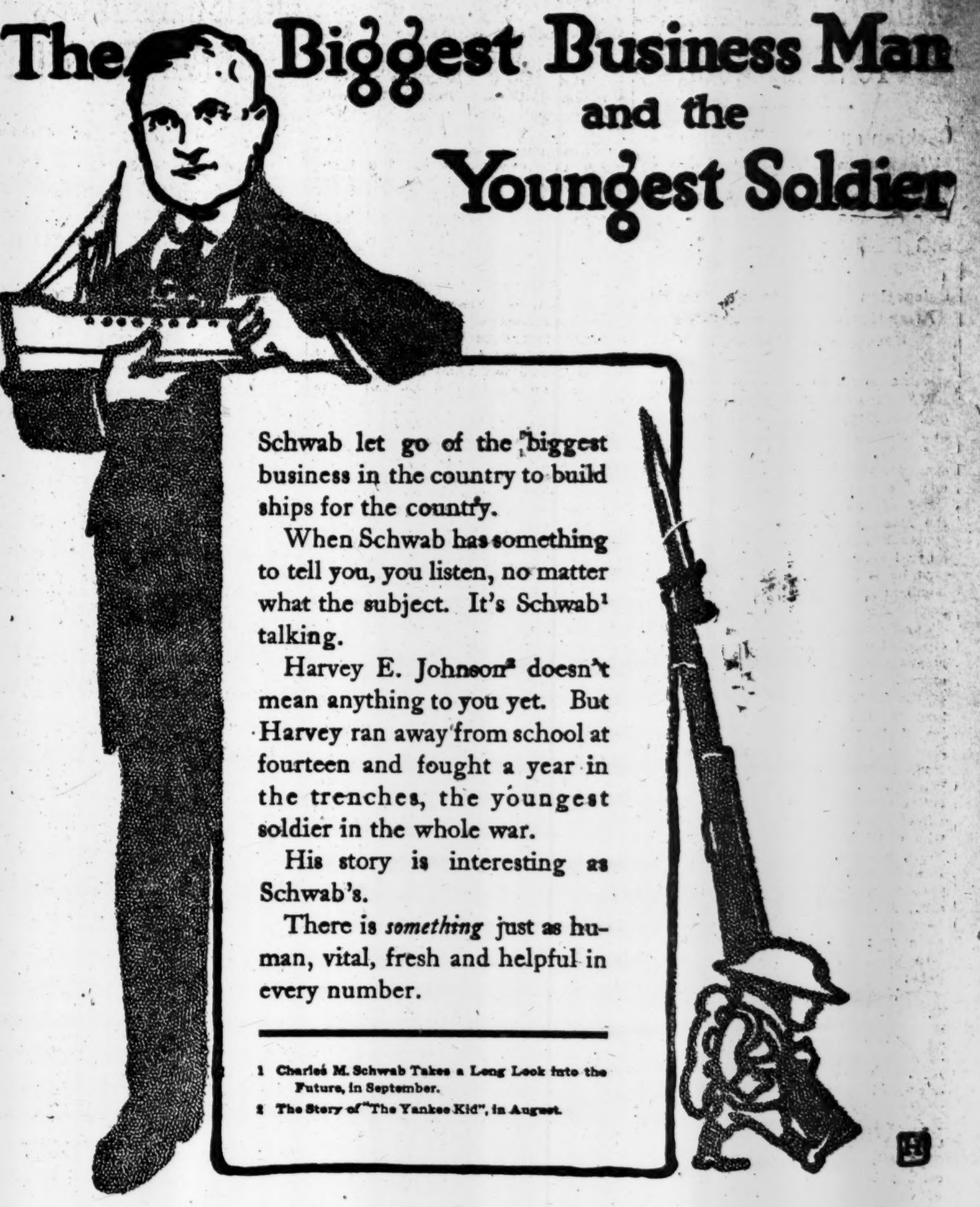
Tully won the 16-pound shotput with a heave of 38 feet 5½ inches, and was second to D. J. Burke, a clubmate, in the 100-yard dash. A tug-of-war competition between the heavyweight policemen and the big fellows of the New West Side, was halted after each side had gained a pull. It will be decided at the next set of games held by the club.

DE PALMA RACES TO FRONT.

Clever Driver Wins Three of Four Races at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Ralph De Palma was the principal performer in the program of automobile events held this afternoon on the Chicago Speedway. In addition to winning three of the four races, the Brooklyn driver established two new world's records in competition. He drove to victory in the ten-mile race in 5:24 4-5, lowering the former mark, 5:33.01, held by Dario Resta, and averaged 109.24 miles per hour. In the twenty-mile dash De Palma won easily, his time for the distance being 110.51 miles per hour. De Palma also annexed the thirty-mile race, his time being 16:54 4-5, an average of 106.51 miles per hour.

Dario Resta won the opening event at two miles in 1:18. Louis Chevrolet was second, and De Palma third.



The Biggest Business Man and the Youngest Soldier

Schwab let go of the biggest business in the country to build ships for the country.

When Schwab has something to tell you, you listen, no matter what the subject. It's Schwab[1] talking.

Harvey E. Johnson[2] doesn't mean anything to you yet. But Harvey ran away from school at fourteen and fought a year in the trenches, the youngest soldier in the whole war.

His story is interesting as Schwab's.

There is *something* just as human, vital, fresh and helpful in every number.

[1] Charles M. Schwab Takes a Long Look into the Future, in September.

[2] The Story of "The Yankee Kid," in August.

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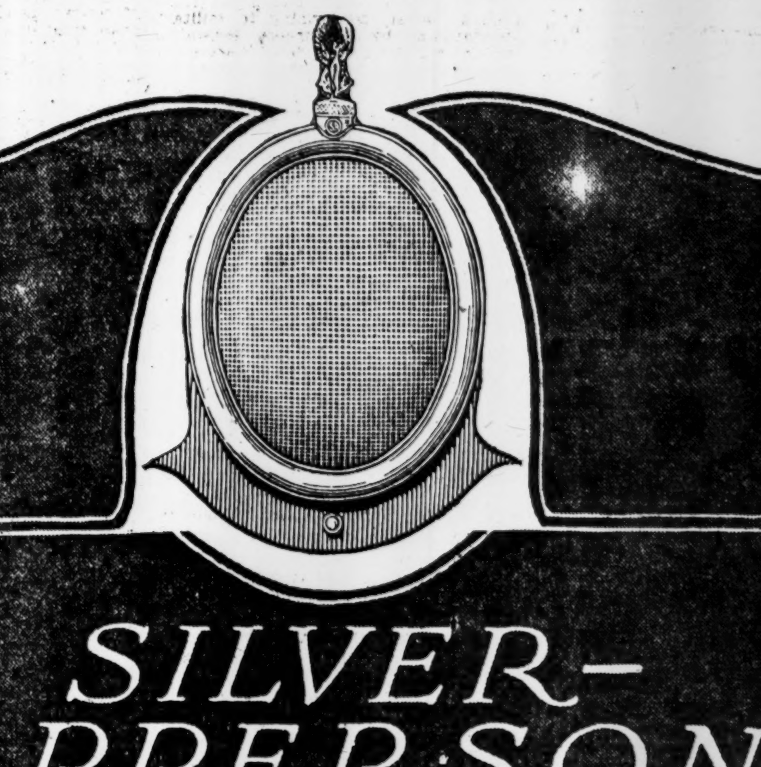

SILVER-APPERSON

CONSERVATION

IT is no longer fashionable to exploit extravagance. The name of a motor car has rightfully ceased to be a potent factor in its sale, when similar or better quality and comfort may be purchased for much less.

In the present crisis, the best families will give thoughtful consideration to the conservation of resources. True value and adaptability to service will be earnestly sought. Intrinsic value has a reasonable share in the price of an automobile. Real economy, too, is found in quality. But the surtax on so-called quality cars is appalling.

Silver-Apperson-Eight motors have but one cam-shaft and but two cam-gears, doing away with the complicated trigger-board—thereby eliminating eighty parts.

C.T. SILVER
509 - 5TH AVE.

THREE FIRMS PLAN SIXTEEN NEW PLAYS

W. A. Brady, G. C. Tyler, and J. D. Williams Announce Fall Programs.

TWO PIECES BY OWEN DAVIS

Booth Tarkington's "Penrod" Stories Dramatized — Oscar Wilde's "An Ideal Husband."

A trio of prominent producing managers yesterday announced their prospective productions for the theatrical season of 1918-1919. Those making public their plans were William A. Brady, George C. Tyler, and John D. Williams. These managers have made definite arrangements for the production of some sixteen new pieces, many of which are of more than the usual interest and importance.

William A. Brady's first production of the season will be a play by Willard Mack and Hector Turnbull, entitled "I. O. U." The piece is based upon "The Cheat," a motion picture written by Mr. Turnbull about two years ago, and will have Mary Nash and Jose Ruben in its leading rôles. "I. O. U." will have its first performance a week from tomorrow at Asbury Park.

A week later, at Long Branch, Alice Brady will return to the stage as the star of "Forever After," written by Owen Davis. Miss Brady has been acting in the films for several years, and will now combine picture work with her appearances on the regular stage. Following "Forever After," Mr. Brady will produce "The Chinese Puzzle," which has already been given a tryout in Washington. "The Chinese Puzzle" is an English play, the work of Marian Bower and Leon M. Lion, and is now playing at the New Theatre, London.

Another by Owen Davis.

Another play by Owen Davis, entitled "Human Nature," is also announced for production during the season by Mr. Brady, as is a melodrama by Jules Eckert Goodman, in which Henry Hull will return to New York. During the early part of the season Hull will continue to be seen on the road in "The Man Who Came Back." Mr. Brady will have three companies of this piece on tour, as well as one company of "Getting Together," which is being presented in conjunction with the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission.

Grace George (Mrs. Brady) may go to France as a member of one of the entertainment units to be sent abroad by America's Over-There Theatre League. Miss George, it is declared, has obtained the rights to about ten plays which require small casts and little or no scenery.

Mr. Brady's two theatres here, the Playhouse and the Forty-eighth Street, will begin their Fall seasons with plays which George Broadhurst is producing. "She Walked in Her Sleep," a farce, will reopen the Playhouse on Aug. 12, and a play called "The Woman on the Index" will be the first attraction of the new season at the Forty-eighth Street, opening on Aug. 29.

One of the most interesting productions which George C. Tyler will offer will be a dramatization of Booth Tarkington's "Penrod" stories, the play having been written by Edward E. Rose. This piece, to be called "Penrod," will be produced on Sept. 2 at a Broadway theatre to be announced later. Andrew Lawlor will have the rôle of Penrod, and the cast will also include Katherine Emmet, Edmund Elton, Helen Hayes, and Paul Kelly.

Patricia Collinge, who made her last appearance in New York in "Pollyanna," will be promoted to stardom early in the Fall in a play entitled "Tillie," a dramatization of Helen R. Martin's novel "Tillie, the Mennonite Maid." Mrs. Martin and Frank Howe, Jr., have collaborated on the play.

Mr. Tyler Starts Season Aug. 31.

The first production which Mr. Tyler will make in New York during the season will be "Among Those Present," which will be presented at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Saturday night, Aug. 31. Heading the cast of this piece will be Cyril Keightley, A. E. Anson, Hassard Short, W. B. Mack, and Marjorie Patterson.

Marie Doro will come under Mr. Tyler's management during the season as the star of "The Amazing Interlude," a dramatization of Mary Roberts Rinehart's novel of the same name. The play has been written by Edward E. Rose. Early in the Fall a comedy of the circus entitled "Sawdust and Sentiment," written by L. B. Yates, will be produced. Mr. Yates is well known as the author of numerous short stories dealing with circus life.

"All Wrong," a farce by William H. Post, is also included in Mr. Tyler's Fall plans. This play is based upon a short story by William Slavey McNutt, entitled "A Burglar's Feelings." All of these productions, with one exception, will be made by Mr. Tyler in association with Klaw & Erlanger.

Laurette Taylor, under Mr. Tyler's management, will make a tour of the country in "Happiness," and George Arliss will continue another season in "Hamilton." Alexandra Carlisle will begin an engagement in "The Country Cousin" in Chicago on Labor Day, and two "Pollyanna" companies and a second "Happiness" company will also be sent on tour. Later in the season Helen Hayes, who will open in "Penrod," will be seen in a new play.

To Put on "An Ideal Husband."

The plans of John D. Williams indicate that that manager will be much more active than at any time since he entered the producing field. His first production will be Oscar Wilde's play, "An Ideal Husband," which will be presented at the Comedy Theatre on Sept. 9. The Comedy has been leased for the season by Norman Trevor and Cyril Harcourt, and the production of "An Ideal Husband" will be made in conjunction with them. The cast will include Mr. Trevor, Mr. Harcourt, Constance Collier, Julian L'Estrange, Beatrice Beckley, Peggy Hopkins, Jane Cooper, and Alice Gordon. "An Ideal Husband" has never been played in this city in English. At the end of the run of this piece Mr. Trevor and Mr. Harcourt will make a number of productions at the Comedy in association with Lee Shubert.

Eugene G. O'Neill, whose one-act plays of sea life were a feature of the Greenwich Village and Washington Square Players' programs the last season, has written his first long play, "Beyond the Horizon," which Mr. Williams will produce. "All Souls' Eve," by Anne Crawfor Flexner, will also be presented by Mr. Williams during the season.

Rachel Butler is the author of "The Song of the City," a four-act play with a background of concert music and musicians, which also figures on Mr. Williams's list, and a new play of Western life by Augustus Thomas will also be produced. This piece is laid in 1849, and contains only one female character, which will be the star rôle. "Morals," an adaptation of a well-known Continental comedy, is also announced by Mr. Williams.

Lionel Barrymore will continue for a time in "The Copperhead" under Mr. Williams's management, and will later be seen in Ibsen's drama "An Enemy of the People," in which he will play Doctor Stockman. The occasion will mark the first production of the play in America.

"America's Answer" Opens Tonight.

George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, and Charles S. Hart, Director of the Committee's Division of Films, will speak tonight at the first showing of "America's Answer," the Government's second war feature, at the George M. Cohan Theatre. Fifty sailors from the Pelham Bay Training Station, led by Percy Hemus, will sing "The Star-Spangled Banner," and, preceding the picture, there will be a patriotic tableau vivant from a pastel by F. C. Yohn arranged by S. L. Rothapfel, who has charge of the musical and scenic settings for the exhibition of the film.

FIGHT PACIFIST LABORITES.

British Labor Leaders Deny Intention of Opposing Government.

Charles Edward Russell has cabled a summary of British labor conditions to the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy. He said:

"The main subject for discussion in the British labor movement during the last few weeks has been the decision of the Executive Committee of the Labor Party to recommend to the special Labor Party conference on June 26 that the party truce be ended. The reasons given by the Executive Committee were that a truce had not in reality existed for the last two years, and that local labor organizations had shown an inclination to run candidates at by-elections regardless of arrangements made by the Executive Committee not to contest the seats of other parties when vacant.

"One instance of this impatience with the truce occurred at an election at which the pro-war Socialist, Ben Tillett, opposed the Government candidate and was returned. The recommendation of the Executive Committee was agreed to by the conference after long discussion. The pacifist section wished to draw the deduction that the seven labor members of the coalition government should withdraw from their posts. This position was resisted by the Executive Committee, whose spokesman, Arthur Henderson, declared that the ending of the truce did not mean that the Labor Party was going into the opposition.

"Two members of the Government, George Barnes of the War Cabinet, and J. R. Clynes, Parliamentary Secretary of the Food Ministry, challenged the conference on this issue, but although no vote on this subject was taken it was evident that there was no widespread desire that Labor Ministers should resign. The fact is that the Labor Party executive desired a free hand to conduct political propaganda for their reconstruction program and for the general Parliamentary election, which is likely to be held within the next six months, and had no wish to disrupt the present Government.

"The new Executive Committee was held to be more pacifist than its predecessor, but this is hardly borne out by its attitude toward the promotion of Clynes to be Food Controller, succeeding Lord Rhondda. The committee passed a vote of congratulation to their colleague, and declared that if he was opposed in his constituency at the election made necessary by his acceptance of this higher post a Labor Party organization would be placed at his service without reserve. This action is all the more striking when it is considered that Clynes is an out-and-out supporter of no peace until victory is assured.

"Clynes's election to be Food Controller not only strengthens the labor influence in the coalition government, but tends to decrease the influence of a small but very vocal pacifist section in the labor movement."

TRAIN ALL COLUMBIA MEN.

Every Student to be Required to Prepare Himself Physically.

Physical training is to have a more important place at Columbia University beginning with the Fall term, and all students will be required to take physical training as a supplement to compulsory military training. This decision was announced yesterday by Dean Herbert E. Hawkes. A training schedule has been formulated by Professor George L. Meylan, Medical Director of the Gymnasium, and Colonel John P. Finley, Professor of Military Science and Tactics. The work will be carried on outdoors except from Dec. 1 to March 30.

Each student will be required to undergo a thorough physical and medical examination at the beginning of the course. On the basis of this examination the students will be classified in three groups. First, conforming to military standards set by the Surgeon General of the United States, will take the regular program of physical education and military training. Group B will include those unfit for military service, but placed in remedial classes designed to raise them to military standards and fit them for service. The third group will comprise all others. Track and field athletics, football, baseball, tennis, boxing, wrestling, climbing, swimming, and other sports are to have places in the training.

RAINCOAT MEN GAVE 'LOANS'

Lawyer Charges Government Inspectors Demanded Money.

Four men held on charges of supplying defective raincoats to the army will be arraigned today before United States Commissioners. Alvin T. Sapinsky, counsel for the Waterproof Garment Manufacturers' Association, issued a statement yesterday saying that the raincoat manufacturers, despite difficulties of production, had "given the Government as honest an article as could be given."

In relation to the alleged bribes which the Government charged had been the basis for the acceptance of defective garments, Mr. Sapinsky said that no raincoat manufacturer had given bribes to have bad goods accepted by the inspectors. He charged, however, that certain inspectors had visited plants, and on the plea that they were "broke" induced manufacturers to lend them money. The raincoat makers, said Mr. Sapinsky, gave up the money because the inspectors could make it unpleasant if they desired.

Charles L. Fuller, Chief Inspector of Government contracts for the New York District, and Harry E. Lazarus of the Lazarus Raincoat Company of 307 Sixth Avenue, will give testimony at 2 o'clock this afternoon before Commissioner Hitchcock, H. Yollin of the Eureka Manufacturing Company and Joseph Pines, President of the Pines Rubber Company, will be brought before United States Commissioner McGoldrick in Brooklyn. Felix Gouled of 1 Madison Avenue, held in $20,000 bail, will be arraigned before Commissioner Hitchcock tomorrow.

Commenting on General Pershing's protest that many raincoats sent to France had been unsatisfactory, Mr. Sapinsky asserted he believed "defective" in many instances meant only the absence of a button or a stretch of poor stitching. He pointed out that failure of the garments to shed water should not be charged to the garment makers, but to the waterproofing men, who turned an improperly finished cloth over to the raincoat makers in the rush of war work when time could not be found for minute examination.

MISS BATES MAKES HER SCREEN DEBUT

'The Border Legion,' a Western Play, Gives Her a Chance to Shoot, Ride, and Act.

FILM GERMAN PRISONERS

Douglas Fairbanks Transfers His Athletic Activities to Morocco.

Blanche Bates takes naturally to the screen. She seems to, anyhow, in "The Border Legion," the photoplay chosen for her début in the movies, which is the featured number of the Strand bill this week. She does the kind of acting the camera can register adequately. She is a Western girl of the days of '49 and rides horses through wild country, shoots a man in a physical struggle, and attempts to portray only the elemental emotions consistent with her environment. Whether it was because the play is more or less of the type of those in which she achieved position on the stage, "The Girl of the Golden West," for example, or because she appreciated the possibilities and limitations of the camera with more discernment than other actresses going from the stage to the screen have evidenced, she was fortunate enough to obtain material for her vehicle that could be made into a real movie.

"The Border Legion," which many will remember as a photodramatization of Zane Grey's novel of the same name, is a Western melodrama of the most undiluted type. It goes back to the early days, when men did wear weapons as habitually as hats, when border legions of bandits did hold up the pony express, when the life of a man was of less value than that of a good horse, and in this atmosphere the human animals of the play hate and love and live.

Here and there one is disturbed by the injection of some suggestion of the world of today, and Eugene Strong, as Jim Cleeve, is a little too natty-looking to harmonize with his surroundings, but too careful analysis should not be applied to a photoplay so frankly wild-and-woolly as "The Border Legion." Those who like the type can go to the Strand and enjoy the setting which T. Hayes Hunter has given the production, Miss Bates's almost invariably accurate portrayal of her part, Hobart Bosworth's really life-like characterization of the leader of the bandits, and the consistent appearance and actions of others in the cast. Miss Bates does not always seem the girl she is supposed to be, but even this soon passes unnoticed in the turmoil of activity.

A picture of unusual interest at the Strand, and one sure to excite the enthusiasm of many, is a production of the French Pictorial Service entitled "Captured German Prisoners," which shows many of the enemy's men harmless, and even at useful work, with the trenches between them and Berlin. They are seen surrendering—and mighty glad to be doing it—working, exercising, eating, following the routine of the life prescribed for them.

The Strand Topical includes the current chapter of the Official War Review, in which activities in Italy, Palestine, and France are well pictured. The review is also shown at the Rivoli.

Douglas Fairbanks, in all of his athletic glory and a little bit more, is the Rivoli's featured offering. His play is "Bound in Morocco," and the scene of it is laid somewhere near the Desert of Sahara and a plentiful supply of people who look like Arabs. These surroundings give Fairbanks new opportunities for gymnastics, from "climbing the Most High," who held an American girl in his harem, to scattering Arabs all over the sandy soil and escaping from them by means of automobile, motorcycle, and horse used in quick succession. He stops once to converse with a camel, but makes no attempt to ride the beast, as it was obviously too slow for him. "Bound in Morocco" is closer to perfect nonsense than most of even the Fairbanks films, but this is one of its virtues.

Antigua, for those who do not know it, is a little island in a cluster of the British West Indies, and its unusual historical and scenic attractions are agreeably presented in the Post Film Company's picture at the Rivoli. Admiral Nelson once refitted his ships in a harbor of the island, and the idle dockyards which he built are still there.

On the musical program of the Rivoli is the "Bacchanale," from "Samson and Delilah," played by the orchestra before an oriental setting designed by John Wenger.

Charles Ray is one of the comparatively few players who seem to have an instinctive or conscious grasp upon the elements of acting before the camera, and in light comedy rôles he never fails to carry spectators through his play with him, except when the impossibilities of his play nullify everything that he can do. "A Nine o'Clock Town," in which he is appearing at the Rialto this week, misses a good opportunity of being just the play for him because it is full of these impossibilities. Despite the attractiveness of much of its setting, and Mr. Ray's natural aptitude for the part of a small-town young man, the utter incapacity of the play to hold together as anything but a hodge-podge of incongruous elements makes the production valueless. For example, in one scene David Clary, impersonated by Ray, is a boob of the most hopeless type, and a few hours later by dishonest shrewdness he gets the better of a bargain with the supposedly capable owner of a chain of stores.

"The Tides of Yesterday," a Robert C. Bruce production, released by the Educational Films Corporation, is Longfellow's "The Tide Rises, the Tide Falls," set beautifully to pictures.

"Bread," with Mary MacLaren in the leading rôle, is the feature film at the Broadway this week.

SEARCH ANGERED LUXBURG.

Conduct of Halifax Officials Disgraceful, Says the ex-Minister.

AMSTERDAM, July 28.—The Lokal-Anzeiger says that it endeavored to interview Count von Luxburg, former German Minister to Argentina, on various political questions, but he declined to talk, saying that he was unwilling to do so without the Foreign Minister's consent. He, however, gave a short account of his voyage, especially dwelling on what he termed "a disgraceful breach of international law" in connection with his personal search at Halifax.

He added that he was busily engaged in reading everything that had been published about him personally and his activities, while he "to the best of his ability day and night had been making all efforts on a difficult post to guard the interests of his hard-beset Fatherland."

HEARST SIGNERS PAID FOR.

Agent Offered 15 Cents for Each Name on Designating Petition.

Fifteen cents apiece was the price put on up-State voters who could be induced to sign a designating petition for William Randolph Hearst as a candidate for the nomination for Governor. This figure was fixed by an agent in this city who addressed "prospects" throughout the State as follows:

"Dear Sir: I am inclosing herewith five petition blanks for the nomination of Hon. William Randolph Hearst as a candidate for Governor of this State.

"I would appreciate to have you approach enrolled Democratic voters in your county and have them sign this petition, and when fifty names are completed you will please send same to me by return mail before July 25, and I will pay you the sum of $7.50 for your service rendered.

"You will please understand that the work you perform is to be done on a strictly nonpartisan base, disregarding your politics, and your only interest in this matter will be to receive such compensation for work performed.

"I have some other candidates which I will send you upon completion of this work.

"Please acknowledge receipt of this letter at once if you are able to undertake this work, and if you know of any other notaries or commissioner of deeds who could be of any assistance to me, I would be pleased to have you send me their names."

BENNETT ATTACKS KOENIG.

Says Primary Fight Will Be Made to Defeat Chairman.

Ex-State Senator William M. Bennett, in a statement issued last night, said a primary fight would be made in the Sixth Assembly District to defeat Samuel S. Koenig for leader and thereby oust him from the position of County Chairman.

"The voters of his district are disgusted with his leadership," said Bennett. "Last year they defeated his Assemblyman who sought re-election, and, to emphasize their protest, elected a Socialist. If the Republican organization is to become respectable again in New York County it must get rid of Koenig.

"Last August Koenig appointed 1,562 inspectors of election to serve at the primaries and the election. At the primary frauds were committed by many of these inspectors unrivaled in the history of the city. Koenig raised no voice of protest, nor as far as I can find out did he remove any of the guilty inspectors."

WOMAN VOTE SWEEPS TEXAS

Every Man They Indorsed Wins by a Huge Majority.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 28.—Returns from yesterday's Democratic primaries show that the women of the State won a notable victory. Every candidate who received the indorsement of their organization won by a big majority. This is true from Governor down to Constable, including candidates for Congress. To receive the indorsement and vote of the women each candidate had to declare in favor of prohibition, equal suffrage, and pledge his local support to the win-the-war policy of the national Administration and to clean government. Approximately 750,000 votes were cast. Returns are not all in, but it is indicated that Governor W. P. Hobby has received a majority of nearly 400,000 over ex-Governor James E. Ferguson.

In the Galveston Congressional district Congressman Jeff McLemore received only a few votes, his authorship of the McLemore resolution and failure to uphold the war program of the Administration brought about his overwhelming defeat.

HAYS GETS ILLINOIS S O S.

Republican Senatorial Muddle Calls the Chairman to Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Will H. Hays, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, is coming to Chicago this week to consider particularly the Illinois Senatorial situation. The personal indorsement given to the candidacy of Senator Lewis by President Wilson and the action of the Democratic State Committee in putting its O. K. on Senator Lewis apparently have resulted in making the Senatorship a feature of the Fall campaign here.

That Mayor Thompson will continue as a candidate for the Republican nomination seems a foregone conclusion. He will listen to no suggestion of withdrawing. Consequently it will be a three-cornered fight between Thompson, Medill McCormick, and Representative Foss.

Other conditions affecting the Mississippi Valley States also are to be taken up by Chairman Hays while he is in Chicago.

RED CROSS SENDS RELIEF TO RUSSIA

Expedition Now Nearing Vladivostok Carries Physicians, Food, and Supplies.

ANOTHER SHIP SOON TO GO

Wounded Czechs Reported in Dire Need—Davison Explains the Scope of the Work.

A Red Cross relief expedition, with hospital supplies, ambulances, a medical personnel, and the necessary funds, is nearing Vladivostok to care for the Czechoslovak soldiers wounded in fighting the Bolsheviki at Nibolsk and other points near Vladivostok. The aid to Russia was prompted by a request of Secretary Daniels. Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council of the Red Cross, in addition has authorized the dispatch of a special relief ship to carry foodstuffs and supplies to save thousands from starvation and to treat returned Russian soldiers who are coming from German camps afflicted with tuberculosis.

The situation at Vladivostok was brought to the attention of the Red Cross by Secretary Daniels, who reported that an American cruiser stationed in the Russian port had been forced to take aboard eighty-three wounded Czechoslovaks. The Secretary said that the facilities of the warship were wholly inadequate for the rapidly increasing number of wounded.

Relief measures were immediately instituted by Otis H. Cutler, Director of the Red Cross Bureau of Foreign Relations, through foreign chapters of the organization. Dr. R. B. Truesler, head of St. John's Hospital, Tokio, was requested by cable to go to Vladivostok at once with hospital supplies and personnel and assume charge of the work there. Pending his arrival, Charles L. Preston, an American merchant there, was asked to take charge of the immediate relief work. Mr. Preston, formerly Trade Commissioner for the Department of Commerce, found the situation so bad that he at once enlisted the aid of the relief chapters at Tokio and Shanghai.

Mr. Preston reported that the wounded Czechs in the naval hospitals were in dire need of proper food and were wholly destitute. He also informed the Red Cross national headquarters that there was an imperative need of physicians, medicines, and bandages, and was authorized to draw on the American Red Cross for $10,000 for immediate needs. The Japan chapter of the organization, assisted by the staff of St. Luke's Hospital, Tokio, organized and equipped a hospital unit which has been placed on an island off Vladivostok.

In addition to the measures undertaken at Vladivostok, Charles K. Moser, American Consul at Harbin and head of the chapter there, was directed to draw $5,000 for the care of Russian refugees. The situation at Harbin was called to the attention of the Red Cross by the State Department upon the receipt of the following cable dispatch:

> Eight hundred refugees are now living in tents and freight cars in Manchuria, whose homes were destroyed by advancing Bolsheviki and German and Austrian war prisoners after Semenoff's retreat. Fifty per cent. of these refugees are children and 30 per cent. women. The men are mostly farmers, coal miners, and railway employes, and are completely destitute. They are being fed at present by Semenoff's private means, but he cannot furnish supplies. They have appealed to the Russian-American Red Cross for clothing and homes sufficient during warm weather, but if Winter comes before order is restored they will require shelter. In any case many were driven out before they could plant crops, and there will be no harvest. They must be fed during the Winter. Thirty thousand also were driven from Siberia by the advance of prisoners of war and have taken refuge in Manchuria and are destitute of everything. They have appealed to American Consuls and to the Red Cross for aid, which we must have immediately.

Gift of the American People.

The relief ships, scheduled to sail very soon, will carry a miscellaneous cargo of supplies and will be a gift from the American people to the people of Russia. While the supplies will be for the civilian population in the main, the Red Cross will pay particular attention to the returned prisoners. In announcing this shipment Mr. Davison made the following statement:

"In spite of all that has happened in Russia, the American Red Cross has had members of its commission always there, always ready to lend a helping hand without regard to political consideration and without regard to what party in Russia was in power. We have sought by every means in our power to keep alive in Russia the feeling that the people of the United States, through their Red Cross, were eager to be of service to the Russian people in their distress and affliction. In other words, our whole policy has been in accord with the statement of President Wilson at the great Red Cross meeting in New York City on May 18, that so far as he was concerned he intended to stand by Russia as well as France.

"Opportunity has now developed for carrying out this idea on a large scale, and it is the hope and expectation of the American Red Cross that the material in the relief ship, now to be dispatched, will be accepted as an effective token of the real spirit of the American people for what we know is the real longing of the people of Russia."

Supplementing Mr. Davison's statement, The Red Cross Bulletin to be issued today in Washington comments on the efforts to give aid in Russia in part as follows:

"The results toward which they point may be momentous. They tell of the immediate application of practical aid to the politically distracted, as well as physically distressed, people of Russia, whose principal need in this hour seems to be a combination of helping hand and sympathetic heart. This may be the beginning of a work which in due time will assume immense proportions. It may mark the dawn of a new day in the Russina struggle for liberty and stability. It helps to pave the way for the emancipation of the Russians from an extraneous domination, which has no objective except their exploitation in the interest of the very ideas which they, as a nation, want to make obsolete. And in this same connection the light brightens for the re-establishment of those mutual relations and that co-ordination of effort which will hasten the final defeat of autocracy and bring lasting peace on Liberty's terms."

Work of the Foreign Division.

At the same time the announcement with regard to Russia was made the Red Cross gave out copies of letters which had been exchanged between President Wilson and Mr. Davison in regard to the Insular and Foreign Division of the organization. This division, which will handle the Russian relief work, was created shortly after we entered the war. Mr. Davison's letter to the President recording the progress of the division reads in part:

> Soon after the War Council was appointed we determined to effect an organization which would enable us to call on every American man and woman in the world whom it was possible to reach for service. To carry out this plan we organized what is called our Territorial, Insular, and Foreign Division, or 14th Division.
>
> The chapters of this division today are located in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canal Zone, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Guam, Guatemala, Haiti, Hawaii, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Japan, Peru, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, Venezuela, and the Virgin Islands.
>
> In our call for manufactured goods and contributed articles we look to this division as regularly and confidently as to our other thirteen divisions. The result of this call has been more than gratifying, as on every incoming steamer from these foreign countries there are cases of manufactured goods, made of their native raw materials and following as closely as possible the design called for by us. It is estimated that these goods are now coming in at the rate of $1,500,000 a year. Civilian relief and home service, too, are being efficiently organized in our insular possessions where the men are being called for military duty.
>
> In our second war fund drive we expected $300,000 from this division, and up to date it has contributed nearly $1,500,000. The members of this division today number about 100,000 adults, with approximately 125,000 junior members, enrolled principally through the public schools of our insular possessions. This does not include associate members, as, for instance, in China, where we have about 50,000 Chinese who pay $1 a year to our local Red Cross chapters.
>
> Of course, it is not the value of the goods or the number of dollars involved, but rather the effect such a relationship must have upon the American who has been so long away from home that he may have begun to consider himself a "man without a country." My imagination has been allowed to play with the greatest satisfaction in this particular undertaking, as I feel that the American in a foreign land has been, at least in spirit, brought home and made to realize a new sense of responsibility and obligation. The result of it is that he is a better man, has a better understanding in his own community, and the spirit now permeating our country is carried effectively into the remote community in which this man lives. Perhaps, too, through this agency fuller international understandings and friendships may proceed, for your society in its foreign branches, always organized with domestic approval, offers a medium through which humane, as well as patriotic forces, may best find expression.

In his reply to Mr. Davison President Wilson said:

> Your letter tells me of an exceedingly interesting thing. It is a remarkable story and I share with you the deepest satisfaction for what these comrades of ours scattered throughout the world have done.

AVIATOR INJURED ON PATROL

Ran Short of Gasoline Over Ocean and Fell at Camp Upton.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., July 28.—Lieutenant Frederick Green, an instructor at the Army Aviation Field at Mineola, is in the base hospital here with possible internal injuries as the result of a mishap which wrecked his biplane on the trench fields here last night. His observer, William Paddock, was able today to assist a wrecking crew from Mineola in moving the machine in a motor truck.

When Lieutenant Green left Mineola field he carried machine guns and a supply of depth bombs. While off Fire Island his gasoline gauge indicated that his supply was giving out, and he decided to come here to refill. While he was flying over the cantonment trying to locate a landing place, his gasoline gave out completely, and the plane came down in a tail spin.

Lieutenant Green's home is in New Britain, Conn., and he was a companion of Lieutenant C. H. Hanes, who was killed at the Mineola field yesterday. Paddock, who was slightly bruised, enlisted at Fergus Falls, Minn.

GIVE FLAG TO FRENCH.

D. A. R. Make Emblem for Regiment That Fought at Yorktown.

A French regiment that helped Washington to achieve American independence in the decisive battle at Yorktown, Va., on Oct. 19, 1781, and which is now aiding in throwing the Germans back on the western lines, is to carry a new battle flag, the gift and work of American women, to commemorate this historic incident of nearly 137 years ago. The flag was brought here yesterday from the makers, the Daughters of the American Revolution at Pittsburgh. At the top of the list of battles of this regiment lettered on the flag is "Yorktown." An incident on the French battlefront a year ago led to the making of this flag, which was told yesterday by an American army officer who said:

"The first division of regulars to reach France was commanded by Major Gen. William L. Sibert, who shortly after ihs arrival was asked to review the Eighteenth French Infantry Regiment, which, he was informed, had fought with the American troops at Yorktown. Sibert observed that the regimental battleflag bore the names of battles from the time of Napoleon, and he remarked at the absence of 'Yorktown,' where the unit was a part of Rochambeau's forces. The regiment had existed long before the Little Corporal, but by French military rule no regimental flag shall carry mention of any battles previous to the French Revolution.

"General Sibert suggested that a flag be made in America, and asked the Colonel of the regiment if it would be accepted by his command. The Colonel assured him that it would, whereupon General Sibert wrote to the Pittsburgh Chapter of the D. A. R., of which Mrs. Sibert is a member, and a special committee undertook the work. In the French regiment was Sergeant Cret, who was formerly a teacher of architecture at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he withdrew to enlist. He made a design for the flag and sent it to the Daughters."

Sergeant J. F. Shelly of Pittsburgh brought the fag here yesterday. The flag is inscribed in gold letters: "Honneur et Patrie. Yorktown, Rivoli, Austerlitz, Moscow, Sebastopol." On the reverse side: "Republic Francaise, 18th Regiment D'Infanterie," and on each corner, in the center of gold wreaths of oak leaves and acorns, appear the numerals 18. The flag is approximately four feet square, with a streamer with vertical stripes of blue, white, and red, and is made of the finest and heaviest silk.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Plymouth Theatre will reopen on Monday night, Aug. 19, when Arthur Hopkins will present a comedy entitled "A Very Good Young Man," written by Martin Brown. Wallace Eddinger will have the leading role, and the cast will also include Edna Aug, Ada Lewis, Ruth Findlay, Josephine Meyer, Alan Dinehart, Fannie Bourke, and Frank Longacre.

"The Bubble Girl," a musical comedy based on "A Full House," a successful farce of several seasons ago, is soon to be placed in rehearsal by Klaw & Erlanger. In the cast will be Dallas Welford, May Vokes, Fay Marbe, Mary Woodyat, Eleanor Gordon, Mary Millburn, Eda Von Buelow, Ben Linn, Albert Gerrard, Charles Olcott, and Eddie Dowling.

The Frohman company has obtained the American rights to "Nurse Benson," a comedy by R. C. Carton and Justin Huntley McCarthy, which is now being played successfully in London.

Galwey Herbert, seen here last season in "Seven Days' Leave," has been ordered to report for duty in the Canadian Engineers.

"The Cave Lady," a musical comedy by Roland Oliver and Charles Dickson, with music by H. B. Olson, will be produced soon by John P. Slocum.

Russell Vokes and Don, the inebriate dog, will rejoin the cast of the Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic tonight.

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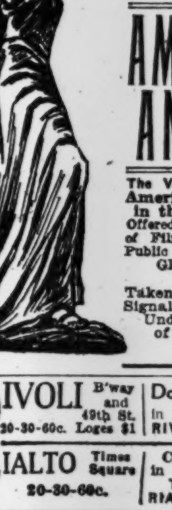

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FOCH FORGING AHEAD.

A retreating army hard pressed by an alert and aggressive enemy must abandon material to him. Hundreds of field pieces and thousands of machine guns are falling into the hands of General FOCH as the French and Americans incessantly harry the Germans who are retiring toward the chord of the salient, which was like a bow bent as far as it would stretch when the Germans crossed the Marne in the fifth phase of their offensive. That salient is now like a bow half relaxed. The Allies have crossed the Ourcq west of Fère-en-Tardenois and their van has penetrated that town, which was of so much strategic importance to the Germans.

Southeast of Fère the line of the Allies now runs through Courmont, Champvoisy, and Passy to Chaumuzy, on the east side of the salient, where French and British forces are operating in the direction of Fismes, midway between Rheims and Soissons. Within forty-eight hours, therefore, the Allies in the south of the salient have driven forward from three to seven miles. This is a notable achievement, even if the enemy is fighting rearguard actions, for much of the line of advance north of the Marne lay through dense forests adapted to the most stubborn defense. In such a terrain it is only intrepid and well-led troops that gain ground. But the French and Americans have done more than gain ground, they have kept the enemy on the move and allowed him no rest. Prisoners in great numbers have been taken, but we must be prepared to hear of heavy casualties in the ranks of the assailants.

North of Fère there is bitter work to be done, as the country for some distance is well wooded. A railway leading to Fismes is behind the Germans as they retreat, and they have the use of two excellent highways, one running to Braisne and the other into Fismes. Also on the eastern side of the salient they are well served, with one railway and at least three excellent highways. These conditions make it doubtful whether there is any truth in the report that the enemy is a prey to panic. It is more likely that his main body is falling back in fairly good order, although he seems to have no alternative but to give way before the advance of the Allies.

If the Germans could have held Fère-en-Tardenois they would never have budged from it, for roads radiate in every direction like the spokes of a wheel. General FOCH is still beating them, and they know that his advance cannot be held until they take up a strong defensive position. The presumption is that they have decided to give battle on the line of the River Vesle. In that case, there will be heavy fighting in the neighborhood of Braisne and Fismes when the Allies reach the river. Back of the Vesle some seven miles flows the Aisne, a larger stream. No doubt the Germans are preparing positions for a more determined stand there. Unless new divisions from the north are thrown into the defensive fight they are making, further disaster seems to be in store for them. This may fairly be inferred from the speed with which the Allies are driving ahead. A late bulletin reports them threatening Ville-en-Tardenois, or physically in possession of it.

MUNICIPAL FERRY OPERATION.

The East River ferries have been put out of business by the bridges. Riders are better off, but industry suffers. The bridge grades are hard on horse-drawn vehicles, and the industries have been on the waterfront from time immemorial, which makes their haul to the bridge approaches longer at both ends of the routes. The industries cannot move to the bridge ends because they receive and ship by water routes. The ferries have been started and stopped several times since 1908. Since 1912 the city has lost $536,000 on their operation, and there is now little doubt that the last of them will stop again unless assistance is soon forthcoming. There is no idea that the city can make money on the ferries. The question for the city is whether its loss would be greater by the ferry deficit or by the tax deficit if the waterfront property should depreciate in the manner already experienced respecting other property through the opening of the bridges.

It is tolerably sure that the ferry deficit is larger than it need be, for there have just been published charges of a shortage in the accounts of an official of the bureau. It seems that he kept his accounts in lead pencil, and in form so incomplete that his debits and credits were much what he chose to make them. No postings had been made in a year, and the sums lost relate only to the period since 1916. A deficit reached in this manner is more convincing against city operation of any trade activity than against the total discontinuance of the East River ferries. They stand in a class by themselves, and there are considerations for the city's supporting them, if necessary to keep them going, which do not apply to city trading in general.

THIS COURT SHOULD LIVE AGAIN.

A little more than ten years ago, at a conference held in Washington, provision was made for the establishment of a Central American Court of Justice, in which each of the five republics, Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, was to be represented by a Judge. In March last this court ceased to exist, owing to expiration of its term, which was ten years. Another conference is required for revival of the tribunal. As there has been no movement in any one of the republics for such a meeting, it is suggested that our Government, whose aid and moral support were given to the original conference, should exert its influence in favor of another one, in order that the court may be restored. A petition in accord with this suggestion has been sent to the President.

Good work was done by this court during its life. Commenting upon the termination of its service, a newspaper in Costa Rica said it had prevented two wars and greatly encouraged those who sought peace and fraternity. Many international differences, some of a menacing character, were adjusted by the court. In the latter part of the ten years' term difficulties arose in relation to our treaty with Nicaragua. It was held by Honduras and Salvador that Nicaragua had no right to concede to the United States a naval base in the Bay of Fonseca without their consent, because each has about one-third of the bay's coastline. Costa Rica complained that control of the old interoceanic canal route had been granted without her approval, although her territory was affected on one bank of the San Juan River. There was a majority decision against Nicaragua in the court. While there could be no menace for Honduras or Salvador in the naval base, and Costa Rica suffered no injury, ill-feeling would have been avoided if approval by the three had been obtained when the treaty was negotiated, and the court would not have been required to make in this case decisions which, while probably just, may have affected its prestige.

Fortunately, there are now no Central American disputes for which the tribunal is needed. Honduras has invited the four other republics to take part in a conference or congress for consideration of political union. Nearly all are in agreement with respect to the great conflict in Europe. Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica some time ago declared war against Germany; Honduras declared war on July 19; only Salvador remains neutral. If our Government should move for a conference to re-establish the court, the project would be assisted by some modification of the treaty with Nicaragua. If the republics should hold a congress to discuss plans for political union, they could easily at the same time give the court another term. A tribunal so useful should be revived.

BERRYIN'.

There are men who make berrying a part of the routine of the years. They go out early to gather wild flowers and incidentally ascertain when the berries will be ripe for picking. They keep tabs on the woods and fields and streams. They invite partnership with nature. They keep busy. That is why their larders are always full.

So our urban friend, The Pittsfield Eagle, bucolically discoursing of "berrying" and assuring us without a wink that "those who never go 'berrying' miss much." This is sophisticated pastoral. One sees the happy berryers of Western Massachusetts speeding berryward in a $5,000 car. There are copious specimens of their full larders in the lunch they take along. There is blueberry pie in the collection and blackberry pie, perhaps, and huckleberry cake, worthy of the suppers of the gods. If there are at least three corkscrews in the company, doubtless that gurgle and "glou-glou" sounding so suspicious as the machine bounces over a thank-you-marm is the complaint of imprisoned sweetened water, pop beer, grape juice. Everybody knows that the Massachusetts Legislature has been kind to the Federal prohibition amendment; and it has been estimated that not many more than a million "pocket pistols" are in daily active reserve or emergency use in the Bay State.

These gentlemen will have a good ride and a good muncheon. They will not cull wild flowers. The tobacco plant is all they need. They may pluck a huckleberry or two, if it is conveniently contiguous to "the cooly shade" of the lunch and siesta retreat, and if they are quite sure that they know huckleberry from dogberry. Our naturalists, botanists, and berryers have plenty of berries in their larders. Their wives buy them at the store or of the experts, men, women, and boys, who have the art to find and skill to pick them, with incredible swiftness, in quantities.

Berryers are born, not made. Persons of Portuguese stock, for instance, have a genius for raspberries, thimbleberries, huckleberries, and what not, as well as for cranberries, their special mystery. Larders are not filled by berryers who "invite partnership with nature." They are filled by industrious, serious pickers who have no time for dawdling with nature. They know instinctively where the richest "finds" are. With weariness of back and of fingers they fill their pails. They pick for money, not for love; and mighty "poor pickin's" they leave for the despised amateurs.

And now berries are almost as high as Jack's bean-stalk, and even the philosophically lazy Boy of old doesn't dare to "slack," probably. This burden hath war brought to the Boy. Or does he, relapsing now and then, "rock" the crows, angle for or belabor the frogs, bathe in green pools and pondlets in the vain hope of getting dirtier, chase the cows, try to prick his invulnerable bare feet on the stubble, stand on his head on a rail fence, fight the boy who trespasses on the berry preserve that he "seen first," and, finally, with empty pail and blackened lips and teeth, and possibly a black eye for good measure, go home and tell his mother that the bushes "ain't bearin' this year"?

BULGARIA'S PRICE.

Whatever the military significance of the Italian offensive in Albania and its eastward extensions on the Saloniki front, the Macedonian part of the campaign, if seriously undertaken, is bound to have one important political consequence. The Bulgarians will have to fish, cut bait, or get out of the boat. From all the evidence it appears that they will fish—that is, they will stand by their allies and fight hard; and Bulgarophiles here and elsewhere will no doubt complain at this. It will be said that Bulgaria wants peace; that the bulk of the people are dissatisfied with what they have got out of the war; that the newspaper representing one considerable party has already talked of abandoning the German alliance; that indirect approaches, through entirely unofficial channels, have already been made to America in the hope of getting some sort of peace offer from the Allies, for whatever purpose; and that an offensive into Macedonia, challenging Bulgaria's hold on her conquests of 1915 and 1916, would only unite all parties in support of the war. All of which is true, but entirely irrelevant.

These considerations would be of some importance, the argument against uniting the Bulgarians and reawakening their fighting spirit by an attack would be valid, if the Allies were the wicked aggressors, and if their principal hope and desire now were to get out on the best possible terms of a war which they had provoked. The unhappy negotiations with Austria last Winter are in exactly the same class. It would be possible to make peace with Bulgaria this week, on Bulgaria's terms; it would be possible to make peace with Austria, on Austria's terms; it would be possible to make peace with Germany, on Germany's terms.

What are those terms? Nobody believes that Germany's terms would be endurable. After a period of long-range negotiations by speechmaking and short-range contact patrolling by diplomats wandering about Switzerland, the British and American Governments came to the conclusion that Austria's terms, even if Austria could be detached from Germany, would be in flat violation of the principles for which we are fighting.

What is the chance of detaching Bulgaria, and what would be her price? The answer to the first question is largely bound up with the second, though it involves some other factors. Like Austria, she is held by Germany in an economic grip that would be hard to break; her army is more or less Germanized; her King, apparently the most powerful man in the country, is of German blood, dependent on Germany for the perpetuation of royal privilege and grandeur. Aside from these considerations, what would lead Bulgaria to turn her coat? RADOSLAVOFF fell because he could not get enough out of victory. In the discontent that is expressed clearly enough in the Bulgarian press the failure to get all the Dobrudja is the biggest item. The most outspoken expression has come from GUESHOFF's paper, the Mir, which took the occasion of the visit of the Austro-Hungarian imperial and royal couple to Sofia to publish an article which has been denounced by other Bulgarian papers as treason to Bulgaria and her allies. The Entente bid for Bulgaria in 1915 and could not meet the German offers. The Entente offered certain concessions in Serbian Macedonia. They were not enough. Bulgaria now holds by conquest practically all of Serbian Macedonia and a good part of Northern and Eastern Serbia, and her statesmen say they intend to keep it.

The Entente offered some of the richest coast districts of Greek Macedonia. They were not enough. CONSTANTINE surrendered them to her armies without a fight in the Spring of 1916, and her statesmen say they intend to keep them. The Entente did not offer her a slice of Rumania, being less lavish with the territory of a nation then neutral than with that of the smaller members of its own group; and now she holds half the Dobrudja, with the possibility of being able somehow to get the rest. This is what Bulgaria has got out of her alliance with Germany, and it is not enough.

The principle of self-determination of nationalities, which has never been so well defined as by President WILSON in his Mount Vernon speech, would bid Bulgaria give up practically all the territory she has occupied in this war.

TRADE PUNISHMENT FOR GERMANY.

Recent additions to the term of the British and French seamen's boycott of Germany make it nearly seven years, or almost twelve if five years, instead of one month, be accepted as penalty for the sinking of the hospital ship Llandovery Castle. Growth of the boycott movement was shown when the British National Transport Workers' Federation decided at its annual meeting that for five years after the war its members would have no intercourse with the German people unless they should "take full control of their Kaiser and Government," and make reparation for crimes on the seas. Something resembling the boycott campaign of our American Defense Society is seen in the work of a new British organization, called the National Party, which asks for signatures to a pledge in which those who sign say that for every month of the war hereafter they will buy no German goods for one year.

With such popular movements for the trade punishment of Germany may be considered the British Government's plans, as disclosed by recent reports from committees of the Board of Trade. Some time ago it was proposed in one of these reports that imports of German dyes and chemicals should be permitted only by license for ten years after the peace settlement. This is equivalent to prohibition. It is now recommended by a committee whose inquiries related to the engineering trades that imports of engineering products from enemy countries be prohibited during at least the first year of peace, and that British ship companies be forbidden for three years to make conference agreements with the similar companies of Germany and Austria. The Electrical Trades Committee suggests exclusion of enemy goods for three years. A report about metals calls for exclusion during an undefined "period of reconstruction," and asks that no raw materials be sent to the enemy from British colonies. A committee on textiles would have no trade with the enemy for at least one year, and proposes special taxes thereafter upon German or Austrian goods. It recommends that distribution of Australian and African wool be controlled by the Government.

The evident purpose of all the plans is not only to restrict sales of German manufactures and to protect new domestic industries, but also to withhold supplies of raw material from present enemies, so far as this can be done. Already the output of Australia's metal and mining industries for ten years to come is controlled by contracts, governmental or otherwise. The grim wall of restraint and exclusion for German manufactures and trade is made higher every month by boycotts and carefully considered plans for trade policy after the war.

THE PROLETARIAT AND THE WAR FOR DEMOCRACY.

We have heard something too much of the "proletariat" and the "bourgeoisie." In the London Justice, "organ of the Social Democracy," we see that it is not the one duty of the proletariat to cut the throat of the bourgeoisie. Mr. ROBERT ARCH makes a few statements profitable for reproof in Petrograd and New York and all the noble regions of Marxia-cum-Germania:

> Central European autocracy has shown itself so callous, so unprincipled, such an unparalleled scourge that, if the world is to be, in President WILSON's admirable phrase, "made safe for democracy," no permanent peace is possible while such autocracies exist. MARX and ENGELS said, I believe, in the "Communist Manifesto" that the proletariat should lend its support to the bourgeoisie when the latter was itself engaged in revolutionary action against dynasties. It is for the allied proletariats, if they are wise, not only to lend their support, but to force their bourgeoisie into revolutionary action against the two autocratic dynasties left in Europe. Let it go forth in the name of the British workers, at any rate, that so far as they are concerned, this is a now revolutionary war; that, whatever the bourgeois weathercocks may say or do, they will have no peace with the Hohenzollerns or the Hapsburgs; that they will fight Germany, and, if their treacherous ruling class makes peace, will boycott Germany until those two accursed, bloodstained dynasties have gone down to the bottomless pit where they belong, and that they will stand no nonsense from any person who interposes himself between them and their purpose.

That is the talk. Let the proletariat be relentless, no matter what pacifist cooings may be emitted now and then by some leaders of the bourgeoisie. Mr. ARCH says "what "the British workers ought to say; "and if it is too revolutionary for "them it will probably not be so for "the Americans." It is not too revolutionary for the Americans. It is not too revolutionary for the British workers, and those of them now striking for the real effect, whatever the pretended object, of helping those dynasties, ought now earnestly to consider what this war is about and the cardinal interest of the proletariat in it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Privilege, and Not a Sacrifice.

In military hospitals the most dreadful consequences of war are certainly to be seen, and there, if anywhere, thoughtful observers might be expected to form the conviction that peace is worth any price and war altogether unjustifiable and altogether detestable. Some of them do, as is only too well known, but others, and fortunately the great majority, see the "horrors of war" in their relations, not in the absolute, and reach a different conclusion.

One who has done so is a doctor of whom The Herald of Lexington, Ky., says that when he went to France as an army surgeon he "left the joy of deep affection felt by the community for him, the luxury of material wealth, the safety vouchsafed by the fighting men in France, to give his labor and skill and himself to service." That doctor—it is to be regretted that The Herald does not give his name—has written home a magnificent letter showing that what have impressed him are not the horrors of war, though he has seen them at their worst, but the heroisms and the self-forgetting devotions of the men he is able to help and save. Of himself he writes:

> I feel every day that it is one of the greatest privileges of my whole life to be here and feel that I can do even a little to make their heavy burdens a little easier to bear. I would not have missed coming for anything in the world and will be happy and grateful all of my life that by studying medicine I have not only been able, as the world calls it, to succeed as a doctor in civil life, but, greater still, to be able to do the work that I can do here.
>
> One simply cannot do and see all the things we see here without being bigger and better for it. As you can easily imagine, we see many, many things every day that fill our eyes with tears, but, on the other hand, we see so much and have the chance to do so much good that it far overbalances on the right side, and I have long since decided that, instead of making a sacrifice to come, it has been a great privilege.

The pacifist who can read that without feeling at least a slight impulse to revise his opinions must be—well, as callous and depraved as he thinks all "militarists" are.

His Second Thought Not Wisest.

Secretary BAKER has not been anywhere near as successful in explaining why he defers until Sept. 1 the application to baseball players of the rule "work or fight" as he was when he told the reasons for his decision that baseball was not "work" in the wartime sense of that word. Indeed, he comes close to making a complete failure of this second undertaking, and, though a good many of the things he now says about the game and its professional practitioners are true, they all seem to be nearly or quite irrelevant to the question at issue.

As a matter of fact, baseball, played as a business by specialists, lacks even the trace of a claim to be considered "essential" by anybody except the few hundred people who make money out of it. At least nineteen in every twenty—perhaps ninety-nine in every hundred—of this country's inhabitants have managed to get along somehow without ever having seen better baseball than they played themselves "for fun" in vacant lots and pastures when they were boys, and it is more than doubtful if the small minority who do support the professionals and their commercial exploiters are the better citizens for having watched games conducted, oftener than not, in ways shocking and disgusting to all who think courtesy and fairness, especially to opponents, a natural and necessary part of real sport.

Secretary BAKER expresses his own realization that it would be absurd, and worse, to give baseball players an immunity denied to the followers of occupations like mining, agriculture, and a dozen others closely connected with winning the war. Why, then, should he be even a little considerate of the wishes and interests that would be affected by the suppression, not of baseball, but of baseball as a business? Not one man in the several "leagues" would be reduced either to want or to idleness if forced into other and useful employment. There is work eagerly waiting for every one of them, and even if in it they didn't continue to make more money than college professors, and than most doctors and engineers, that is a calamity that would be easily endured by everybody—except themselves.

No Secret Killings Over Here.

One, and only one, plausible theory can be advanced to account for the survival in this country, after numerous and authoritative denials, of the belief that dozens, scores, or hundreds of German spies here have been secretly arrested, secretly tried, and secretly shot or hanged. The one theory is that there exists a widespread dissatisfaction, conscious or subconscious, with the lenience with which these criminals have been treated under our laws, and that this feeling, by a sort of ambi-valence, as the new psychologists call it, has turned into credulity for any tales of this sort.

At any rate, the tales continue to be told and accepted as true, especially when, as sometimes happens, they come from that well-known originator of illusions and delusions—the man of whom it can be said, "He ought to know." Experience teaches that the man who ought to know very often doesn't, but the lesson is hard to learn—as is illustrated about a thousand times a day down in Wall Street.

Absolute disproof of these stories about secret executions is impossible, of course, as is the absolute disproof of any "universal negative." But disproof surely good enough for all practical purposes is given by the fact that every reader of the newspapers knows of instances now almost innumerable in which Germans and the agents of Germans have been caught doing things in this country which, if done in any European country, would have meant court-martial and death, while here they have only been sent to prison. If men clearly guilty of blowing up our bridges, factories, and ships, of trafficking with the public enemy, of preaching sedition and treason, are not summarily and secretly put out of the way, what crimes are to be imputed to the heroes and heroines of the whispered tragedies?

The settled policy of our Government is obvious, or ought to be, to everybody who will take the trouble to think over what has been done here with spies since the United States went to war. And the settled policy is a good one. The spy, it should be remembered, is a patriot, in his way, and to kill him is fully justifiable only when it is difficult or impossible to assure his harmlessness in any other way. We have not reached that point yet here at home.

URGES HASTE IN THE WAR.

Speed Now Will Vindicate Democracy and Save American Lives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

America owes THE TIMES a debt of gratitude for today's editorial, "Make Haste or It May Be Too Late."

It is not pessimistic—it is sane, conservative common sense.

The country does not yet know what the war means. It thinks it does, but it does not. It will in time—in dead, in terribly maimed and wounded, not impossibly through disaster and temporary defeat on land or sea that will be dreadfully hard to bear. But until some or all of these things come to pass our people will continue to say, as I hear them say every day: "We're all right now. Our men are there. We've got the Germans on the run at last!"

Eminently right is THE TIMES in declaring Germany's purpose to be to conciliate Russia so as to bring about not only her economic but her military help. Plainly enough is this indicated by the outward calmness with which Germany has permitted her Ambassador—von Mirbach—to be murdered. She simply appoints his successor—but announces that he is to be accompanied by a military "guard." This "guard" will have a most sinister purpose, far beyond the mere protection of the ambassadorial person.

I lately spent a year in Russia. I know that the ultimate conquest of that vast country is the greatest prize of the war. Germany expects to achieve that conquest. If she shall accomplish that dire purpose, or be left by the peace terms, whensoever made, so that she may accomplish it within the next generation, she will have won the war.

Suppose a great fire were raging in this city, with every building below Fulton Street in flames, and the conflagration spreading rapidly northward. Would two steamers be playing on the blaze—or ten—or twenty? Nothing but the full fire-fighting force of the whole city and its neighbors would be engaged, we all know; and the wise fire chief would not only mass all the apparatus he could control or borrow, but he would gather it as quickly as he possibly could. He would value time at its utmost, just as THE TIMES does now when it rightly warns our country that "if the American people will that this war shall end in a great victory of civilization over barbarism * * * the quietus must be administered quickly."

No time should be lost in extending the scope of the draft. The piling up of man-power on the French front and elsewhere should be proceeded with with the utmost zeal. Russians, for the most part, cannot read or write their own language. Probably one hundred and sixty millions of them cannot be reached by newspapers. Adding to this the manifold difficulties that exist in Russia today, no friend of that great but unhappy country, such as I am, can wonder that its unlettered millions are ignorant of what is going on upon the red battlefields of France. The Germans are able to minimize the information regarding us even to their own population—compact, able to read and write, and provided with good newspapers. How much more, then, will Germany be able to keep the truth from the knowledge of Russia's millions, scattered as they are over an area three times as great as the United States, poorly provided with newspapers and unable to read them if they had them in their hands.

There is one thing, and one thing only, that will quickly penetrate the Russian peasant mind; it is the word-of-mouth news of the German defeat. And by this I do not mean a mere succession of relatively minor retreats, but a series of big, overwhelming, smashing, conclusive military disasters.

This is what THE TIMES sees, and it is right. It properly warns our country that we should "make haste" to raise "the whole 5,000,000 men Mr. Wilson has indicated."

Democracy is, indeed, on trial. It must not fail. And the great factor in assuring the world against that failure is not efficiency alone in the handling of armies of relatively moderate size, but speed—speed—speed, and yet more speed in raising and equipping an American army so gigantic as not merely to wound and delay and to harass the Germans—but to crush them!

ARTHUR ELLIOT SPROUL.

New York, July 28, 1918.

A FALSE ADAGE.

"They serve who only stand and wait,"
But I am tired of waiting!
If mankind's strife shall not abate
Why should I have so mean a fate
As weariness, self-sating?

I stand all ready for the fray,
Both mind and body willing,
Yet who will give me right of way—
The chance to work with those today
Whose deeds are truly thrilling?

How do they serve who only know
The stress of deprivation?
Far less of misery and woe
Where carnage fires all madly glow
And action brings elation!

Fain would I serve as others there,
Where precious skill is needed,
Yet I must wait, distraught with care,
Where sordid things—want, grief, despair—
Show patriot hopes unheeded.

Far better for mankind the strains
That yield us strife and glory,
Far better for the soul war's pains,
Its toll of virile flesh and veins,
Than crass inaction's story!

I do not serve who only stand
Denied all work and fighting!
The sacrifices of my hand—
What blessings bring they to a land
That hatred's sword is blighting?

I am war's waste! I, who might be
Of value, were I living!
My patriot heart can only see
Crass folly in such destiny—
Such worse than martyr-giving!

LURANA SHELDON.

THE DOLLAR ABROAD.

Stabilizing Exchange by Sending Goods to Spain and Buying from Italy.

By A. J. COCCARO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The realization that one is paying twice as much as need be for goods is always disquieting. When this condition confronts a nation to the tune of billions, in the midst of a national emergency, it approaches the point of crisis.

We are making vast loans to England, France, and Italy. These countries are buying heavily in Spain. The United States buys in Spain in great volume for General Pershing's army.

When we first made loans to our Allies it was with the tacit understanding that they would use the credits, so arranged, in purchasing goods in this country whenever possible. Inadequacy of shipping and industrial production here has forced large allied buying in Spain, if needed supplies were to reach England, France, and Italy in the time demanded by war needs. We have bought army supplies in Spain for the same reason.

The wartime flood of American dollars to Spain has caused these dollars to increase in number there faster than the increase of goods purchased by Spanish labor. (This effect is the same whether bills of exchange on Spain are purchased here or in foreign markets.) When two articles are exchanged the more plentiful article always brings its owner a smaller quantity of the less plentiful article in exchange. Since American dollars or credits are more plentiful in Spain than the excess of domestic production over consumption of Spanish goods, the American dollar has fallen greatly in Spanish markets.

Italy is shipping very little goods to the United States or elsewhere. Italy has more money—lire—in this country than goods shipped to this country. Italy's foreign exchange has suffered. The lira has fallen to a value of 9 cents against a normal rate of more than twice 9 cents. Every time Italy buys a dollar's worth of goods here Italy must pay $2 for it. Our loans to Italy must increase in consequence. We must lend Italy, for instance, $500,000,000 to help finance her war needs for a given period, when a loan of $250,000,000 would be sufficient were the lira at the normal rate of exchange.

I have seen much discussion in the public press regarding additional loans to Italy as a means of restoring the lira to its normal rate. It is obviously necessary to increase our loans to Italy, since complete victory on that front means the crumpling of Austria and a measurable shortening of the war. But such an increase of our loans will further depreciate the lira here, not stabilize it. Still further lira depreciation means the need of still further increase of our Italian loans.

The depreciation of the American dollar in Spain means a considerable increase of our loans to England, France, and Italy and an increase in the face value of the sums we spend in Spain for supplies. The rapid increase of our forces in France means increasing purchases in Spain and forecasts still greater loans and expenditures in consequence. This increasing shrinkage of dollar value may mean literally billions of added financial strain to the United States during the next eighteen months.

This condition is certain to be intensified by our internal war financing.

The war needs of the United States for the fiscal year, July 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919, including loans to our Allies, have been stated by the Secretary of the Treasury to be $24,000,000,000. The total income of the American nation has been stated to be $50,000,000,000 by members of the Federal Reserve Board in speeches and writings. This same authority places the annual savings of the nation at $9,000,000,000. Savings are being increased somewhat, but there is no statistical authority to give the amount of the increase. Well-informed financiers have estimated a 30 per cent. increase, forecasting a possible increase of national savings to $12,000,000,000 for the current fiscal year.

The Secretary of the Treasury has estimated that we shall supply the Government with the needed $24,000,000,000 by paying taxes of approximately $8,000,000,000 as per the revenue bill now pending, and by the sale of Government obligations of approximately $16,000,000,000 before July 1, 1919. If our savings are increased to $12,000,000,000 these will take care of the $8,000,000,000 taxes desired and Government bonds to the extent of $4,000,000,000. But what about the needed balance of $12,000,000,000? Is this to be inflation?

Our foremost financial authorities have repeatedly warned us against the dangers of inflation. It has been made clear that, to the extent that sums spent for war by the nation in a year exceed the national savings for that year, danger is incurred. When we must spend money we can get it to spend only by taking it from past savings, or from current savings, (the surplus of income not used in living or not required to be put back in our business,) or by creating new money. Our past savings are largely locked up in fixed investments—houses, factories, railroads, office buildings, and the like. We cannot use them to buy bonds. Our current savings threaten to fall short of the desired amount by $12,000,000,000. That we shall have some inflation during this fiscal year is certain. The amount is problematical. It may easily reach $10,000,000,000 of new money or credit, or both.

Inflation is the increasing of money or credit faster than a corresponding increase in the things produced by labor. Money is only a token of so many hours of labor. When money is increased faster than goods, the buying power of the money falls—it takes more dollars to buy the goods. The well-to-do become poor, the poor destitute.

We are confronted with a certainty of some inflation, with some depreciation of the dollar at home, as well as abroad. We cannot forecast the extent of this depreciation, but it is sure to be very serious indeed. It is the duty of all of us to save rigidly to minimize it, investing our savings in Government obligations. It is the duty of all of us to extend our business in every possible way not in conflict with Government needs, in order that we can, through excess-profit taxes and war-profit taxes, provide the Government with the funds it needs. If we can, by this means, give the Government $12,000,000,000 in taxes rather than the $8,000,000,000 anticipated by the pending tax bill, so much the better. We protect our country and our own business future just so much by minimizing inflation.

But there is another duty just as important. Let us also minimize inflation and its known disasters by reducing, as much as may be, the amount to be spent, and, therefore, the inflation incurred.

No one questions that we shall gladly and proudly provide the Government with the funds it needs. No one questions the need and desirability of loans to our allies. Our allies do not seek loans except for vital war needs, which are our needs as well, since they are for our protection. But it does not aid our allies when a condition arises which requires them to borrow from us twelve billions instead of six billions, because the money we have loaned them has fallen to half its former value. It injures our allies and ourselves. We protect our allies and ourselves by combating this condition.

It can be combated to some extent. We can reduce the need of an increase of loans to our allies to some extent, and minimize inflation to that extent.

We can stabilize the American dollar in Spain by sending certain goods to Spain, and stabilize the Italian lira by encouraging Italy to ship us certain products.

The sending of gold to Spain will not materially affect the rate of American exchange there. Gold money or bullion is only a token of so many hours of labor just as paper money, although gold is one step nearer to the labor-hour than the paper money, which is usually a token of the gold in reserve.

The one conclusive condition which maintains the parity of foreign exchange is a favorable trade balance. We are shipping few goods to Spain. We and our allies are buying much there with American credits. The trade balance is lagrely in favor of Spain. Reduce this trade balance by sending our goods to Spain and American exchange will at once mount.

The Spanish merchant marine is adequate. The present obstacle to American shipments there is the restrictions on export of our goods which our Government has imposed for the purpose of conserving labor and material for war needs.

The Government has the full support of American exporters in all its war policies. We have seen our business dwindle, not merely with cheerfulness, but even with satisfaction of a sort, since it has meant more of our men in France, full equipment and supplies for them, and victory measurably nearer.

But now, where there was one need to consider two have arisen. Both are Government needs and no private considerations attend them. The Government must choose between permitting the shipment to Spain in Spanish bottoms of goods for which there exists a demand there or seeing an already painful and dangerous foreign exchange situation grow rapidly worse.

Let us consider which of two evils is the worse. Is it not better for us to ship to Spain certain commodities of the sort which interfere to the lesser degree with our war program and so improve our trade balance there, stabilize American exchange, prevent a great increase of loans to our allies, and minimize inflation at home to that extent? There is no lack of Spanish ships to carry the cargoes.

Is it not better to encourage Italy to ship us every ounce of products the country can spare, in the ships which are constantly returning here in ballast, and so aid the Italian trade balance here, rehabilitate the lira, perhaps to normal, and so reduce by half the loans we must and shall make to Italy?

It is one of the disasters of war that we must incur, during this fiscal year, an inflation of our currency, which will bring adversity to our business fabric for the rest of our business lifetime. I have no patience with those who blame the Administration for this and other conditions. Germany is to blame.

But through twenty years' experience in foreign trade, experience intertwined with the effect of national trade balances and foreign exchange, I feel that the creation of an improved American trade balance in Spain, and an improved Italian trade balance in America, is the only practical aid for a situation the embarrassment and danger of which seem to be recognized by one branch of the Government, the foreign exchange division of the Federal Reserve Board, but unrecognized by another branch of the Government, those who decide what restrictions shall be placed on American shipments to foreign countries.

A. J. COCCARO.

New York, July 22, 1918.

WOMEN ON THE FARMS.

They Find the Work Has Many Attractions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I live in a Women's Land Army camp among a hundred or so other young women who every morning go out to the neighboring farms and estates and labor for eight hours at all sorts of agricultural work. There are hundreds of these camps in this country, and next year perhaps will see thousands.

It is probably true that most of the women engaged in agricultural work at present are not going into it for a life work. Outside of the peasant class are the thousands of women from 18 to 40 years of age who are answering the acute need caused by the shortage of men. These women, nearly every one of them "green" at farming, are being supplied to the farmers through the Women's Land Army. They come from all walks of life—high school and college students, business women, factory girls, professional women, and those who have never done anything for a living. They are practically all wholly untutored in farming. They are moved to take up this work from various motives. The greater number are naturally urged by patriotic feeling, a number want to gain health, many go into it because it is a "delightful experience," a few want to follow it all their lives. They serve for short periods of from three weeks to six months. Many, perhaps, will serve this year and never return to it; many, having learned how sweet labor is under a wide sky and in comfortable clothes, will return next year for a period. But on the whole the greater number are in it only temporarily.

We have been able, without any previous training, to do the work. We have plowed, hoed, cultivated with the horse, mowed lawns, have done all forms of haying, and many other kinds of farm work. We have actually done these things to the satisfaction of the farmer—all without experience. My point is this: After three weeks or six months at farm work a person is scarcely competent to run a farm. Nor do most of the women at present engaged in the work want to manage farms. They are trying it as a temporary pursuit in answer to a need. They had rather be laborers than managers; they will do better work as laborers; they make excellent farm workers. Why shouldn't they do it?

I do not know of a single girl in this camp who is at all likely to develop into a peasant type of woman. Those on Long Island truck farms would be peasants anyway. You see them in New York tenements. Women of intelligence will not degenerate mentally or physically through being farm laborers. Rather they will raise labor to their own level, will give it greater dignity.

My assertion is that a great many women have done successfully "really heavy work," that more women will gradually be fitted to take up heavy work, and in so doing will gain all around.

I am a temporary farm hand. I am engaged in other business during the Winter. I don't want to be a farm manager. But I do want the opportunity of coming to the country a few weeks each year to help myself and the world at large by being a "laborer on the farm."

CAROL MAYNARD.

Bedford, N. Y., July 27, 1918.

WELCOME ANZACS IN CITY'S CHURCHES

Special Services at Trinity and St. Peter's for the Departing Australians.

NAVY CHAPLAIN IN PULPIT

The Soldiers' Spirit More Important Than Numbers or Weapons, Says the Rev. Mr. Coles.

The churches of the city opened their doors to the Australian Anzacs yesterday. In several of them special services were held as a God speed to the Australian soldiers who are soon to depart for the front. More than 200 of them attended the services at Trinity Church, and an equal number participated in the services at St. Peter's Church in Barclay Street. In lesser numbers their presence was noticeable at other churches, the congregation in every instance receiving the Anzacs with a pronounced manifestation of interest and appreciation.

At Trinity Church the great bell had not finished striking the hour of 11 when the Anzacs entered the church. The column halted in the middle aisle until the congregation had entered and the clergy and choir were in their places. Then they took their seats in the main body of the church, which was decorated with the colors of the Allies. On the sleeves of some of the Anzacs appeared the scarlet cross which indicated that the wearers had already been "over there" and were on their way back. Others had the scarlet cross with blue, which told of wounds received in battle.

Following the singing of the opening anthem, the Rev. Edward L. Reed, one of the junior curates, read a message from Dr. William T. Manning, the rector, now serving as a volunteer Chaplain at Camp Upton. Dr. Manning requested the congregation to join in special thanksgiving for the great victories of the past few days in which the boys from America had taken "such a splendid part." He also expressed appreciation of the fact that the brave men from Australia were to attend services in Trinity Church.

The Rev. H. H. Coles, Chaplain in the Australian Navy, delivered the sermon. The Rev. Mr. Coles presented the thanks of officers and men to the rector and parish for their cordial invitation to attend service in their church. He took for his theme the vision of the prophet Zachariah, who saw the seven candles and was told that not by might or power but by the Spirit would Israel win and come out of the darkness of that day.

The Rev. Mr. Coles pointed out that the right kind of spirit is more important than numbers and weapons. He spoke of the twelve unlettered apostles who assailed the culture and learning of Greece and the strong policy of idolatry of the time. Yet they succeeded, for they were blessed with the Spirit of the Master daily. He said word is being received of the wonderful spirit that holds up the men now battling so fiercely on the western front.

Reinspired by America.

"We have not forgotten the spirit," he said, "of those brave Belgians whose hardihood enabled them to hold up the invaders until England could get over to the scene. We do not forget the spirit of the men of France who through four long years, though often pressed back by superior numbers, yet have never broken, but have kept their line intact against the furious assaults of the enemy. We must not forget the spirit of the regular army of Great Britain, whose cool courage and steadfastness has become a model for the world.

"Today we are getting new views of the spirit that animates the fighting units of the Allies. I feel it right to say that the Australians who have served have shown the world the kind of spirit that must prevail. Those who have been over know, but I believe the young men here today now on their way will have the same kind of spirit as those who went before them.

"With America in the war we know we cannot lose. The spirit and calm courage of the men of America have reinspired those who had for four years borne the heat and burden and losses of the mighty conflict. But in the end on those who remain at home will rest the burden. To the kind of spirit, the spirit of bravery and self-sacrifice, will depend in great measure the continued force of the fighting men.

"On you who stay at home, for whatever reason, will rest a duty to your men over there, which you must fulfill to completion if you wish them to maintain a winning fight. When you pray for your own boys, may I ask that you also remember ours. The prayers of the righteous will prevail and their hands will be upheld until the time comes when the right will overcome rule by might and the world again be at peace and amity, all nations with the others."

The Rev. Mr. Cole concluded his address by saying that "now of all times is the hour for the church to show that it is a living church." There has been no failure on the part of Christianity, he concluded, but many failures on the part of Christians.

After the services the men formed in line in front of the church on Broadway. A large liberty party of some fifty was placed at the head with permission after luncheon to go their ways at will. The rest of the command returned to their ship after confirmation services at 3 o'clock, when Bishop Charles S. Burch of Long Island confirmed twenty-eight of them.

St. Peter's Welcomes Anzacs.

More than 200 Australian troops received a cordial welcome from the congregation at St. Peter's Church in Barclay Street. Mgr James H. McGean, the rector, congratulated the men on "their errand for Humanity, God, and country" and invoked the blessing of God upon the success of their arms.

The Rev. Chaplain A. J. Wright, a Captain in the Australian command, gave the benediction. This followed the low mass, which was celebrated by the Rev. John W. Curran, one of the assistants at St. Peter's. Father Wright gave up a parish at Queenstown, Australia, to accompany his boys as spiritual adviser. After taking off his priestly vestments, he reappeared in the chancel in his military uniform and joined the ranks as the men marched from the church. The congregation left the church first and formed a cordon through which the soldiers marched. A great cheer was given as the men filed down the steps of the church.

Under the direction of their officers, they formed in rank a short distance down Barclay Street and with quick and firm step the Australians swung by old St. Peter's saluting the Stars and Stripes which hung under the Colonial arch of the church. The men marched to the sight-seeing busses a short distance away, where they climbed aboard, and with the now familiar cooey of the Australian bush, bade farewell to the crowds around them. The detachment was in command of Lieutenant W. Dixon of the Australian Aero Squadron. Among the other commissioned officers of the Anzacs present at the services were Captain Richard Murphy and Lieutenant Ryan.

The Australians were entertained at mess by the League of Catholic Women and the Knights of Columbus, at 154 East Thirty-eighth Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Have Clean Teeth, White and Glistening — Gums Firm and Healthy—Right Now.

If you even suspect that your teeth are not sound see your dentist at once—your teeth are too important to your general health to take any chances.

Use a tooth paste that will help to keep your gums firm and healthy and at the same time clean your teeth so thoroughly that their brilliancy will compel admiration.

Thousands of dentists prescribe and personally use Senreco tooth paste because it is a dentist's formula—a combination so effective that it will help to check pyorrhoea, harden the gums, remove the filmy coating and polish the teeth to a satisfactory whiteness.

Get a large 25-cent tube at any drug or department store anywhere in America and after using delightful, refreshing Senreco night and morning for three days you will probably never go back to ordinary tooth paste.

THANKS AMERICAN MOTHERS

French Woman Greets Them in Letter to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson today permitted the publication of a letter she had received from Mme. M. Barbon, a Frenchwoman, as "illustrative or the viewpoint of the mothers of France." The letter read:

Mme. Woodrow Wilson, Washington, D. C.:

Madame—It is from the mothers and women of France that I send you these words to prove our gratitude for the comforting and brotherly support that these young Americans bring us with such noble Americans asm, who are not afraid of leaving their families, their country, and their hopes to come to our rescue. Alas! I myself have given my beloved son to my unhappy and cruelly tried country, and I can understand the pain of those who see their sons go so far, so very far, away. Tell them, those mothers, those women with the sublime hearts, how near we are to them in thought and how moved we are at their sacrifice. They are our sisters through suffering and agonizing worries, and we are brought together through the same sorrow. That we will never forget. It would make me happy, Madame, to correspond with some of these mothers, if they will send me a few lines.

Very respectfully, Madame, I salute you. MME. M. BARBON,
No. 1 Rue do 14th Juillet, Pan-Basses, Pyrénées, France.

NEED PICTURE EXPERTS.

Will Help Compile Pictorial History of America in War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Announcement was made by the War Department tonight that the work of compiling a pictorial history of American participation in the war was to be extended on a large scale, and that sixty more lieutenants and as many more sergeants, first class, were needed for the work.

"The successful newspaper photographer represents most nearly the type of man needed," a statement issued by the War Department read. "That is to say, he must have a 'nose for news,' in addition to being able to properly set and expose his camera. A military photographer must possess a generous amount of initiative and originality, for he will have to act as his own boss, his own director, and dig up the type of picture that really tells the story."

Several commissions, it was announced, would be given to men direct from civil life when the man's experience was such as to justify this procedure. Other men will be sent temporarily to the Signal Corps School of Photography at Columbia University, New York, where they will be taught, not how to take pictures, but what kind of pictures to take. Many of the men commissioned will become staff officers of army divisions and as such will be in charge of the work of making a pictorial history of the activities of that division from the time of organization through active participation in the conflict.

The Signal Corps states that appointment will depend almost entirely on the man's previous experience. Blank applications for service may be made and full particulars obtained by addressing the office of the Chief Signal Officer, Photographic Section, Arcade Building, Washington, D. C.

WAR BUSINESS OF Y. M. C. A.

Volume of Trade Done for Soldiers in France $5,000,000 a Month.

C. D. Jackson, office manager of the War Personnel Board of the Y. M. C. A., recently returned from France, where he was a business secretary of the organization in Paris, in an address at the West Side Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon said that the volume of business done by the Y. M. C. A. at present amounted to $5,000,000 a month, and that it was constantly on the increase.

When the Y. M. C. A. first established itself in Paris the business branch occupied forty-three rooms in an office building. Now it occupies a building equivalent to seven floors of a large New York office building.

"The personnel has grown accordingly," added Mr. Jackson, "and the office force number 250 persons. Our huts are found wherever there are a large number of American soldiers.

"Above and beyond the spirit of the soldiers to fight, there is another spirit required of the workers needed to make them comfortable behind the lines. The value of the spirit to encourage and provide what the soldiers want has been demonstrated many times."

Mr. Jackson then told of E. H. Sothern being drafted by the Y. M. C. A. to entertain soldiers, and of the actor's joy in playing before appreciative audiences on rude stages behind the lines.

Mrs. Joseph Entertains Enlisted Men

Two hundred and fifty enlisted men representing practically all the Allies were entertained at dinner last evening by Mrs. Eli Joseph, wife of Special Deputy Fire Commissioner Joseph, at the Comrades Club, 138 East Thirty-seventh Street. The dinner was in honor of the memory of Mrs. Joseph's mother, who died a year ago. Dinner was served in the garden, and Mrs. Joseph, who wore a white apron and the white liberty cap of the canteen girls, was assisted by a score of young women, all pretty and overworked.

MME. SPARKES HURT BY SKIDDING AUTO

Opera Singer's Skull is Fractured When Car Upsets on Wheatley Hills Road.

WOMAN IN CAR KILLED

Auto Kills a Man on Fifth Avenue —Many Persons Injured in Sunday Accidents.

Mme. Leonora Sparkes, for the last eleven years a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, singing soprano rôles, was taken to the Mineola Hospital last night in a serious condition, following an automobile accident on the Wheatley Hills Road, near Amityville, in which Mrs. Sarah B. Reilly of 222 Church Avenue, Brooklyn, was killed.

Mme. Sparkes, Mr. and Mrs. John Reilly, and Charles McCune, the owner of the car, were spinning along the Wheatley Hills Road when the car skidded and upset. Mrs. Reilly was killed. Mme. Sparkes sustained a fractured skull, concussion of the brain and scalp wounds, as well as internal injuries. Reilly and McCune received bruises and contusions. Mme. Sparkes was still unconscious early this morning.

Julius Blocker, 12 years old, of 545 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, was struck and killed yesterday afternoon by an automobile owned by Benjamin Levine of 97 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn. The accident occurred at Bushwick and Beaver Avenues.

A man about 60 years old, in whose pocket was found a card bearing the name of J. E. Black, was killed last night at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street by a southbound automobile. The automobile that killed him was owned and operated by Benjamin Krauss of 871 Fox Street, Brooklyn, who was not detained by the police. The body was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Many Persons Injured.

Besides the three persons killed, forty-six persons were injured in automobile and trolley accidents in and near this city yesterday.

An automobile owned and operated by Dr. Morris Wolf of 205 West 136th Street, which contained his wife and three children, was side-swiped last night by a City Island trolley car near the New Rochelle Road and the occupants thrown out. The injured were taken to the Naval Cantonment Hospital at City Island. They were Dr. Wolf, Mrs. Helen Wolf, Louis Wolf, Samuel Wolf, and Dora Wolf. They sustained minor injuries. In order to avoid an obstruction on the road Dr. Wolf turned his machine to the left in the direction of the car tracks, witnesses said, and the car struck his machine before the brakes could be applied.

Seven persons were injured when the driver of an automobile ran his car into a pillar of the Jerome Avenue elevated road on a long grade at Boscobel Avenue and 168th Street yesterday. Francis Dorr of 395 Willis Avenue was driving the car. He was thrown out and received minor injuries. He and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gottlieb and their 3-year-old son Alfred of 1,371 Shakespeare Avenue, the Bronx, were able to go home. Mrs. Pauline Hertz and Irving Hertz of 1,209 Gilbert Place, the Bronx, were severely injured and were taken to Lincoln Hospital. Mrs. Hertz sustained a fractured skull and lacerations of the body, and her son Irving a laceration of the scalp and contusions of the body, while one-year-old Seymour Hertz sustained a possible concussion of the brain.

Automobiles in Collision.

Four persons were injured at Ditmas Avenue and Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, when two automobiles collided. They were Minnie Bonnano of 590 Tompkins Avenue, Vincente Bonnano of the same address, Joseph Telborder of 4,517 Fort Hamilton Parkway, and John Carlson of 459 Ocean Parkway. All were taken to the Kings County Hospital.

Thomas Manno of 3,908 New Utrecht Avenue was struck by an automobile at Fort Hamilton Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, and taken to the Norwegian Hospital. Minnie Markowitz, 5 years old, of 17 Ten Eyck Street was crossing Ten Eyck and Humboldt Streets, Brooklyn, when she was struck by an automobile. The child was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital suffering from internal injuries.

Mrs. Fanny Gentle, 62, of 259 South Second Street, Brooklyn, was thrown from an automobile on the west drive of Prospect Park. Her skull was fractured. The automobile in which she was riding was struck by another machine, which did not stop. Mrs. Gentle was taken to the Jewish Hospital.

Ralph Nestle of 247 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, struck by an automobile at Flatbush Avenue extension and Bridge Streets, Brooklyn, was taken to Brooklyn Hospital. A motor cycle struck Mary Fitzpatrick of 53 Walcott Street, Brooklyn, when she tried to cross Dwight and Delawan Streets.

John Pahler, a soldier, was thrown from a motor cycle on the East Putnam Avenue Boston Post Road, near Greenwich, Conn., yesterday, and was taken to the Greenwich Hospital.

Robert Paterson of 641 Leonard Street, owner of the automobile which last Saturday night swept ten passengers from the running board of a Smith Street car, was arraigned before Magistrate McMahon in the Snyder Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, and held in $1,000 bail for examination tomorrow. Frank J. Willie of 1,168 Putnam Avenue, the driver of the car, was held in the same bail for examination.

SEEK 25,000 NURSES.

Two Weeks' Campaign for Volunteers for Army Hospitals.

Mrs. Alexander Trowbridge, Chairman of the Woman's Division of the New York State Defense Council, which is handling the campaign to recruit young women in the United States Student Nurses' Reserve, made public yesterday a letter received from Surgeon Gen. Gorgas setting forth reasons why young women should take up nursing work.

"I can give every girl who enrolls in the reserve my personal assurance that she is making herself count," he wrote, "and I should be ashamed of any woman who did not long with all her heart and soul to make herself count in the defeat of Germany."

He pointed out that the army alone would require 25,000 nurses before Jan. 1, and that about 13,000 of that number have been enrolled. As graduate nurses are wanted for this work, the letter said, recruits will be needed to fill the vacancies left by the graduate nurses. The recruiting campaign will begin today and will last two weeks. The Council of National Defense hopes to enroll more than 25,000 young women between 19 and 35 before the campaign ends on Aug. 11.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
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Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

AUSTRIANS TO EXECUTE GIRL FROM AMERICA

Miss Milado Jamschek, Who Crossed with Bernstorff, Sentenced as a Spy.

ZURICH, July 28.—Miss Milado Jamschek, a teacher of languages, has been sentenced to death by the Vienna Military Tribunal on a charge of espionage.

Miss Jamschek sailed from New York on the same steamer on which Count von Bernstorff, the former German Ambassador to the United States, took passage after the declaration of war by the United States. She was charged with making the trip under the instructions of Czech organizations in the United States with the purpose of ascertaining through conversation with von Bernstorff how far Austria was under Germany's influence, what prospects there were of Austria making a separate peace, and what was the attitude of the Czech Deputies and Bohemians regarding the independence of the Czech countries.

Miss Jamschek, it is said, denied criminal intent, and asserted that she only desired to bring good news to her countrymen from the United States.

HINTZE STARTS OUT BY BAITING ENGLAND

Pleases Junkers by Harping on Egypt and Ireland and Talking of Victory by the Sword.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, July 26.—Herr von Hintze's first public appearance as German Foreign Minister greatly pleases the Pan Germans. The occasion was that on which he entertained Abbas Hilmi, ex-Khédive of Egypt, at a banquet. Von Hintze saluted him as the rightful ruler of Egypt, to whom that country owed its prosperity, and praised the fidelity which Abbas had shown to the cause of the Central Empires and their allies.

A reference in the speech to victory by the sword delights the German jingoes. This utterance, together with Hintze's telegram to the German Irish Society about "the struggle for freedom of brave Ireland," is looked on as stamping him as an England hater after the Pan German heart.

The Berlin Zeitung am Mittag, for example, calls these statements "very important" and sees in them "the first part of von Hintze's working program." It rejoices that the new Foreign Minister again takes up Egyptian, Indian, and Irish questions and restores them to the company of those with which Germany will concern herself in "dictating" peace to England. The paper greets his utterances as evidence of "useful political initiative," which is designed "to correct England's ursurpation in cardinal particulars."

Vorwärts, however, writes the whole business down as so much cant, and adds that the Indians, Egyptians, and Irish know full well that Germany has no blood to shed for their freedom at home. The Journal adds that "we have quite enough people to liberate" without going any further afield.

Abbas has gone to Imperial Headquarters to see if the Kaiser has any practical proposals as to his claims and future prospects, which can scarcely be a hope inspiring mission.

FOR A MITCHEL MEMORIAL.

Organization of Citizens to Be Formed to Erect Monument.

Six hundred men and women prominent in the life of this city have been invited to meet at the City Hall at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon to effect a permanent organization for the purpose of erecting a memorial to Major John Purroy Mitchel. The call for the meeting was sent out by a committee consisting of Cleveland H. Dodge, Chairman; Henry Morgenthau, George McAneny, Robert Adamson, Ralph Pulitzer, Alfred E. Smith, and John Mitchell.

The New York World, which started the movement for a memorial fund immediately after Major Mitchel's death, and which has collected more than $20,000, will turn this money over as the nucleus of a greater fund. The call for the meeting said:

"The public services of John Purroy Mitchel, not only in promoting the cause of proper military preparedness and in the offering of that fine example of personal patriotism and devotion with which he gave his life to his country, but as the splendidly equipped and brilliantly able Mayor of the city for whose achievement in the cause of municipal progress the people of the city must long be grateful, require no present word of emphasis. The city in its recent demonstration in honor of Major Mitchel's memory has well shown its appreciation of his devotion and his sacrifice. We are confident that the response to the call for a permanent memorial will be made with like appreciation and in the same grateful spirit."

APPEALS FOR SELF-DENIAL.

S. W. Straus Urges All to Greater Practice of Thrift.

S. W. Straus, President of the American Society for Thrift, issued an appeal yesterday, in which he said:

"We are fighting this war for the democracy of statesmanship, the democracy of business, and the democracy of politics. We must fight it democratically. Each must do his share—not alone in the terms of dollars and cents, but in personal sacrifices and self-denial as well. Within sixty days our Government will ask the people of the country for a loan of possibly $7,000,000,000. If we analyze the statistics of our war finances we will see that this new Liberty Loan to be brought out in the early Fall will require greater practice of thrift from all; but more especially from those who are in a position to purchase large amounts of these securities.

"Our three Liberty Loans, amounting to about $10,000,000,000, have been subscribed to by approximately 21,000,000 Americans. Thrift Stamps are being sodl at the rate of $50,000,000 a week, or more than $2,500,000,000 a year. When we consider these monumental figures, in addition to which we must remember the various taxes and the excessively high prices of all commodities in life, we have a glorious picture of the thrift and patriotism of the American people.

"Personal luxuries and the manifold conveniences of peace days must be laid on the altar of patriotism. This does not mean that business should be ruthlessly and blindly curtailed. The great masses of our people, who, in the face of many privations, are buying Liberty bonds and Thrift Stamps with dollars and pennies that come from the bottom of their pockets, must be given employment that will enable them to continue loyal in the support of the Government in its war financing."

Arrivals from England.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, July 28.—Among the passengers who arrived today from England were:

R. T. Bethune, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Butt, J. C. A. Cameron, R. M. Dale, W. Dalziel, J. F. Davies, W. C. Johnston, L. Palmer, W. L. Payne, Mrs. L. M. Reading, H. South, H. S. Robinson, S. Watkins, J. Watt, H. H. Webb, R. H. Wilson, H. Hawley, G. H. Hewitt, J. Holmes, G. S. Inglesby, R. B. Ireland.

STUDY COURT RULING AS TO HIGHER FARES

Service Board's Counsel Explains Scope of Decision in Litigation Affecting Buffalo.

A decision of the Court of Appeals explaining the procedure necessary before the railroad companies of Buffalo may increase fares has jjust been received by the Public Service Commission in this city, and is being studied in order to see how it affects the fare situation here. Many of the franchises and rights of the street railway companies in Buffalo are derived from what is known as the "Milburn agreement," which provides for a five-cent fare. Recently the city authorities sought, by action of the Common Council, to permit the companies to charge a six-cent fare.

The matter was carried to the Court of Appeals, where an opinion written by Judge Pound decides that the city authorities have the power to modify the contract so that the Public Service Commission may increase the fare, but that under the provisions of the City Charter the Common Council could not make such a modification effective without a referendum vote of the people of Buffalo.

This opinion of the court was unanimous, and lawyers in the city say that it embodies the most progressive, and in some respects the most radical, doctrine which the courts of this State have yet laid down. It was said that the decision was the logical extension of the ruling made by the court in the Rochester fare case, where the opinion was to the effect that before the companies could increase fares their franchises would have to be modified.

William L. Ransom, chief counsel of the Public Service Commission, said yesterday that there was no referendum provision effective in this city, and that the sole authority for modifying the franchises of the railway companies so that the fare might be increased was vested in the Board of Estimate. He also said:

"The Court of Appeals has again held that regulations as to rates of fare contained in local contracts and in franchises are valid conditions upon which the railroads exercise their rights. From this the court has concluded that the provision in the Milburn agreement for a five-cent fare is 'a right of the City of Buffalo' and a right of all its people.

"The court has carried its view of the nature of this right, arising out of the franchise, to the point of ruling that the right of the people of Buffalo to a five-cent fare is a property right, and that 'few rights of property are of more immediate concern to a greater proportion of the population than the right to ride on the street cars for a small sum.' This is, I believe, the first time that any court has enunciated this sound modern doctrine with such terseness and vigor."

It was pointed out by Mr. Ransom that the court made it clear that the city had sole power to hold the railroad companies to the strict letter of their franchise agreements, to terminate them for nonperformance, such as failure to observe a fare limitation; to release the companies from complying with the franchise stipulations, or to do anything else it deemed advisable in the interests of the people. The opinion emphasizes the right of the city and the State to absolute control over public utility corporations.

HE SOLD GERMAN FLAGS.

Peddler Used Holy Name Parade to Spread Propaganda.

GLEN COVE, L. I., July 28.—A daring plan to spread German propaganda was openly tried here today. During the annual parade of the Diocesan Union of the Holy Name Societies of Brooklyn and Long Island, a peddler sold and gave away banners surmounted by a picture of Pope Benedict. One of these he sold to Postmaster John A. Neassey, who is also the Federal agent here. On turning the flag over Postmaster Neassey discovered on the reverse side a German flag, with the word "Germany" printed in white on the border. There was also an American flag bearing the inscription "we want peace." The flags of Italy and Belgium were arranged around the German flag.

The Postmaster approached the peddler, who ran toward the railroad station. Several hundred men started in pursuit of him. The peddler finally surrendered and only the prompt interference of the police saved him from bodily injury. At the police station he refused to give his name. He is about 45 years old and evidently a German. He will be arraigned before City Judge Cooks tomorrow.

START CONTRACT FIGHT.

New Jersey Manufacturers to Attack Utility Corporation's Course.

According to an announcement made yesterday, legal action will be started today by the Manufacturers' Council of the State of New Jersey in an effort to cause the Public Service Corporation of the State to make return for its abrogation of contracts for power, which followed the decision of the Public Utilities Commission of the State that the corporation was entitled to an increase in rates.

A writ of certiorari is to be sought today in the New Jersey Supreme Court by Senator Clarence E. Case, counsel of the Manufacturers' Council, acting in behalf of several members of the council.

The matter of the abrogation of contracts has been before the Directors of the Manufacturers' Council for several months, and in May a hearing was held before the Public Utilities Commission at Trenton, when counsel for the organization argued against the right of a corporation to abrogate contracts where the surcharge was not paid by the contracting parties. In a statement issued last night, Warren C. King, President of the council, said:

"The Manufacturers' Council of the State of New Jersey, acting for and in behalf of the manufacturers of the State, has determined, in view of the adverse decision rendered by the Public Utilities Commission, to take the matter of the abrogation of contracts by the Public Service Corporation into the courts. Our counsel has been instructed to secure a writ of certiorari in the Supreme Court in behalf of several of our members. As the Manufacturers' Council is not a consumer of power and holds no contract, the appeal to the courts must be in behalf of a party in interest. The writ of certiorari will preserve the right of appeal, but it will be necessary in further proceedings to take legal action in behalf of actual holders of contracts.

"It is suggested, therefore, that manufacturers of the State who desire that the matter be contested in the courts should join hands in such action and communicate to the council their willingness to join with fellow-contestants in sharing the expense of the litigation. Several large consumers of power in the State have already determined their individual course of action, one having prepared to take the matter direct to the Supreme Court of the United States and the other to take action in the State courts, similar to the action the Manufacturers' Council is to take in behalf of its members who are affected.

"The main question involved is the validity of a contract involving rates and the capacity of such a contract to hold good against a subsequent increase of rates approved by the Public Utilities Commission. The attitude of the Manufacturers' Council is that a contract is a contract, and that no arbitrary decision of the Board of Public Utilities Commissioners can void this validity."

FOUR DEATHS REPORTED WITH TEMPERATURE 85

Throngs Went to Beaches and Coney Island Crowds Were Estimated at 400,000.

The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 85 degrees at 4:30 P. M. and with high humidity. Four deaths and four prostrations were ascribed to the effect of the heat.

The Dead.

GILDERSLEEVE, SELAH, 58 years old, 216 Midwood St., Brooklyn.
LEIBROCK, FRITZ, 55 years old, 1,014 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.
UNIDENTIFIED NEGRO, 35 years old, died at Rivington and Forsyth Sts.
WREN, CHRISTINA, 50 years old, 192 Lexington Av.

The exodus to the country and beaches continued, and Coney Island had a crowd yesterday estimated at 400,000. The throng became so great that the police closed Surf Avenue to vehicular traffic. Bathing houses there were filled, and high prices prevailed. Outside the Municipal Baths more than 1,500 persons waited for their turns. The bathing pavilions did a record business, and some charged as high as $2 a person. Many minor accidents occurred, and there were fifty ambulance calls to the Coney Island Hospital.

The average temperature yesterday was 78, which is 4 above the seasonal normal. Humidity was given as the cause. The forecast is cooler today, followed by showers tonight or tomorrow.

ELEVEN ARE DROWNED IN SUNDAY ACCIDENTS

George Abel, N. Y. U. Pupil, Gives Life in Attempting to Rescue Friend at Coney Island.

Nine persons, seven men and two women, were drowned yesterday while bathing or boating in waters adjacent to this city.

George Abel, 19 years old, a student at New York University, who lived at 2,614 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, attempted to rescue his friend, Herbert Vogt, 21, of 175 Sackman Street, Brooklyn, at Coney Island. Vogt had been seized with a cramp. Both were unconscious when taken from the water. Abel was dead when examined by a surgeon from the Coney Island Hospital and Vogt was taken to the institution with a chance for recovery.

Several hours later the body of a man was washed ashore at Coney Island. The man was about 20 years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, weighing 140 pounds, with dark hair and was clad in white bathing shirt and blue trunks. The body was taken to the Morgue.

Two persons were drowned in Pelham Bay yesterday. They were Emanuel Bignone, 40, a laborer, of 2,065 Anthony Avenue, the Bronx, who was seized with cramps, and Alexander Axelbend, 17, of 1,991 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, who died several minutes after being pulled to shore.

Frank Patowsky, a buttonhole maker, 31 years old, of 484 East Seventy-fourth Street, was drowned while swimming in the Harlem Ship Canal at 218th Street. His body was not recovered.

The body of a man was found yesterday floating in the East River near the New York shore and was taken to the Morgue. The body was that of a man about 40 years old, 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighing 180 pounds, with sandy hair and mustache, and clad in blue serge trousers and overalls, black shirt, black shoes and socks. The dead man is believed to have been a workman drowned at the Brooklyn Navy Yard several days ago.

Two young women and a man were drowned while canoeing in Raritan Bay near Keansburg, N. J., yesterday. They were Anna Carsen, 17, of Grove and Eighth Streets; Anna Devine, 20, of 286 Edge Avenue, both of Keansburg, and James Nuro, address unknown. The trio, with two other girls, went canoeing. The canoe upset. The other two girls were rescued.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 28.—John Dyaik, 1,837 Callow Hill Street, Philadelphia, was drowned in the surf near the Gardon Pier this morning. Dyaik, who was bathing with his brother, was caught in a treacherous offset and whirled beyond his depth. Neither could swim and the unfortunate bather sank while his brother looked helplessly on. Dyaik was 25 years old and had been working as a laborer at the Baldwin Locomotive Works. He was a Russian.

DEAL, N. J., July 28.—Irving Grossman, 26 years old, connected with the Quartermaster Department, New York City, was drowned while in bathing here this afternoon. The body was recovered. The young man had been visiting friends.

E. J. HORSMAN, JR., DEAD.

Former Music Critic of The Herald Stricken in His Garden.

Edward Imeson Horsman, Jr., of this city died suddenly at his Summer home at Summit, N. J., where he was working in his garden on Saturday afternoon. His wife, who was standing near by, saw him fall. Mrs. Horsman summoned help, but it was found that Mr. Horsman had been stricken with heart failure. He was in his forty-fifth year.

Mr. Horsman, who was junior member of the E. I. Horsman Company, occupying the old Tiffany Building in Union Square, was formerly a well-known musician, having been music critic of The New York Herald, and organist of St. Andrew's and other churches. He had studied with some of the most famous organists in England.

He was the composer of songs such as "The Bird of the Wilderness," after Tagore's poem, sung by Alma Gluck and other leading concert artists, while his patriotic chorus "Stand, Stand Up, America," to which he wrote his own text, was sung under his direction by Walter H. Hall's Columbia Chorus last season in Carnegie Hall.

Mr. Horsman was a friend of young artists, and had aided many to pursue a musical career. In recent years he gave up his own musical work to join his father's firm of wholesale toymakers and manufacturers of athletic goods. Mr. Horsman leaves a widow, who was Miss Ethel Hull Herrick of New York. The funeral will take place at his late home, 152 West Fifty-seventh Street, tomorrow at 11 A. M.

A. W. DINGWALL DEAD.

Theatrical Manager Fails to Rally After an Operation.

Alexander W. Dingwall, a veteran theatrical manager, died yesterday at Post Graduate Hospital following an operation, in his sixty-first year. Mr. Dingwall was well known in the theatrical world, and had been active in the profession in New York, at one time as manager of the Broadway Theatre. Recently he has had offices in the Times Building.

He was born in Canada, of Scotch parents, and at an early age went to Milwaukee, where he became a bank clerk. Then he went into partnership with Jacob Litt, a Milwaukee theatrical manager, and after remaining in that city some years both came to New York.

General Andrew B. Ambler.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 28.—General Andrew B. Ambler, former Treasurer of the Southern New England Telephone Company, a pioneer in the telephone industry and a veteran of the Civil War, died at his home here today in his eighty-fourth year. He was born in New York City in 1834. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in New York and was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel at Washington. He was made Brigadier General in the Connecticut National Guard in January, 1890.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BRODY.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Brody, (nee Hattie Lipman,) 25 West 110th St., announce the birth of a daughter, July 28, 1918.

TESCHNER.—To Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Teschner, (nee Gurvich,) 2,390 Amsterdam Avenue, a son, July 28.

FISCHER.—July 20, 101 Audubon Av., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Fischer, a daughter.

KUNRUEHER.—July 22, 291 Lefferts Av., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. B. Kunrueher, a daughter.

LEDERER.—July 21, Polyclinic Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. N. Lederer, a son.

ZADEK.—July 24, 2,882 Valentine Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Zadek, a daughter.

Engaged.

BIRGEL—RONAN.—Elizabeth A. Ronan to Andrew P. BIRGEL.

BRADLEY—KITCHING.—Avelina A. Kitching to James F. Bradley.

HYATT—MEANS.—Edythe B. Means to William H. Hyatt.

LEVY—ENTON.—Julia Enton to Louis Levy.

ROSENBAUM—EICHHORN.—Charlotte Eichhorn to Nat Rosenbaum.

STRAUSS—LEDERER.—Edith Lederer to Harry Strauss.

Married.

KNIES—ORTON.—On Saturday, July 27, at 311 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, by Dr. William S. Winans, Mary Merrill Orton to Albert J. Knies. No cards.

BERKOWITZ—ROTHSTEIN.—July 27. Jane Rothstein to Jack Berkowitz.

HYMAN—LEVY.—July 23, May Levy to Henry M. Hyman.

LEVY—LEVY.—July 22, Lena Levy to Louis Levy.

LEWIS—DREHER.—July 25, Lucille A. Dreher to Sydney C. Lewis.

LONDE—FRIEDMAN.—July 21, Gertrude Friedman to Samuel M. Londe.

Brooklyn.

THIEL—HENDERSON.—July 27, Alice I. Henderson to Paul L. Thiel.

Died.

BERDOLT.—Johanna, beloved wife of Philipp Berdolt, in her 71st year, on Saturday, July 27, 1918. Funeral service at St. Joseph's Church, 408 East 87th St., on Tuesday morning, July 30, at 10 o'clock.

BERRIE.—John, on Saturday, July 27, in the 70th year of his age, at his residence, 288 Audubon Avenue. Funeral from "The Funeral Church," Campbell Building, Broadway and 66th Street, on Tuesday, 11 A. M. New Jersey papers please copy.

BRAYNARD.—On July 27, at Philadelphia, Penn., Charles A. Braynard of 824 Washington Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral services at 3 P. M., Tuesday, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. H. F. Falvey, 451 N. E. Boulevard, Philadelphia. Interment at West Laurel Hill Cemetery. Boston papers please copy.

CHOULET.—July 27, Julia Choulet. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Tuesday, 1 P. M.

DE FREEST.—At Flushing, L. I., July 28, 1918, in his 83d year, Matthew V. A. De Freest, son of the late John Knickerbocker and Catherine Van Alstyne De Freest of De Freestville, N. Y. Services at the funeral parlors of M. Dandraw, Partition St., Rensselaer, on Wednesday, at 10 A. M. Interment at Greenbush Cemetery.

DOON.—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 27, 1918, John Glasgow Doon, in his 62d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 762 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment private. Baltimore (Md.) papers please copy.

FARRIES.—James Taylor, youngest son of Dr. Robert and Anna Farries. Funeral services Tuesday, July 30, 3 P. M., at John Graham's Chapel, 4,221 Park Av., Bronx. Interment, Woodlawn Cemetery.

FELDMAN.—Leon, passed away in his 58th year, after a lingering illness, deeply mourned by his wife, Amelia, and his son, Sidney L. Interment at Montefiore Cemetery, Sunday, 2 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

FISKE.—Captain Newell Rodney, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey N. Fiske of Cranford, N. J., in his 24th year, killed in action in France Monday, July 15, 1918. Memorial services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, Cranford, at 11 A. M. Sunday, Aug. 4.

GRINBERG.—On Saturday, July 27, at Plymouth, Mass., Nettie, beloved wife of Lassar and mother of Alfred, Nathan, Dorothy, Mrs. Bernard Field, and Mrs. Jack Nollheim. Funeral from her late residence, 529 West 111th St., Tuesday, July 30, at 10 A. M.

HIRSH.—In Baltimore, Md., on July 26, Sig, aged 56 years, beloved husband of Hattie Hirsh. Funeral from Sam Rothchild's Chapel, 208 Lenox Av., Monday morning, July 29, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

HORSMAN.—July 27, 1918, at Summit, N. J., Edward Imeson Horsman, Jr., beloved husband of Ethel Hull Herrick, in his 45th year. Funeral services at his late home, 152 West 57th St., Tuesday at 11 o'clock, Interment private.

HUBER.—Entered into rest Saturday, July 27, 1918, Karoline Huber, (nee Stahl,) in her 73d year. Funeral service at her late residence, 416 East 85th St., on Monday, July 29, at 8 P. M. Funeral Tuesday, 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

JACOBSON.—Samuel, beloved husband of Lena, father of Edward, Milton, and Theresa. Funeral Tuesday, 10 o'clock, from 371 West 119th St. Omit flowers.

JACOBSON.—Samuel. Perfect Ashlar Lodge No. 604, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are respectfully requested to pay the last tribute of respect to our esteemed brother, Samuel Jacobson. Funeral from his late residence, 371 West 119th Street, Tuesday, at 10 A. M.
WM. I. SIROVICH, Master.
NATHAN UNGER, Secretary.

JOEL.—On July 28, Marion E., at the Hotel Endicott. Funeral services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, Broadway and 66th St., Wednesday, at 11 A. M.

KNORTZ.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., July 27, Dr. Karl Knortz, aged 77 years. Funeral services at the residence, 40 Hudson Terrace, Monday afternoon, July 29, at 10 o'clock. Funeral private. Please omit flowers. Evansville, (Ind.,) papers please copy.

KOBBE.—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 27, Gustav Kobbe, beloved husband of Carolyn Wheeler, in his 62d year. Funeral service at St. Mark's Church, 9th St. and 2d Av., Tuesday, July 30, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

LEWIS.—On July 28, 1918, Henry M. Lewis, M. D., aged 69 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, 4 P. M., at the residence of his son-in-law, William B. Harvey, 2,217 Providence Av., Chester, Penn. Interment private.

LIPPE.—Henry J., beloved husband of Theresa Radley, on July 27, in his 72d year. Funeral services at the residence of his son at 240 West 102d St. at 8 P. M. Monday. Interment private.

MARX.—On July 28, after a short illness, Hannah Marx. Members of the Ceres Frauen Verein and Sinai Sisterhood of the Bronx are invited to attend the funeral from J. Millheiser & Son's chapel, 1,460 Lexington Av., on Tuesday, July 30, at 2 P. M.

MOORE.—Suddenly, at Staten Island Hospital, July 26, 1918, W. Clarence Moore, only son of W. C. Moore and Sarah A., and brother of Mabel Moore of Englewood, N. J. Funeral Monday at 3 o'clock, Moravian Church, New Dorp, S. I.

NELSON.—At Asbury Park, on Friday, July 26, Virginia, daughter of the late William and Helena Ann Nelson, in the 77th year of her age. Funeral services on Monday, July 29, at Trinity Church, Asbury Park, on arrival of train leaving Pennsylvania Station, New York, at 9:04 A. M. Interment at Greenwood at 4:30 P. M.

OGDEN.—On Saturday, July 27, 1918, at his residence, 73 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, Willis L. Ogden, in his 75th year. Services at the First Presbyterian Church, Henry St., near Clark, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, July 30, at 2:30 o'clock.

OTIS.—Waldemer, on July 28, at his residence, 390 Washington Av., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral later. Cleveland, (Ohio,) papers please copy.

PAPE.—On July 27, Adolphus D. Pape. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Campbell Building, Broadway, 66th-67th Sts., Tuesday, 2 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

PEARCE.—On July 28, 1918, Archibel M. Pearce. Funeral services at the Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, Tuesday, July 30, at 9:30 A. M.

POST.—On July 28, 1918, E. Judson Post, in his 49th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 2,967 Decatur Av., on Tuesday evening, July 30, at 8 o'clock. Interment on Wednesday, July 31, in Kensico Cemetery, at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

RAFFETTO.—Suddenly, on July 26, Nicoletta Raffetto, wife of Giovanni B. Raffetto. Funeral from her late residence, 740 West End Avenue, July 30, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of the Holy Name, Ninety-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

REILEY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, July 28, Sarah Barrea Reiley, wife of De Witt Van Dyke Reiley. Notice of funeral later.

SCHUYLER.—On July 28, at New Castle, Me., Gertrude Wallace, wife of the late Gertrude Wallace, wife of the late Eugene Schuyler and daughter of the late Charles and Henrietta Low King.

SEED.—At the residence of his son, Edward C. Seed, Redbank, N. J., on July 28, 1918, in his 75th year, John Hartley Seed. Funeral services Tuesday, July 30, 1918, 3:15 P. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty St., Central R. R. of New Jersey, 1:20 P. M. Interment private.

Died.

SIMPSON.—On July 26, 1918, Alice Murray, beloved wife of Dr. William Payne Simpson and mother of Adelaide Murray, at her residence, 254 West 98th St. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway, at 66th and 67th Sts., on Monday, July 29, at 11 A. M. Interment Woodlawn.

SPEIR.—On July 27, 1918, Elizabeth F., beloved wife of John A. E. Speir. Funeral services at her late residence, 516 Broadway, Fushing, L. I., on Tuesday, July 30, at 3 P. M.

STEIERMANN.—Max H., on Sunday, July 28, in his 43d year, beloved husband of Clara and father of Flora and Fred. Funeral services will be held at residence, 101 West 77th St., on Tuesday at 10 A. M.

SULLIVAN.—Margaret. Funeral from J. J. Fox's Chapel, 1,906 Bathgate Av., Monday, 10 A. M.

TRAVER.—At Rhinebeck, N. Y., July 28, 1913, Thaddeus A. Traver. Funeral services at his late residence, Rhinebeck, Wednesday, July 31, at 3 o'clock P. M.

VAN ANDEN.—On July 26, 1918, at Islip, L. I., William M. Van Anden, beloved husband of Alice Frost, in his 76th year. Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, Islip, on Monday, July 29, at 10:30 A. M., on arrival of 9:10 train from Pennsylvania Station, New York. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.
day, 10:30 A. M.

VAN WICKLEN.—On Sunday, July 28, John Youngs, beloved husband of Henrietta K., (nee Miller,) in his sixty-eighth year. Funeral services at his late residence, 344 President St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 30, at 2 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

VOGEL.—On Saturday, July 27, at home, 61 Avenue A, Terese Vogel, in her 12th year, beloved daughter of Walter and Hannah Vogel and granddaughter of Terese and the late Bernhard Vogel. Funeral Monday, 10:30 A. M.

WAY.—Elisa Maicas, wife of Harry L. Way, only daughter of the late Antonia R. Maicas. Funeral services at the Church of Messiah, 34th St. and Park Av., Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

WIENER.—John Leon Wiener, at 8 P. M., Sunday, July 28, at 14 North Remington Av., Arverne, L. I., husband of Kate Wiener, (nee Del Monte,) father of Harry L., Mrs. Joseph L. Aron, and Jerome R., after a lingering illness, in his 66th year. Funeral at convenience of family. Boston papers please copy.

WILDE.—On July 26, Emma Le Maire, widow of the late John A. Wilde, in her 74th year, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph Barrett, Forest Hills, N. Y. Funeral services to be held at Lefferts Place Chapel, 86 Lefferts Place, between Grand and Classon Avs., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 29, at 8:30 P. M.

WILMARTH.—Saturday, July 27, 1918, Lemuel Everett Wilmarth, in his 83d year. Funeral on Tuesday, July 30, at 2:30 P. M., at his late residence, 352 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CALLAN.—Hugh, 553 West 40th St., July 26. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
CHIOTES.—Metaxia, 23 East 117th St., July 26.
COPELAND.—Edmond, French Hospital, July 26, aged 11.
DUNN.—Joseph, 717 Tinton Av., Bronx, July 25. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
FORD.—James, 157 East 96th St., July 26.
FUERTH.—Annie I., July 25. Funeral 230 Lenox Av.
GOLDBERG.—Pauline, 101 East 115th St., July 26, aged 30.
GOODWIN.—Mary L., 412 West 49th St., July 27. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.
HANNON.—Matthew, 295 3d Av., July 26, aged 54.
HEATHERINGTON.—Eliza, 830 Elton Av., Bronx, July 27, aged 78. Funeral today.
HESS.—Joseph J., July 27, aged 39. Funeral 228 Lenox Av., today, 2 P. M.
LANES.—Frederick, 444 East 85th St., July 26.
MARINUCCIO.—Luiso, 217 Mott St., July 27.
MENGES.—Annie, 449 West 35th St., July 26, aged 75.
MONOHAN.—Julia, 317 East 82d St., July 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
NOLAN.—Patrick, July 26. Funeral 2,020 Madison Av., tomorrow, 9 A. M.
O'CONNOR.—Mary E., 334 East 90th St., July 27. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.
POWELL.—Catherine, 412 East 19th St., July 27. Funeral notice later.
SANGINOLO.—Michael, 2,229 2d Av., July 27.
SCHOENFELD.—Ignatz, July 27. Funeral 228 Lenox Av., tomorrow, 2 P. M.
SKAHILL.—Frank, 1,434 2d Av., July 26, aged 18. Funeral today.
STEWART. — Robert, Harlem Hospital, July 26.
TORIO.—Servio, 324 East 109th St., July 27.
TOWN.—Edward L., July 26, aged 64. Funeral 2,343 8th Av.
VOGAL.—Teresa, 61 Avenue A, July 27, aged 11.

Brooklyn.

CLARK.—Helen T., West 8th St., Kings Highway, July 26. Funeral today.
GRADY.—Thomas R., 110 Waverley Av., July 26.
HUSSEY.—Hannah, 119 Waverley Av., July 27. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.
MUNSON.—Dr. Forbes J., 328 Lafayette Av., July 27. Funeral July 31.
THOMAS.—Mary, St. Rose Home, July 27, aged 49.

Newark.

LOUGHLIN.—Robert, 174 Fleming Av., July 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
STECKMANN.—Tillie, 229 Rose St., July 26, aged 21. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

In Memoriam.

BALDWIN.—A mass in memory of Mrs. Florence Baldwin, who died in Italy on July 15, will be offered in St. Leo's Church, East 28th St., on Monday morning, July 29, at 10 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

BAGLEY.—Mary E., mass St. Thomas Aquinas Church, Brooklyn, today.
BARTON.—Margaret, mass St. Joseph's Church, tomorrow, 6:30 A. M.
BOLGER.—Edward, in memory of; died July 30, 1913.
BURNS.—Daniel F., mass St. John's Church, Aug. 2, 8 A. M.
COATES.—Marcella, in memory of; died July 29, 1915.
CONNERS.—John B., mass Our Lady of Mercy Church, Fordham, today, 8:15 A. M.
HALE.—William, in memory of; died July 29, 1915.
KRONOWIT.—Ida, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, Aug. 4, 1:30 P. M.
LICHTENSTEIN.—William, in memory of; died July 29, 1908.
MOXHAM.—Teresa F., in memory of; died Aug. 2, 1917.
MULLEN.—John and Deborah, mass St. Jean de Baptiste Church, July 30, 8 A M.
RUBINSTEIN.—Janny, in memory of; died July 29, 1916.
SMITH.—Ellen, mass St. Francis de Sales Church, Belle Harbor, L. I., today, 8 A. M.

Prof. J. D. Irving Dies in France.

NEW HAVEN, July 28.—Dr. John Duir Irving, Professor of Economic Geology at Yale, and an author on ore deposits, is dead from pneumonia in France, where he was in the engineering service, according to a cable message received today by Secretary Anson Phelps Stokes of the university, and Director Russell H. Chittenden of the Sheffield Scientific School. Professor Irving was one of the first of the Yale Faculty to volunteer for service at the outbreak of the war, joining the New York Engineering Corps. He was born in Madison, Wis., Aug. 18, 1874, and was graduated from Columbia University in 1896.

Obituary Notes.

JAY HERBERT NEWBURY, a manufacturer of iron pipe fittings in Brooklyn, died on Saturday at his home in Goshen, N. Y.

HENRY J. LIPPE, former President of the Elias Brewing Company, died on Saturday at his home in this city in his seventy-second year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH L. SPEIR, 72 years old, wife of John A. E. Speir, a furniture dealer of Brooklyn, died yesterday at her home in Flushing, L. I.

MATTHEW VAN ALSTYNE DE FREEST, a descendant of one of the oldest New York families, died yesterday at his home in Flushing, L. I., in his eighty-third year.

PATRICK HAMILTON GILHOOLY, a lawyer who had served as a District Court Judge in Elizabeth, N. J., once President of the City Council of Elizabeth, and at the time of his death President of the Elizabethport Banking Company, died yesterday at Deal, N. J., in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in Scotland.

DANIEL UPTON, Principal of the State Normal School at Buffalo, and an educator well known in New York and Pennsylvania, died in that city suddenly on Saturday. He was born in Lawrence, Mich., in 1864, and was graduated from Cornell in 1890. He was in charge of the trade school of the Elmira Reformatory, from 1890 to 1892, and from 1893 until 1909 served as Supervisor of industrial education in public schools and as Principal of the Buffalo Technical High School.

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Tax Exempt in New Jersey
Free from all Federal Income Taxes

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(New Jersey)
4¾% Funding Bonds
Due July 1, 1920-1939
Prices to yield
4.55% to 4.60%
according to maturity
Descriptive circular upon request for AG-172

The National City Company
Correspondent Offices in 30 Cities
Bonds—Short Term Notes—Acceptances

Railroad Bonds
Yielding 6½% to 8½%

In a recent circular we have listed a group of Junior Railroad Bonds affording high yield at present prices.

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Circular C-104 on request.

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Their advantages under Government operation.
Special Letter on Request.
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At prices to net 4.60%
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Municipal Bonds

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Conservative Investments
61 Broadway—New York
Boston Philadelphia Buffalo

W. C. Langley & Co.
Investments
115 Broadway, New York City

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Stocks Almost Indifferent to War News

A far-sighted banker, returning after a trip through as much of Europe as is open to a citizen of the United States at the present time, during the course of which he talked with the principal leaders of financial and military thought in the allied countries, said that he expected to see the war brought to an end in the final quarter of next year. Other bankers are in substantial accord with the view that peace should come about at the end of another year, or a year and a half at the outside. They base this estimate on the speed with which the United States is furthering its efforts to crush the enemy, and they emphatically state that if war preparations were to be contracted now to put American indutries in shape to meet after-war competition the struggle would in all likelihood be protracted. From this time on the preponderance of strength on the side of the Allies should steadily increase. They are adding new facilities for turning out supplies and pouring fresh recruits out upon the battlefields more rapidly than they are being used, at a time when Germany and Austria are unable even to offset the wastage they are suffering. The Central Powers may get both supplies and men from Russia, but their efforts in that direction cannot amount to much while the pressure on the western front continues so severe. In financial circles the effect of local victories, while conducive to outbreaks of cheering, is not seen in a sudden rise in prices, because securities have been moving with an eye on the ultimate influence of such successes as have been won in the last fortnight on the final result.

If the tremendous efforts which the army of the Crown Prince is making to keep open the mouth of the salient, now narrowed from its original width of thirty-seven miles to twenty-one miles, should prove unavailing the allied victory would be of such far-reaching importance as to justify a prompt readjustment of the market's position, but military authorities believe that the defense will hold out until at least a large part of the men and materials now in the huge pocket have been safely removed, and traders have accepted the view that the capture of 300,000 or 400,000 of the enemy troops is unlikely. Prices have been firm, with a rising tendency, with so far little increase in public buying. Some professional operators profess to read in the signs evidences of a resumption of activity in the near future, with a return of commission business. The Government has removed one uncertainty which has long hung over the market by announcing its intention of taking over the telephone and telegraph companies at midnight, Wednesday, and the new revenue legislation has reached a stage where it is fairly safe to estimate the levies which will be laid upon business profits and individual incomes. With a continuation of good war news prices should work toward higher levels even in the face of the plans now being made for another large Liberty Loan campaign to be started early in the Fall. The London stock market has behaved similarly to our own. The cheering war developments were reflected in a firm undertone without any important advances in prices. The immediate effect of the change in the fortunes of war was an improvement in the volume of subscriptions to the war loan. In none of the allied countries is much attention being paid to the hints of renewed peace offers from Berlin. Senator Lewis of Illinois predicts overtures this week from Germany regarding Belgium, northern France, Alsace-Lorraine, Rumania, and Serbia, these districts to be yielded by the enemy in return for a free hand in the east. It is hardly likely that any such basis for peace will be considered by the Allies at the cost of the surrender of a principle for which they have been fighting four years, especially now when the tide of war has begun to run in their favor. In a few months, unless all indications are misleading, they will be in a position to offer peace terms consistent with the aims for which they have undergone such sacrifices.

While some accommodations have been extended at lower rates, call loans have commanded 6 per cent., with 6½ per cent. being paid on loans secured by all industrial collateral, for many weeks past, and the expectation held in some brokerage circles of easier money from now on is not likely to be realized. The bankers' committee has kept a close watch on the loan situation, off the board as well as on, and has seen to it that there has always been a plentiful supply of call money available at 6 per cent. Temporary conditions may occasionally bring about easier conditions and lower rates, but the situation is such that bankers are not eager to see speculation broadened, and a consequent increase in demands for loans. Of time money there is practically none offered. A peculiar development for this season in the money market has been a widespread demand from institutions in the interior for money. In numerous cases banks have called upon their New York correspondents to take Treasury certificates of indebtedness off their hands, with the result that this centre is now carrying considerably more than its quota of these certificates. This situation may have been responsible in part, at least, for the change in the Treasury Department's program for putting out $750,000,000 of certificates every two weeks. After making two offerings of this size, the Secretary has reduced the amount offered for the current period to $500,000,000. It is said that the smaller amount was decided upon because of a temporary increase in Government receipts from sales of war savings stamps and larger tax collections than had been counted upon, but it is obvious that on the eve of a crop-moving period the banks in the interior are not disposed to continue the purchases of certificates at the rate fixed for them.

The disproportion between corporation and Government security offerings has been even more marked in Great Britain than it has been in the United States since the adoption of restrictions here. In the first quarter of this year the British Treasury sanctioned the issuance of $20,060,000 of corporation issues, and in the second quarter of $13,215,000, making a total of only $33,275,000 for the first six months of 1918. At the same time the Government provided itself with $3,447,625,000 through the sale of National War bonds and War Savings certificates. In the half year preceding the outbreak of war in 1914 the new capital applications totaled $760,000,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Harris, Forbes & Co. and Redmond & Co. are offering a new issue of $842,000 City of Yonkers 5 per cent. bonds at prices to yield the buyer 4¼ per cent. The bonds mature serially from 1920 to 1938.

The National Refining Company has declared an extra dividend of 2½ per cent. in addition to the regular quarterly payment of 1½ per cent., both due Aug. 15.

The State Banking Department has received an application from Imbrie & Co., 61 Broadway, for authority to transact business as private bankers. The verified certificate which accompanied the request was executed by James Imbrie, William Morris Imbrie, Frederico Lage, Roswell C. Tripp, Charles C. West, Jr., John F. Trow, and Waldo S. Kendall.

The Corn Exchange Bank has received authority from the Superintendent of Banks to open a branch on Aug. 1 at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, conditoned upon the closing of a branch office heretofore maintained at Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street.

Collin H. Woodward of 66 Pinehurst Avenue, this city, has been appointed Fourth Deputy Superintendent of Banks at a salary of $4,500 per year.

FIGURES ON LIBERTY LOAN.

Partial Payment Plan in Third Campaign Declared a Success.

The Liberty Loan Committee for the Second Federal Reserve district announced yesterday that the partial payment campaign for the sale of bonds of the Third Liberty Loan brought in $48,597,350 in New York City. The number of coupon books for $50 and $100 bonds which were sold was 834,336.

Of the total sales, the banks of Manhattan accounted for $26,419,300; those of Brooklyn for $7,976,300, and those of the Bronx for $2,077,100. The banks of Queens and Richmond sold $2,342,750 and $389,200, respectively. The balance was credited to the Metropolitan Canvass Commitee and the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee. Thirteen banks in Manhattan each sold $500,000 or more in coupon books. These institutions, with their total sales, were as follows:

Bankers Trust Company	$727,650
Chase National Bank	2,415,850
Chatham and Phenix National Bank	953,450
Columbia Trust Company	740,350
Corn Exchange Bank	5,253,700
Gotham National Bank	574,350
Guaranty Trust Company	528,200
Irving National Bank	908,500
Irving Trust Company	1,191,200
N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank	716,800
Second National Bank	1,337,150
State Bank	1,922,800
Union Exchange National Bank	567,500

Twenty-eight banks in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn accepted a participation of $1,000,000 or more in the carrying pool which was formed to finance the partial payment subscriptions in New York City. They were:

American Exchange Nat. Bank	$2,744,700
Bank of Manhattan Company	1,783,000
Bank of New York	1,000,000
Bankers Trust Company	5,853,800
Central Trust Company	4,305,800
Chase National Bank	4,217,000
Chatham & Phenix Nat. Bank	2,000,000
Chemical National Bank	1,581,400
Columbia Trust Company	2,350,000
Corn Exchange Bank	2,524,500
Equitable Trust Company	4,233,700
Farmers Loan & Trust Co.	4,236,600
First National Bank	3,951,500
Guaranty Trust Company	7,421,800
Hanover National Bank	2,278,600
Irving National Bank	1,702,400
Irving Trust Company	1,041,200
Liberty National Bank	1,000,000
Mechanics & Metals Nat. Bank	4,439,900
National Bank of Commerce	4,545,400
National City Bank	8,071,600
National Park Bank	3,051,700
New York Trust Company	1,874,400
Seaboard National Bank	1,082,700
Title Guarantee & Trust Co.	1,152,800
Union Trust Company	1,738,000
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	1,512,100
United States Trust Company	1,561,400
Brooklyn Trust Company	1,000,000

The $50 books calling for weekly payments were most popular of the four classes sold. Of these books, 677,489 were sold. Of the $100 books on the weekly plan, 125,924 were sold; of the $50 books on the monthly plan, 19,236 were sold, and of the $100 books on the monthly plan, 11,687 were sold. More than 45,000 accounts opened by partial payment investors in the Third Loan campaign have been paid in full, and more than 100,000 persons have paid more than the weekly schedule requires.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

CORN.	July. High.	July. Low.	Aug. High.	Aug. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 22	1.51¾	1.47¼	1.52¾	1.47⅝	1.53⅜	1.49
July 23	1.51½	1.46⅞	1.52⅝	1.47¼	1.53⅝	1.49
July 24	1.55½	1.50	1.56	1.50⅝	1.56⅝	1.51½
July 25	1.54¼	1.51¼	1.54¾	1.51½	1.56	1.52¼
July 26	1.53	1.50¼	1.53½	1.50⅝	1.54½	1.51⅝
July 27	1.55½	1.53¼	1.55⅞	1.53¼	1.57½	1.54¼
Wk's rge.	1.55½	1.46⅞	1.56	1.47¼	1.57⅝	1.49

OATS.	July. High.	July. Low.	Aug. High.	Aug. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 22	74¼	72¼	70⅝	67⅞	69¾	67⅝
July 23	74¼	72⅝	69¼	67⅞	69	67⅝
July 24	75¼	73⅝	70⅝	68½	70	68⅜
July 25	74⅝	73¼	70⅛	69	70	68⅜
July 26	75½	74	70⅛	68⅝	69⅝	68½
July 27	76⅝	75¼	70⅛	70⅜	70	69¼
Week's rge.	76⅝	72¼	70⅞	67⅞	70	67⅝

Provisions.

LARD.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 22	....	....	26.30	26.20
July 23	26.47	26.37	26.37	26.25
July 24	26.65	26.50	26.50	26.37
July 25	26.50	26.45	26.37	26.30
July 26	....	....	26.32	26.25
July 27	26.52	26.50	26.45	26.35
Week's range	26.65	26.37	26.45	26.20

RIBS.	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 22	....	....	24.85	24.72
July 23	24.65	24.60	24.95	24.82
July 24	24.90	24.75	25.10	24.97
July 25	....	....	25.00	24.90
July 26	....	....	26.85	26.70
July 27	....	....	26.95	26.82
Week's range	24.90	24.60	26.95	24.72

PORK.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 22	45.60	45.50
July 23	45.65	45.50
July 24	45.90	45.75
July 25	45.75	45.62
July 26	..	..
July 27	45.45	45.25
Week's range	45.90	45.25

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Aug. High.	Aug. Low.
July 22	28.85	28.60	27.07	26.50
July 23	28.55	27.10	26.87	25.75
July 24	27.80	24.65	26.00	25.25
July 25	25.30	24.45	25.00	24.45
July 26	....	....	24.85	24.70
July 27	....	....	24.98	24.95
Week's range	28.85	24.45	27.07	24.45

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
July 22	....	....	25.92	25.20
July 23	....	....	25.60	24.30
July 24	25.15	25.15	24.75	24.10
July 25	24.79	24.79	24.95	24.02
July 26	24.97	24.97	24.88	24.42
July 27	....	....	24.87	24.70
Week's range	25.15	24.79	25.92	24.02

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	March. High.	March. Low.
July 22	25.22	24.60	25.00	24.48	24.87	24.41
July 23	24.85	23.30	24.62	23.17	24.57	23.55
July 24	24.07	23.53	23.90	23.35	23.90	23.82
July 25	24.45	23.57	24.31	23.47	24.30	23.45
July 26	24.37	23.97	24.21	23.85	24.16	23.80
July 27	24.41	24.15	24.30	24.10	24.15	24.00
W'k's r'ge.	25.22	23.30	25.00	23.17	24.87	23.32

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 27, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	1,693,156	80,661,890
Same period a year ago	2,224,990	113,240,635

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	72.17	71.10	74.22	64.12
Same period a year ago.	81.03	79.64	90.46	75.77

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
3,800	ADVANCE RUMELY	17¾	15¾	16⅛	− ⅞
1,300	Advance Rumely pf	44¼	42½	44	− 1
100	Ajax Rubber	61	61	61	− 3
3,900	Alaska Gold Mines	3⅝	3¼	3¼	− ¼
4,200	Alaska Juneau	2¼	2	2	− ¼
8,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	34⅛	32¾	34⅛	+ ⅛
300	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	..
800	Am. Agricul. Chem	91¾	89¾	90	− 2⅝
100	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf	94	94	94	− ½
900	Am. Beet Sugar	69	67½	68¼	+ ¼
33	Am. Brake Shoe & Fdy	88	88	88	..
46	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	162	162	162	..
12,300	Am. Can	48	46¼	47¼	− ⅝
400	Am. Can pf.	94⅛	93½	93½	− 1¼
6,300	Am. Car & Fdy	85⅝	83½	84⅞	− ⅞
2,000	Am. Cotton Oil	42¼	41⅝	42	..
100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	79	79	79	+ 1
7,300	Am. Hide & Leather	19¼	17¾	18⅞	+ ½
4,600	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	80½	79	80½	+ 1
400	Am. Ice pf.	49	49	49	− ½
1,400	Am. International	53⅝	52¾	53½	− ½
1,700	Am. Linseed	41½	40⅝	41½	− ½
1,000	Am. Linseed pf.	79¾	78¼	78⅞	− 1⅝
2,700	Am. Locomotive	67⅜	65¾	67¼	+ ¼
800	Am. Malting	6	5	6	+ 1
7,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	78¾	76⅝	78⅛	1
510	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	106⅞	105¼	106⅛	+ 1⅛
50	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	90	90	90	..
9,800	Am. Steel Foundries	75¼	71⅝	74¾	+ ⅝
2,940	Am. Sugar Refining	111	109	110	+ 1¼
200	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	111	110½	111	+ ¼
87,200	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	134⅝	127⅝	*128¼	+ ¾
200	Am. Sumatra Tob. pf.	96	95	95	− 4⅞
30	Am. Tel. & Cable	55	52	55	..
19,450	Am. Tel. & Tel.	96½	93⅞	93⅞	− 2⅛
500	Am. Tobacco	165	160½	165	+ 5
3,500	Am. Woolen	60⅛	58	59⅝	− ½
300	Am. Woolen pf.	95¾	94⅝	95¾	+ 1½
1,000	Am. Writing Paper pf.	28¼	27½	28	+ 1
2,400	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	19⅝	18	19⅛	− ⅝
400	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	50½	49⅝	50⅝	− 1⅝
25,700	Anaconda Copper	67¼	65	66	− 1⅜
100	Assets Realization	1½	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
100	Associated Dry Goods	15	15	15	..
300	Associated Oil	58	58	58	..
1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	85½	85⅛	85⅛	− ⅛
300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	84	83	84	+ 1½
41,500	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	104½	101⅝	103¼	− 1¾
100	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	63¾	63¾	63¾	− 1¼
75,200	BALDWIN LOCO.	91⅝	87½	90¾	..
2,500	Baltimore & Ohio	55	54½	54⅝	− ⅛
200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	57	56	57	..
200	Barrett Co.	93	93	93	− 1
100	Barrett Co. pf.	102	102	102	..
700	Batopilas Mining	1⅜	1¼	1¼	− ¼
300	Bethlehem Steel	84½	82¼	84½	− ½
36,600	Bethlehem S., Class B	83¾	81¼	83¼	− ¼
1,027	Bethlehem S. 8% pf.	105	104	104¼	− ⅞
1,900	Booth Fisheries	27⅛	26¼	26¾	..
4,400	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	41½	40	41	+ ¼
210	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	12	12	12	− ½
10	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	75	75	75	..
1,400	Burns Brothers	127¼	124	127¼	+ 4¾
2,900	Butte Copper & Zinc	12	11¼	11½	− ½
5,200	Butte & Superior	29½	26¾	28	− 2
400	CAL. PACKING	41½	41	41½	+ ⅝
800	Cal. Petroleum	19½	18½	19½	+ ½
100	Cal. Petroleum pf.	60	60	60	− ¼
300	Calumet & Arizona	69	69	69	..
13,900	Canadian Pacific	153¾	148⅝	153⅛	+ 4⅛
100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	82	82	82	− 3
300	Central Foundry pf.	45	44	44	− 1¾
5,800	Central Leather Co.	68½	66⅛	67½	− 1¾
300	Central Leather Co. pf.	104	102¾	102¾	− ½
100	Certain-Teed Prod. 1st pf	84¼	84¼	84¼	− 2¾
10	Certain-Teed Prod. 2d pf	78¼	78¼	78¼	..
900	Cerro de Pasco Copper	34½	34¼	34¼	− ⅛
1,100	Chandler Motor	85	83½	84⅞	+ ⅛
700	Chesapeake & Ohio	57	56⅛	56¼	− 1
100	Chi. Great Western	8	8	8	..
600	Chi. Great Western pf.	24⅞	24¼	24¼	− ⅝
23,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	43⅝	39¾	43½	+ 1½
12,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf.	75½	71	74⅞	− ⅛
100	Chi. & Northwestern	92½	92½	92½	− ¼
2,240	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	24	23⅝	23¾	..
1,500	Chi., R. I. & P. 7 p. c. pf.	75½	73¾	74	− 1⅝
1,200	Chi., R. I. & P. 6 p. c. pf.	63½	62½	63	− 1
5,100	Chile Copper	16¾	16⅛	16¼	− ⅝
3,400	Chino Copper	40½	39	40⅛	− ⅞
100	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	30	30	30	− 2
100	Clev., C., C. & St. L. pf.	63¾	63¾	63¾	− 1¼
2,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron	47	44¾	47	− ¼
800	Columbia Gas & Elec	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅛
500	Consolidated Gas	88	86	88	+ 3
1,000	Continental Can	72	68	70	− 2¾
100	Continental Insurance	50	50	50	− 3½
42,735	Corn Products Ref.	45½	43½	44¼	− ¾
350	Corn Products Ref. pf.	101	100⅞	101	− ⅛
10,900	Crucible Steel	67¾	64⅝	66⅝	+ ⅛
200	Crucible Steel pf.	90¾	90¾	90¾	− ¾
12,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	31	29⅝	29⅞	− 1⅛
[illegible]	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	81½	80⅞	81½	..
300	DEL., LACK. & WEST.	162½	162½	162½	+ ½
400	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	6¼	6	6¼	− ⅝
20	Detroit Edison Co.	104	103	103	..
22,800	Distillers Securities	57⅞	55¼	57¼	− ¼
6,300	Dome Mines	9	8	9	+ ⅞
100	Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− 1⅝
100	Duluth, S. S. & At. pf.	8	8	8	+ 1⅝
400	ELK HORN COAL	26	26	26	+ 1⅛
2,550	Erie	15½	15⅛	15¼	− ¼
1,500	Erie 1st pf.	32½	31½	31½	− ⅝
100	Erie 2d pf.	23	23	23	..
600	FISHER BODY	38½	38	38½	+ ½
1,300	GASTON, WM. & W.	31	30	31	..
4,975	General Cigar	52¼	46½	*51½	+ 4½
1,900	General Electric	146	143⅞	144¼	− 2½
9,450	General Motors	159	148	150	− 4½
300	General Motors pf.	82½	82	82	+ ¼
3,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	46⅞	45⅝	46⅞	..
200	Goodrich pf.	100	100	100	+ 2
1,800	Granby Consol.	79	76	79	+ 2
700	Great Northern pf.	91	90¾	91	+ ⅜
6,800	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	32¼	31⅛	31⅞	− ⅞
900	Greene-Cananea Copper	43½	42⅝	43½	+ ¼
200	Gulf States Steel	83½	83	83	− 1¼
6,600	HASKELL & BARKER	47½	44¾	46⅝	+ 1⅝
8,500	INSPIRATION COP.	53⅜	51¾	53	− ¾
1,800	Interboro Consol.	8	7⅝	7⅞	− ⅛
600	Interboro Consol. pf.	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	− 1⅛
800	Inter. Agricultural pf.	59	58½	58½	− 1½
500	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	124¾	124¼	124½	− 1
200	Inter. Harvester Corp.	65½	65	65	− ⅛
4,100	Inter. Mer. Marine	27¼	26⅛	26⅝	− ¾
29,900	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	98¾	96	98⅛	− ⅜
6,910	Inter. Nickel	31⅝	30½	31	+ ¼
3,600	Inter. Paper	36½	35½	36¼	− ⅝
100	Inter. Paper pf., st'ped	61¾	61¾	61¾	+ ¾
100	JEWEL TEA	30¼	30¼	30¼	− 2
200	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N	17¾	17½	17½	− ¾
200	Kelly Springfield Tire	50½	50	50	− ¾
5,300	Kennecott Copper	33⅛	33	33¼	− ¾
50	Kresge (S. S.) Co.	93	93	93	..
2,400	LACK. STEEL	84	82	83⅞	..
100	Laclede Gas	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	+ ¼
3,700	Lee Rubber & Tire	21½	19¼	21¼	+ 1½
1,300	Lehigh Valley	58¼	58	58	− ½
300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	25½	25	25½	− ¾
200	Louisville & Nashville	114¼	114	114¼	+ 1¼
200	MACKAY COS. pf.	64¼	64¼	64¼	..
100	Manhattan Elevated	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ 1¾
1,500	Maxwell Motors	29⅛	28	28	− 1½
4,200	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	56⅜	54⅞	55¼	− 2¼
1,500	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	23¼	21½	22	− 1
21,950	Mexican Petroleum	100¾	97½	99	− 1¼
1,030	Miami Copper	29¾	29¼	29½	− ½
15,500	Midvale Steel	52½	50¼	52¼	− ⅛
800	Minn. & St. Louis, new.	11¼	10½	11¼	− ⅛
10	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	105	105	105	..
200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5	5	5	− ⅛
3,800	Mo. Pacific	24	23⅛	23¼	− ¾
1,500	Mo. Pacific pf.	57½	57	57⅛	− ⅜
810	Montana Power	66½	64⅛	66	− 1½
100	Montana Power pf.	101½	101½	101½	+ ½
1,300	NATIONAL ACME	30½	30	30	− ½
520	National Biscuit	95	92⅞	93	− 3
100	National Biscuit pf.	109	109	109	+ 1½
1,600	National Conduit & C.	18½	18	18⅛	− ⅜
3,000	National Enam. & S.	52	50⅝	51	− 1
300	National Lead	59	58½	59	− ½
100	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
700	Nevada Con. Copper	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	− ⅛
100	New York Air Brake	124	124	124	+ 1
3,200	New York Central	72¾	71¼	71¾	− ½
100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	55	55	55	−15
200	New York Dock	23	23	23	..
27,500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	42¼	39⅝	40	− ¼
500	Norfolk & Western	103½	102¾	103½	− ¼
1,500	Northern Pacific	88	87	87¾	− ¼
500	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	61	59⅛	61	+ 2
4,600	OHIO CITIES GAS	38½	37⅝	37¾	− 1
300	Ohio Fuel Supply	42	41⅝	41⅞	− 1⅛
300	Ontario Mining	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅝
4,020	PACIFIC MAIL	32	29½	32	+ 1½
100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	21	21	21	− 3⅞
200	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	95	94	95	+ ½
4,365	Pennsylvania Railroad	44⅛	43⅞	44⅛	+ ⅛
1,300	Pere Marquette	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
200	Pere Marquette pf.	39⅞	39	39⅞	+ 2½
1,300	Pierce-Arrow	39	38½	38½	− ¾
200	Pierce-Arrow pf.	97	97	97	..
200	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	51	51	51	+ 2⅞
2,200	Pitts. Coal	51¼	49½	51¼	− ⅜
900	Pitts. Coal pf.	81½	80½	81½	− ⅛
1,900	Pitts. & West Va.	35⅛	33½	33¾	− 1¼
7,600	Pressed Steel Car	69½	66	69½	+ 3¼
150	Pressed Steel Car pf.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	+ 2⅝
290	Public Service, N. J.	99	98	98	− 1
600	Pullman Co.	114	113½	113½	+ ½
4,200	RY. STEEL SPRING	61⅞	60	61½	+ ¼
50	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	98½	98½	98½	..
4,300	Ray Consol. Copper	24½	23½	24⅛	− ½
35,900	Reading	89½	86½	88	− 1
31,600	Republic Iron & Steel	93	90	92½	+ ¼
300	Republic Iron & Steel pf.	101	101	101	+ ¼
300	Royal Dutch tr. rects	102½	102½	102½	+ 2½
1,400	ST. L.-SAN FRAN	12	11⅛	11¾	− ⅝
300	St. L.-San Fran. pf.	28	28	28	..
100	St. L. Southwestern	20	20	20	− 1⅛
100	St. L. Southwestern pf.	35	35	35	− 2
900	Saxon Motor	7½	6⅞	7½	+ ½
500	Seaboard Air Line pf.	19¾	19½	19⅝	− ⅛
850	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	141¼	141	141¼	+ 1¼
100	Shattuck-Arizona	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	..
5,100	Sinclair Oil Refining	31⅞	30¾	31⅞	+ ¼
1,300	Southern Pacific	84	83¼	84	..
400	South Porto Rico S. rts.	7	6	7	+ 1⅝
3,600	Southern Railway	24⅛	23½	23⅞	..
800	Southern Railway pf.	63	62½	63	..
918	Standard Milling	118	108½	118	+ 8
4,500	Studebaker Co.	46⅝	45	45½	− ¾
200	Superior Steel	42½	42	42	− 1½
2,900	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	19¾	19	19⅝	− ½
4,200	Texas Co.	153	148½	152⅞	+ ⅞
200	Texas & Pacific	15½	15	15	− ½
100	Third Avenue	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	..
62,610	Tobacco Products	71⅛	66½	70⅝	+ 3¼
100	Tobacco Products pf.	93	93	93	..
100	UNDERWOOD TYPE	105	105	105	..
4,400	Union Pacific	122½	121⅛	122⅛	+ ¼
100	Union Pacific pf.	70¼	70¼	70¼	− ¾
2,600	United Alloy Steel	39	38	38	− 1
17,100	United Cigar Stores	102⅝	99	101½	..
100	United Drug	71	71	71	+ 2
100	United Drug 1st pf.	40½	49½	49½	..
800	United Fruit	127½	125	126	− 2⅝
100	United Rys. Inv. pf.	16	16	16	− ½
200	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F.	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
100	U. S. Express	16¼	16¼	16¼	− ⅛
23,600	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	130½	128	129	− ½
1,100	U. S. Realty & Imp.	17	13¾	17	+ 3½
4,600	U. S. Rubber	62½	60¼	62½	+ ½
500	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	105	104⅝	104⅝	+ ⅞
300	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	43	42¼	42¼	− 1⅝
609,600	U. S. Steel	108⅝	104⅝	107¾	+ ⅝
1,580	U. S. Steel pf.	111¾	111½	111¾	+ ¼
3,600	Utah Copper	82	80	81	− 1
100	Utah Securities	13	13	13	..
4,520	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	50¾	48	50½	+ ½
300	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	73½	73	73½	+ 2
4,800	WABASH	10⅞	10	10	− ¾
15,900	Wabash pf. A	41⅛	38⅝	39	− 2½
2,500	Wabash pf. B	24⅞	24	24	− 1¼
100	Wells Fargo Express	72	72	72	− 1
2,000	Western Maryland	15¾	14⅞	15⅝	+ ½
100	Western Pacific	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	− ½
100	Western Pacific pf.	62	62	62	− 1¼
2,900	Western Union Tel.	85	81	81	− 4
5,000	Westinghouse E. & M.	42½	41½	42	− ⅞
100	Westinghouse 1st pf.	60	60	60	− 4
100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	9½	9½	9½	+ ½
200	White Motors	42½	42⅜	42⅜	− ⅛
1,700	Wilson & Co.	62½	60	62	+ 1
19,600	Willys-Overland	21	19⅞	19⅞	− ⅛
500	Willys-Overland pf.	83	82¾	83	+ ¾
1,100	Wisconsin Central	37½	35¼	35¼	− 1
300	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	112⅛	110¼	112	+ ⅛
8,000	Worthington Pump	67	60⅛	66⅞	+ 6⅞
537	Worth. Pump. pf. A	90½	90	90	+ 2
1,500	Worth. Pump pf. B	70⅝	68½	69¾	+ ¾

*Ex dividend.

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ISSUE	MATURITY	YIELD
*ABDE City of Syracuse, N. Y., 5s	1919-1934	4.45%
ABC San Juan, Porto Rico, 5s	1929-1934	4.50%
*AB City of Lockport, N. Y., 4¾s	1919-1928	4.60%
*BDE City of Cincinnati, Ohio, 4½s	1954	4.60%
*AB Village of Ellicottville, N. Y., 5s	1919-1926	4.70%
BE City of Newport, Ky., Direct Obl. 5s	1938	4.70%
BC Vandling, Pa., School Dist. 5½s	1928	4.75%
B Jefferson County, Mo., 4½s	1924-1930	4.75%
B Navarro County, Texas, Road 5s	1947	5.00%
B City of Galveston, Texas, 5s	1925-1947	5.00%
Port of Astoria, Oregon, 5s	1932-1948	5.00%
Marin Co., Cal., Mun. Water Dist. 5s	1929-1954	5.00%
B Mitchell County, Texas, 5s	1924-1957	5.00%
B City of Abilene, Texas, Water 5s	1958	5.05%
Freestone County, Texas, Road 5s	1919-1948	5.20%
Southeast Arkansas Levee Dist. 6s	1923-1937	5.50%
Walthall Co., Miss., Sup. Dist. 6s	1928-1941	5.50%

* Legal investment for New York State Savings Banks and Trustees.
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D Legal for Massachusetts Savings Banks.
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	Rate	Maturity	Yield
City of Rochester, N. Y., reg.,	4½%	1933	4.45%
City of Schenectady, N. Y., reg.,	4	1923	4.50
City of Flint, Mich.,	5	1928-40	4.65
Borough of Wallingford, Conn.,	4	1923	4.70
City of Atlantic City, N. J.,	4½	1945	4.75
Twp. of Lyndhurst, N. J.,	5	1919-57	4.80
City of Superior, Wis.,	4	1924	4.80
City of Portsmouth, Va.,	6	1928	5.00
Buncombe Co., N. C.,	6	1929-33	5.00
City of Asheville, N. C.,	5¼	1919-57	5.00
Borough of No. Wildwood, N. J.,	6	1932-33	5.125
Surry County, N. C.,	6	1933-58	5.15
Town of Greenville, N. C.,	6	1919-33	5.25
Pamlico County, N. C.,	6	1948	5.25

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Coupon bonds, which may be fully registered. Semi-annual Interest and Principal payable at New York. Denomination $1,000.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation (1917)		$295,818,180
Total Bonded Debt	$22,599,250	
Less Sinking Funds	$7,910,131	
Less Water Debt	3,721,000—11,631,131	
Net Debt (Less than 4% of Assessed Valuation)		$10,968,119
Population (1910 Census)	181,511	
Population (present estimate)	225,000	

Legal Opinion of John C. Thomson, Esq., Will Be Furnished.

Price: Par & Interest, Yielding 4.50%

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of ERNST GIDEON BEK, INC., will be held at the office of the Company, 15 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 13th day of August, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of electing five directors for the ensuing year.

Dated, New York, July 8th, 1918.
E. M. SAWTELLE, President.
LAWRENCE O. BINDER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, 109 E. 16th St., N. Y. City.—Bidders for supply of uniform buttons are informed that requests for quotations issued from this office to be submitted by July 29th are hereby withdrawn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of the Petition of FRENCH OVERSEAS CORPORATION, for Limitation of Its Liability, as Owner of the American Sailing Vessel "MALCOLM BAXTER, JR."

Notice is given that French Overseas Corporation, owner of the "Malcolm Baxter, Jr.," has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on May 22nd, 1918. Stipulated value of vessel and freight Two hundred thirty-eight thousand eight hundred sixty-four dollars ($238,864.00). All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Esquire, Commissioner, at his office, Federal Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before August 28th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M. or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

MONEY RATES

	On Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renew'ls.
July 22	6	5¾	5¾	6
July 23	6	6	6	6
July 24	6	6	5½	5½
July 25	6	6	6	6
July 26	5¾	4	4	5¾
July 27	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Week's range—				
High			6	6
Low			4	5½
Same week last year—				
High			8	8
Low			2	2½
Year to date—				
High			6	6
Low			2	2
Same period last year—				
High			10	6
Low			1¼	1½

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
July 22	5¾@6	6	6
July 23	5¾@6	6	6
July 24	5¾@6	6	6
July 25	5¾@6	6	6
July 26	5¾@6	6	6
July 27	5¾@6	6	6
Week's range—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5¾	6	6
Same week last year—			
High	4¾	4½	5¼
Low	4	4¼	4¾
Year to date—			
High	6	6	6
Low	5¼	5¼	5½
Same period last year—			
High	6	6	6
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days....4¼@4⅜
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days....4 5/16@4 7/16
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days....5¼@5⅝

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days....6
4 to 6 months....6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months....6

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Within 15 Days, Incl. Member Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 Days, Inclusive.	61 to 90 Days, Inclusive.
Boston	4	4¾	4¾
New York	4	4¾	4¾
Philadelphia	4	4¾	4¾
Cleveland	4½	4¾	4¾
Richmond	4½	4¾	4¾
Atlanta	4	4¾	4¾
Chicago	4	4¾	5
St. Louis	4	4¾	4¾
Minneapolis	4	4¾	5
Kansas City	4	4¾	4¾
Dallas	4	4¾	5
San Francisco	4	4¾	4¾

The rate of 3 to 4½ per cent. for one-day discounts, in connection with the loan operations of the Government, is approved in the case of the New York district.

Secured by United States certificates of indebtedness of Liberty Loan bonds:

	Agricultural & Live Stock Paper, Over 90 Days.	Within 15 Days, Incl. Member Banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 90 Days, Inc'sive.
Boston	5	4	4¼
New York	5	4	4¼
Philadelphia	5	4	4¼
Cleveland	5¼	4	4¼
Richmond	5	4	4¼
Atlanta	5	4	4¼
Chicago	5½	4	4¼
St. Louis	5½	4	4¼
Minneapolis	5½	4	4¼
Kansas City	5	4	4¼
Dallas	5¼	4	4¼
San Francisco	5½	4	4¼

Trade acceptances one to sixty days and sixty-one to ninety days at 4½ per cent.

Acceptances purchased in open market, minimum rate, 4 per cent.

Rates for commodity paper have been merged with those for commercial paper of corresponding maturities.

In case the sixty-day trade acceptance rate is higher than the fifteen-day discount rate, trade acceptances maturing within fifteen days will be taken at the lower rate. Whenever application is made by member banks for renewal of fifteen-day paper, the Federal Reserve Banks may charge a rate not exceeding that for ninety-day paper of the same class.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
July 22	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
July 23	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
July 24	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
July 25	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
July 26	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par
July 27	Par	Par	†25@15c	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Exch. on London.
July 22	3¼	3⅝	3½@3 9/16	27f 16c
July 23	3¼	3⅝	3½@3 9/16	27f 16c
July 24	3¼	3⅝	3½@3 9/16	27f 16c
July 25	3¼	3⅝	3½@3 9/16	27f 16c
July 26	3¼	3⅝	3½@3 9/16	27f 16c
July 27	3¼	3⅝	3½@3 9/16	27f 16c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	Brit. 4½%.	Paris Rentes.
July 22	56½	100⅛	61f 85c
July 23	56½	100⅛	61f 85c
July 24	56½	100⅛	61f 85c
July 25	56¼	100⅛	61f 85c
July 26	56¼	100⅛	61f 85c
July 27	56¼	100⅛	61f 85c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
July 22	48 13/16d	99⅝c
July 23	48 13/16d	99⅝c
July 24	48 13/16d	99⅝c
July 25	48 13/16d	99⅝c
July 26	48 13/16d	99⅝c
July 27	48 13/16d	99⅝c

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.

	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
July 22	4.7530	4.7530	4.7530
July 23	7.7530	4.7530	4.7530
July 24	4.7530	4.7530	4.7530
July 25	4.7530	4.7530	4.7530
July 26	4.7530	4.7530	4.7530
July 27	4.7530	4.7530	4.7530

	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
July 22	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
July 23	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
July 24	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
July 25	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
July 26	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
July 27	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16

Week's range—		
High	4.7530	4.76 7/16
Low	4.7530	4.76 7/16
Same week last year—		
High	4.755	4.76 7/16
Low	4.7550	4.76 7/16
Year to date—		
High	4.7550	4.7650
Low	4.75¼	4.76 7/16
Same period last year—		
High	4.7590	4.77
Low	4.75	4.7643¾

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Low	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
July 22	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	5.71⅜	5.69⅞	5.69⅞	5.69⅞
July 23	5.71⅜	7.71⅜	5.71⅜	5.69⅞	5.69⅞	5.69⅞
July 24	5.71 5/16	5.71 5/16	5.71 5/16	5.69⅞	5.69⅞	5.69⅞
July 25	5.71 5/16	5.71 5/16	5.71 5/16	5.69 13/16	5.69 13/16	5.69 13/16
July 26	5.71 5/16	5.71 5/16	5.71 5/16	5.69 13/16	5.69 13/16	5.69 13/16
July 27	5.71 5/16	5.71 5/16	5.71 5/16	5.69 13/16	5.69 13/16	5.69 13/16

Week's range—		
High	5.71 5/16	5.69 13/16
Low	5.71⅜	5.69⅞
Same week last year—		
High	5.76	5.75
Low	5.76⅝	5.75½
Year to date—		
High	5.70⅞	5.68¼
Low	5.73⅞	5.71⅜
Same period last year—		
High	5.68¼	5.67¼
Low	5.85⅝	5.84¾

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy Dem.	Cables.
July 22	3.94½	3.92	51.87½	52.25	8.50¾	8.50
July 23	3.94½	3.92	51.375	51.875	8.50¾	8.50
July 24	3.95	3.92½	51.25	51.75	8.50¾	8.50
July 25	3.95½	3.93	51.25	51.75	8.51	8.50
July 26	3.95	3.92½	51.625	51.9375	8.50½	8.50
July 27	3.95	3.92½	51.625	51.9375	8.50½	8.50
Week's range—						
High	3.94½	3.92	51.875	52.25	8.50½	8.50
Low	3.95	3.93	51.25	51.75	8.51	8.50
Same week last year—						
High	4.58	4.55	41.87½	41.50	7.21½	7.20½
Low	4.65	4.63½	41.25	41.37½	7.23¼	7.22¼
Year to date—						
High	3.89	3.85	51.75	52.25	8.27	8.25
Low	4.53	4.51¾	42.87½	43.25	9.15½	9.14
Same period last year—						
High	4.58	4.55	41.75	42.00	6.88⅝	6.87¾
Low	5.16½	5.15¾	40.75	40.81¼	7.40	7.39

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cables.	Christiania. Dem.	Cables.
July 22	31.05	31.25	35.40	35.55	31.50	31.65
July 23	31.00	31.25	35.375	35.625	31.375	31.625
July 24	31.00	31.25	35.375	35.625	31.375	31.625
July 25	31.25	31.50	35.75	36.00	31.50	31.75
July 26	31.125	31.375	35.625	35.80	31.375	31.625
July 27	31.125	31.375	35.625	35.80	31.875	31.625
Week's range—						
High	31.25	31.50	35.75	36.00	31.50	31.75
Low	31.00	31.25	35.375	35.55	31.375	31.625
Same week last year—						
High	29.40	29.60	32.05	32.25	30.10	30.30
Low	29.00	29.30	31.50	31.70	29.50	29.80
Year to date—						
High	31.50	32.00	35.75	36.00	32.75	33.25
Low	29.75	30.37½	31.50	32.00	30.00	30.50
Same period last year—						
High	29.10	29.80	31.40	31.70	29.75	30.00
Low	27.05	27.12	29.35	29.45	27.80	27.90

	Greece. Dem.	Cables.	Rubles, 100. Bid.	Ask.	Rubles, 500. Bid.	Ask.
July 22	19.45	19.50	13.95	14.05	14.05	14.15
July 23	19.45	19.50	14.05	14.15	14.00	14.05
July 24	19.45	19.50	14.05	14.15	14.00	14.10
July 25	19.45	19.50	14.15	14.25	14.10	14.20
July 26	19.45	19.50	14.10	14.20	14.00	14.10
July 27	19.45	19.50	14.10	14.20	14.00	14.10
Week's range—						
High	19.45	19.50	14.15	14.25	14.10	14.20
Low	19.45	19.50	13.95	14.05	14.00	14.05
Same week last year—						
High	19.80	19.90			21.25	21.85
Low	19.80	19.90			20.80	20.90
Year to date—						
High	19.45	19.50			15.40	15.75
Low	19.40	19.45			11.00	11.25
Same period last year—						
High	20.05	20.65			29.90	29.50
Low	19.70	19.75			22.65	22.75

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cables.	Peking. Dem.	Cables.	Shanghai. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	79.50	79.75	121.50	121.75	114.50	114.75
Low	79.50	79.75	121.50	121.75	114.50	114.75
Same week last year—						
High	63.00	63.10	99.00	99.125	93.00	93.125
Low	63.00	63.10	99.00	99.125	93.00	93.125
Year to date—						
High	80.00	80.25	121.50	121.75	114.50	114.75
Low	71.25	71.50	109.50	109.75	102.50	102.75
Same period last year—						
High	64.25	64.35	100.00	100.37½	94.00	94.12½
Low	55.00	55.10	85.50	85.62½	80.00	80.12½

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem.	Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	35.73	35.73	35.73	35.73	49.875	50.00
Low	35.73	35.73	35.73	35.73	49.875	50.00
Same week last year—						
High	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	50.12½	50.25
Low	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	50.12½	50.25
Year to date—						
High	38.75	39.00	38.75	39.00	50.00	50.125
Low	34.50	34.75	34.50	34.75	49.875	50.00
Same period last year—						
High	32.75	33.00	32.75	33.00	50.125	50.25
Low	32.25	32.375	32.25	32.375	50.125	50.25

	SPAIN. Dem.	Cables.	JAPAN. Kobe. Dem.	Cables.	Yokohama. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	27.35	27.45	53.50	53.75	53.50	53.75
Low	26.75	26.87½	53.50	53.75	53.50	53.75
Same week last year—						
High	22.90	23.15	51.25	51.25	51.25	51.25
Low	22.85	23.00	51.00	51.12½	51.00	51.12½
Year to date—						
High	28.40	28.625	53.50	53.75	53.50	53.75
Low	26.75	26.875	51.90	52.00	51.90	52.00
Same period last year—						
High	23.70	23.80	51.87½	52.00	51.87½	52.00
Low	21.80	21.90	50.75	50.87½	50.75	50.87½

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Demand.	Cables.	Rio. Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	44.50	44.75	23.25	23.50
Low	44.20	44.35	22.90	23.00
Same week last year—				
High	43.875	44.00	26.625	26.625
Low	43.75	43.875	25.25	25.375
Year to date—				
High	46.21	46.31	27.04	27.14
Low	43.72	43.82	22.90	23.00
Same period last year—				
High	44.75	44.87½	27.25	27.37½
Low	43.00	43.12½	23.50	23.60

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended July 27, 1918:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	350,999	495,789	408,716
Tuesday	352,615	517,595	295,212
Wednesday	279,682	353,985	457,218
Thursday	284,922	306,876	244,760
Friday	315,728	328,870	227,381
Saturday	109,210	222,375	88,583
Total week.	1,693,156	2,224,990	1,721,870
Year to date.	80,661,890	113,240,635	93,927,084

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Monday	$4,439,500	$2,944,500	$2,673,000
Tuesday	4,358,000	2,972,500	2,684,500
Wednesday	6,145,000	3,255,000	4,814,500
Thursday	5,396,000	3,023,500	4,337,000
Friday	5,244,500	3,082,500	3,444,500
Saturday	2,133,000	1,255,000	2,599,500
Total week.	$27,716,000	$16,533,000	$20,553,000
Year to date.	853,285,000	567,470,450	606,693,910

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	July 27, 18.	July 28, '17.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	$3,351,000	$6,095,500	*$2,744,500
Government.	24,242,000	10,383,500	13,858,500
State	9,000	1,000	*1,000
City	114,000	53,000	61,000
Total all	$27,716,000	$16,533,000	$11,183,000

*Decrease.

STANDARD OIL ISSUES

WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

4½ PER CENT. on Savings

This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed

Franklin Society

FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
Ask for Pamphlet, "The Proverbs of Franklin."—Mailed Free.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED JULY 27, 1918.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$27,716,000	$853,285,000
Same period last year	16,533,000	606,693,910

	Last Week. High.	Low.	Year to Date. High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds.	76.80	76.65	77.87	75.77
Same period a year ago.	82.96	82.69	89.43	82.61

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
28	18	2	ALASKA G. M. cv. 5s, Series B	21¼	21¼	21¼	−8¾
100½	91	6	Am. Ag. Chem.cv.5s	96	95¾	95¾	−1¼
95½	91	16	Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	94¼	93¼	94	−¼
99½	93	7	Am. Dock & I. 5s	93½	93	93½	−½
101	98¼	23	Am. Hide & L. 6s	101	100½	101	..
89½	86¾	12	Am. S. & R. 1st 5s	88⅝	87⅝	88	..
83½	79½	25	A. T. & T. col. 4s	79⅞	79¼	79¼	−⅛
91½	82	1½	A. T. & T. cv. 4½s	82½	82½	82½	+⅛
94½	94	90	Am. T. & T. cv. 6s, sub. rects. full paid	94¼	94	94	−⅛
95⅛	86½	37	A. T. & T. col. tr. 5s	87½	86¾	86¾	−⅝
87	79	19	Am. Wr. Paper 5s	85	84	84½	..
87	82⅝	11	Armour & Co. 4½s	83¼	83	83	−¼
59	51½	1	Ann Arbor 4s	51½	51½	51½	−⅞
83¾	80	73½	A., T. & S.F. gen. 4s	81	80½	80⅝	−¼
78	71⅝	4	A.,T.&S.F.adj.4s,sta.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	+⅛
87¾	82	1	A.,T. & S.F. cv.4s,'60	84	84	84	−1
80½	76½	1	A.,T.&S.F.,T.S.L.4s	76½	76½	76½	..
95	91	3	A. & C. A. L. 1st 5s	92⅝	92½	92½	−⅛
73⅞	70	21	At.C.L.,L. & N.col.4s	71	70⅞	71	+½
83¾	77	14	At. C. L. 1st 4s	79¾	79	79¾	+1
78½	75	12	BALT. & O. gold 4s	76¾	76½	76½	−⅛
83½	78	22	Balt. & Ohio ref. 5s	78⅛	78	78	−⅛
89½	85⅝	7	B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	86¾	86¼	86¼	−¼
85	82	8	B. & O.,S.W.Div.3½s	83⅞	82	83	+⅛
80⅝	76½	3	Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	78½	78½	78½	+½
83¾	78½	35	Beth. Steel p. m. 5s	82½	81½	81⅞	+⅝
93⅛	86	9½	Beth. Steel 1st ref.5s	87	86	87	+1
99	93¼	1	Beth. Steel ext. 5s	96	96	96	..
98½	92	1	B. R. T. 5s, 1918	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	−⅝
87½	78¾	1	B'klyn Un. El. 5s	80	80	80	+1⅝
95	87	8	B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	88½	88½	88½	+1½
97¼	93	24	CENT.LEATHER 5s	94¼	93½	94¼	+¼
104	100	24	C. of N. J. gen. 5s	101¼	100⅛	100⅛	−1⅜
82	77½	6	Central Pacific 4s	77½	77½	77½	−⅝
94	80	1	Ches.& Ohio fund 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼	+¼
100⅛	93	5	Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	95	95	95	−1
82⅜	76	19	Ches. & O. cv. 5s	81½	81	81⅝	−⅛
78	72	1	Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	+⅞
76	67½	12	Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	75½	74	74¾	−1¼
52	50	1	Chi. & Alton 3s	51½	51½	51½	+½
84½	80	8	C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	81	80½	80½	−⅝
94¾	92	151	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	94¼	93⅞	94	−⅛
93¾	91⅝	2	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, r.	93¾	93¾	93¾	..
76	71⅝	4	C.,B. & Q.,Ill.D.3½s	72¼	72	72	+⅝
87½	82	1	C., B. & Q.,Ill.Div.4s	82¼	82¼	82¼	−¼
99⅛	97⅝	1	C., B. & Q.,Den.D.4s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	−⅝
94⅝	90⅝	5	C.,B.& Q.,Neb.Ext.4s	92	90⅝	92	+1⅜
60½	54	15	Chi. Gt. West. 4s	58⅜	58	58	−½
80	75	35	C., M. & St. P.cv.5s	76⅝	76	76½	−½
70	64¾	30	C.,M. & St.P.ref.4½s	68	67	68	+½
77½	71¼	8	C.,M. & St. P.cv.4½s	76⅝	75⅝	75⅝	−⅝
88½	76½	1	C., M. & St. P.4s,'25	83	83	83	−½
84½	80½	1	C.,M. & St.P.gen.4½s	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	+½
74½	74½	2	C., M. & P. Sd. 4s	74½	74½	74½	−⅝
94½	94½	1	C. & N.W.i.f.5s,'29	94½	94½	94½	−9½
97	93½	2	C. & N.W. deb.5s,'33	95	95	95	−1½
85¼	79½	2	Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	82	82	82	..
86½	84	3	Chicago Ry. 5s	82	82	82	+½
68⅛	62½	49	C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	68⅛	67¼	67¼	−⅝
58	58	1	Chi.,T.H.&So.E.1st 5s	58	58	58	−24
108¼	102½	19	Chile Copper 7s	107	106¼	106¼	−½
80	77½	9½	Chile Cop. col. tr. 6s	80	79⅞	80	..
80½	78	56	Chile C. p. p. ext. 6s	79¾	79¼	79¼	+¼
64½	59	1	C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	63½	63½	63½	−¼
102	99	41	Con. Gas. cv. 6s	99½	99	99⅝	−⅛
73	63	6	Col. & So. ref. 4½s	72½	72⅝	72½	..
99½	95	10	Corn Pr. ref. 5s, '34	99½	99½	99½	+¼
69	60½	18	D. & R. G. CONS. 4s	68	67¼	67¼	..
76⅝	72	1	Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	72½	72½	72½	−2⅝
98	92	1	Det.Edison col. tr.5s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	−⅛
88	75	1	Distillers Sec. 5s	86	85½	86	..
97½	91¼	2	E.T.,V. & G. cons. 5s	93	93	93	+1¼
69	65	1	Erie 1st cons. 4s	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	+⅞
57½	49½	19	Erie gen. 4s	54½	54	54	−¼
50	42	6	Erie cv. 4s, Series A	48½	48¼	48¼	−⅝
49⅝	42½	26	Erie cv. 4s, Series B	49	48	48	−⅝
56	48½	25	Erie cv. 4s, Series D	53	52	52	−1
79	75¼	13	Erie Pa. col. 4s	78½	78½	78½	+½
100	94¾	4	GEN ELEC. deb. 5s	98	98	98	..
83	76½	2	Gulf & S. I. 5s	76	75⅞	76	−1
78	74⅞	3	HOCK. VAL. 4½s	78	78	78	+2¾
62¼	48⅞	70	Hudson & M. ref. 5s	59½	58¼	58¼	−1½
25	14¼	84	Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	20	18½	19¼	−⅝
78¼	72½	1	ILL. CENT. 4s, '52	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	+¼
76½	71⅛	5	Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	74¼	74¼	74¼	−¼
83	78	13	Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	78	77⅝	78	..
71	64⅛	1	Ill. C., L. Div. 3½s	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	..
85½	81	1	Illinois Steel 4½s	82	82	82	+¼
97	94	12	Indiana Steel 5s	94⅛	94	94	−½
57½	50½	15	Inter.-Met. 4½s	52	51	51½	−¼
75½	63½	6	Int. Agricul. 5s	75½	75	75½	..
85	79	76	Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	81	80	80	−⅝
102⅝	90	167	Int. Mer. Marine 6s	97½	96¾	97	−½
46½	40½	15	Iowa Central ref. 4s	43½	43	43½	−¼
85⅛	85⅛	3	K. C. & M. Bdg. 5s	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	−2⅞
102½	100¼	6	K. C., F. S & M. 6c	100¼	100¼	100¼	..
80	73¾	4	Kan. City So. 5s	78½	78½	78½	−1
62½	58	3	Kan. City So. 3s	60	60	60	−⅛
78	73	25	Kan. City Term. 4s	74½	73	73½	−⅝
96½	94⅞	5	LACK. STEEL 5s,'23	95½	95	95½	..
96½	88	3	Lack. Steel 5s, '50	91	91	91	−⅛
98½	97¾	10	Laclede Gas 1st 5s	98¼	98	98	−¼
87¼	82	2	Lake Shore 4s, 1928	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+1½
86½	81¾	7	Lake Shore 4s, 1931	84	84	84	−½
75⅞	71¾	8	Lake Shore 3½s	73	72¼	72¼	−⅝
78	74½	9	L. V. of Pa. cons 4s	74½	74½	74½	..
95	86	1½	Liggett & Myers 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼	..
89½	89½	2	Liggett & M. 5s,reg.	89½	89½	89½	−12⅝
117	110	7	Liggett & Myers 7s	111½	110	110	−1½
88½	83	1	L. & N. unif. 4s	84½	84½	84½	..
94½	93⅛	1	Louis. & Nash. g. 5s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	−1
99	96	3	L. & N. col. tr. 5s	96	96	96	−3
100¼	100⅛	3	L.& N.,St.L.Div.6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	+⅛
58¾	57½	1	L.& N.,St.L.Div.3s	57½	57½	57½	−1½
92	89¼	22	MIDV. STEEL 5s	88	87½	88	−½
46	41	4	M.& St.L.1st& ref. 4s	46	45½	46	+½
85	85	1	Mil. & Nor. 1st 4½s	85	85	85	..
75	74⅞	6	Mich. Cent. 4s, 1940	75	74⅞	74⅞	−⅛
63⅞	60½	2	M., K. & T. 1st 4s	60½	60½	60½	..
85	28	10	M., K. & T. 2d 4s	30	30	30	..
90	86½	4	Mo. Pac. 5s, 1926	87⅝	87⅛	87⅛	−¼
86	79	1	Mo. Pac. 5s, 1965	85	85	85	..
92	90	4	M. P. 1st ref. 5s, '23	90⅝	90½	90⅝	+¼
58¾	55½	81	Mo. Pac. gen. 4s	58¼	57⅞	58	..
92	86¾	40	Mon. Pow. 5s, Ser. A	89	88¾	89	..
96	93	1	NAT. TUBE 5s	96	96	96	+1⅝
92½	92	8	N. O., T. & M. 6s	92½	92½	92½	−½
95	91½	63	N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	94¼	93½	93½	−⅝
65½	61	3	N. Y. C., L.S. c 3½s	65½	62	62	..
64	62½	3	N.Y.C., M.C. col.3½s	64	64	64	+½
75	71	10	N. Y. Cent. cons. 4s	71	71	71	−3
81½	74¾	3	N. Y. Cent. 4s, '34	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	+½
74⅛	69¾	6	N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	71	70¾	71	+¼
85	80	1	N. Y. Cent. ref. 4½s	81½	81½	81½	..
64	61	4	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. deb. 4s	63	63	63	..
90	90	2	N. Y. & N. J. 1st 5s	90	90	90	..
73	68	1	N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P.4s	68	68	68	..
90	86	4	N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.&P.5s	86¼	86	86	−2
102½	100⅝	1	N.Y.,L. & W. 1st 6s	101	101	101	−½
90	83½	6	N.Y.,N.H. & H.cv.6s	86½	86	86	−1
61	55¼	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. tr. cv. 4s, 1956	59½	59½	59½	−1⅜
54	51⅛	12	N.Y.,N.H.& H.cv.3½s	51¼	51¼	51¼	+⅛
59	49	12	N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	52	50½	51	−1
24½	17	80	N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	24	22⅝	22⅝	−1⅝
89	85	29	N. Y. Teleph. 4½s	86¾	86	86	..
58	45	21	N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	53	52½	52½	..
65	60	3	Norf. & So.1st ref.5s	65	64	65	+4
105½	103⅛	1	Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	103½	103⅛	103⅛	−⅛
85½	78½	2	Norf. & W., Poca. C. & C. 4s	78¾	78¾	78¾	−1⅜
85	80	16	Norf. & W. cons. 4s	81½	80½	80½	−1¼
81⅝	79½	18	Northern Pacific 4s	80⅝	80⅝	80½	+⅛
61½	56⅝	29	Northern Pacific 3s	60½	60	60	..
85⅝	83	2	Nor. Pac. ref. 4½s	83	83	83	−2⅝
87½	85¾	3	Nor. States Power 1st & ref. 5s	85¾	85¾	85¾	..
104	100⅝	2	ORE. SH. L. 1st 6s	102	102	102	+1
85½	81⅞	6	Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	82	82	82	−⅛
75	71	2	Ore. & W.1st& ref.4s	73¼	73¼	73¼	+1¼
80⅝	75½	7	PAC. G. & E. 5s	79½	78⅞	78⅞	−⅝
92⅝	89½	8	Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	90½	90	90	−½
92	86⅝	41	Penn. gen. 4½s	88⅝	88	88	−½
96½	94⅝	10	Penn. cons. 4½s	94½	94⅝	94⅝	−¼
81	71½	3	Peo. Gas Chi.,ref.5s	71½	71½	71½	−9½
51⅝	46	1	Peo. & East. 1st 4s	50	50	50	..
82⅝	79	7	Pere Marq. 1st 5s	80½	80	80	−1
66	62¼	4	Pere Marq. 1st 4s	65½	64½	65½	+½
88⅞	88⅞	1	P. C. C. & St.L. 4s, Series G	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	−2¼
82¼	78½	26	Pub. Serv. 5s	78½	78	78	−⅝
99½	96¼	6	RY. ST. SP.Int.Co.5s	99½	99½	99½	..
98½	92¾	2	Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	92¾	92¾	92¾	..
67½	63½	10	Rio Gr. W. 1st 4s	65	65	65	+1
67½	62	5	R. I., Ark. & L. 4½s	66½	66	66½	+¼
98¼	98	2	Rome, W. & O.con.5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	−1⅜
94½	90½	6	ST.L.,M. & S. gen.5s	91½	91¼	91¼	..
76	72½	88	St.L.,I.M.& S. un.4s	75⅝	74⅝	75	..
72	66½	9	St.L.,I.M.&S.,R.&G.4s	72	71	72	+½
61	55½	32	St.L. & S.F. P. L. 4s	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	−½
75	66	17	St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Series B	74⅝	74¼	74½	+¾
68	60	3	St. L. & S.F.adj. 6s	68	67½	67⅝	−⅛
51½	44	53	St. L. & S. F. inc.6s	50¼	50	50	−¼
97½	91	1	St.L.& S.F.Ry.gen.5s	97	97	97	..
68½	63⅝	4	St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s	66½	63⅞	63⅞	−3⅝
64	57	7	St. L. & S. W.com.4s	59	59	59	−1½
59¾	53	3	St. L. & S. W. 1st Term 5s	58¼	58	58¼	..
85	81½	1	St. P., M. & M. Mon. Ext. 4s	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	..
60½	57	2	S. A. & A. S. 4s	57	57	57	..
71½	63¼	4	Seab. A. L. gen 4s stamped	68¼	68¼	68¼	−1⅜
57	52	4	Seab. A. L. ref 4s	57	57	57	−⅝
71½	67½	4	Seab. A. L. gold 4s	67½	67	67	−4½
57	40½	18	Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	57	56½	57	+½
93⅛	81½	40	Sinclair Oil 7s	91	90½	90½	−½
94	80	3	Sin. O. 7s, with war.	93½	93¼	93½	+½
95	89	5	Sou. Bell Tel. 5s	89	89	89	−½
95	86½	29	So. Pac. conv. 5s	91	90½	90⅝	−½
86¼	75½	40	So. Pac. conv. 4s	79¼	78⅝	79	−⅛
76	70	10	So. Pac. col. 4s	71	70⅝	71	+1
85⅝	76⅝	33	So. Pac. ref. 4s	78	77½	77⅝	−⅛
98¼	88⅝	39	Southern Ry. 5s	90¼	89	89	−⅝
63	59	67	South. Ry. gen. 4s	63	62¼	63	+½
95	88	1	TENN. COPPER 6s	95	95	95	..
101⅛	96¼	37	Texas Co. deb. 6s	99¼	98⅛	98⅛	−⅝
86	82¼	4	Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	84	84	84	+1⅛
95	90½	2	Third Av. 1st 5s	91½	91½	91½	+1
58	52½	6	Third Av. ref. 4s	58	56⅝	58	+3
38½	27½	25	Third Av. adj. 5s	35½	34¼	34¼	−⅝
89	82⅝	21	UN. PAC. conv. 4s	83⅝	83	83	−⅝
89	84	7	Union Pacific 1st 4s	85¼	85	85	+½
81⅝	75¼	14	Union Pacific ref. 4s	79	78⅝	79	−½
27	22½	20	U. R. R. of S. F. 4s, eq. t. r.	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+¼
55	45	25	U. S. R. & Imp. 5s	55	54	54	+3
81	76	82	U. S. R. 1st&ref. 5s	80½	79½	80½	+⅝
100	96½	86	U. S. Steel 5s	99½	98½	98½	−½
99⅞	96⅝	1	U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	−¼
84	80¼	6	Utah P. & L. 5s	83	82⅝	83	..
98	94¼	1	VA.-C. CH. con. 6s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	..
93	88	24	Va. Ry. 1st 5s	90	89	89½	−½
95½	92½	6	WABASH 1st 5s	92⅝	92⅛	92⅛	−⅞
60	56½	1	W. & L. E. cons. 4s	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	+1½
98	95	3	Western Elec. 5s	96	96	96	−½
80	73	2	West Shore 4s	74	74	74	..
76⅝	71½	1	West Sh. 4s, reg.	71½	71½	71½	..
98½	90	1	West. Un. col. tr. 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼	+¼
88	80	5	W. U. fd. & r. e. 4½s	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	+⅝
84	79¼	10	Western Pac. 5s	82	82	82	..
96¾	93½	5	Wilson & Co. 1st 6s	95	94½	95	+1½
66	62	1	Wilk. & East 1st 5s	66	66	66	+3

Total sales....$3,351,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
99.63	97.20	4389	U.S. Lib. 3½s,'32-'47	99.90	99.60	99.86	+.28
98.40	93.00	848	U. S. Lib. 1st cv. 4s, 1932-1947	94.70	94.28	94.40	−.14
97.98	93.00	4949⅝	U.S.Lib. 2d 4s,'27-'42	94.02	93.50	93.70	−.28
94.70	93.90	224	U. S. Lib. 1st cv. 4¼s, 1937-1947	94.70	94.30	94.42	−.16
94.14	93.58	3735	U. S. Lib. 2d cv. 4¼s, 1927-1942	94.00	93.58	93.68	−.32
98.40	95.82	7165	U. S. Lib. 3d 4¼s,'28	95.88	95.32	95.32	−.48
99	97½	1	Panama 2s, reg.	99	99	99	+1⅞
97½	94½	333½	Am. For. Sec. 5s	97¼	97	97¼	..
98⅝	88¼	913	Anglo-French 5s	93⅝	93	93⅜	+¼
83½	78	5	Argentine 5s	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	+1⅜
94½	84	205½	City of Bordeaux 6s	94	92⅝	93⅞	−½
94¼	84	109	City of Lyons 6s	94	93	93	−¼
94½	84	140	City of Marseilles 6s	93⅝	92⅝	93⅝	..
89⅝	81⅝	446½	City of Paris 6s	89	87¾	89	+1⅜
82½	68	62	City of Tokio 5s	82	81	82	..
94	88⅞	77	Dom. of C. 5s, '31	92½	91½	91⅝	+¼
95	90⅝	7	Dom. of C. 5s, '26	93½	92	92	−⅝
96¾	93¼	3	Dom. of C. 5s, '21	94⅞	94½	94½	−½
98⅝	94	117	French Govt. 5½s	98½	98	98¼	+½
92⅞	83¼	16	Jap. 4½s, 2d Ser.	90	89	89	−½
81	77	15	J. 4½s, 2 Ser. G. sta.	80⅝	80	80⅝	+½
100	90½	2	Rep. of Cuba 5s, '04	98¼	98¼	98¼	..
99 15/16	97	872	U.K. of G. B. & I.5s	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	..
98	95¾	150	U. K. of Gt. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	98	97⅞	98	+¼
100	97½	180	U. K. of Gt. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	99¼	99⅛	99⅛	−½
96⅛	91⅝	847	U. K. of Gt. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	95½	95	95⅝	+¼

Total sales....$24,242,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
91¼	85	1	4s, 1957	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	−½
91⅝	85	9	4s, 1958	90⅝	90¾	90¾	−¼
91½	85	7	4s, 1959	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	−½
96¾	87⅞	5	4¼s, 1964	96	96	96	+¼
96½	87⅝	14	4¼s, 1960	96½	95½	95½	−½
96¼	87⅛	6	4¼s, 1966	96	96	96	−¼
101⅞	93¼	3	4½s, 1965	100	100	100	−1½
101⅞	93	42	4½s, 1963	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	−½
101½	93⅛	16	4½s, May, 1957	100⅜	100	100	−1¼
101⅞	96⅝	11	4½s, Nov., 1957	101	100¾	100¾	−½

Total sales....$114,000

STATE BONDS

Range, 1918 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
99	99	4	N. Y. State 4s, 1961	99	99	99	−2
52	40	5	Va. def. 6s, B. B. & Co. ctfs.	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	−3⅞

Total sales....$9,000

Grand total....$27,716,000

American Foreign Banking Corporation

56 Wall Street, New York

Capital, $3,200,000 *Surplus, $1,152,000*

Organized pursuant to the Federal Reserve Act authorizing national banks to own stock in a bank engaged in international banking and operating under the control of the Federal Reserve Board.

Archibald Kains, *President*
Hayden B. Harris, *Vice-President* **T. Fred Aspden,** *Vice-President*
Charles A. Mackenzie, *Secretary and Treasurer*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

ALBERT H. WIGGIN, Chairman.
Chairman, Board of Directors, Chase National Bank, New York.

T. FRED ASPDEN, Vice-President.
GERHARD M. DAHL, Vice-President, Chase National Bank, New York.
NORMAN H. DAVIS, President, Trust Company of Cuba, Havana.
C. H. EASSON, General Manager, Standard Bank of Canada, Toronto.
CHARLES L. FARRELL, President, National Newark & Essex Banking Co., Newark, N. J.
ERNEST A. HAMILL, President, Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
HAYDEN B. HARRIS, Vice-President.
CHARLES A. HINSCH, President, Fifth-Third National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.
W. R. IRBY, President, Canal Bank & Trust Co., New Orleans, La.
C. T. JAFFRAY, President, First and Security Nat. Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.
ARCHIBALD KAINS, President.
JOHN G. LONSDALE, President, National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, Mo.
HARRISON NESBIT, President, Bank of Pittsburgh, N. A., Pittsburgh, Pa.
GEORGE H. PRINCE, Chairman, Board of Directors, Merchants National Bank, St. Paul, Minn.
HARRY T. RAMSDELL, President, Manufacturers & Traders National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.
ALFRED L. RIPLEY, President, Merchants National Bank, Boston, Mass.
LEVI L. RUE, President, Philadelphia Nat'l Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.
JOHN SHERWIN, President, First Nat'l Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.
JOHN W. STALEY, Vice-President, The People's State Bank, Detroit, Mich.
EUGENE V. R. THAYER, President, Chase National Bank, New York.
FRED VOGEL, JR., President, First Nat. Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.
HENRY B. WILCOX, Vice-President, Merchants-Mechanics First National Bank, Baltimore, Md.

Every description of international banking business transacted.
Correspondents in all parts of the Allied and Neutral World.
Acceptances given against shipments of merchandise.
Bills of exchange negotiated and collected.
Drafts and letters of credit issued.
Imports and exports financed.
Interest allowed on balances.

BRANCHES

Port au Prince, Haiti *Panama City, Republic of Panama*
Cristobal, Canal Zone

DIVIDENDS.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY
49 Wall Street
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 7.

N. Y. City, July 24th, 1918.

The fourth installment of Two Per Cent. (2%) (1% in Cash and 1% Stock) of the Eight Per Cent. (8%) dividend upon the Common Stock of the Standard Milling Company, which was declared on October 24th, 1917, will be payable on August 31st, 1918, to the Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 21st, 1918. Checks and Certificates will be mailed.

JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY
49 Wall Street
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 35.

N. Y. City, July 24th, 1918.

The Board of Directors of Standard Milling Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable out of the earnings for the current fiscal year on August 31st, 1918, to Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 21st, 1918.

JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Certificates of deposit of Central Union Trust Company of New York for SIX-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. SECURED GOLD NOTES, due July 1, 1918, of

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY

and

To the Holders of the above Notes:

Over 94 per cent. of the above notes having been deposited under the Deposit Agreement dated June 21, 1918, the Plan set forth in said Agreement and in the Company's circular letter of the same date for the renewal or extension of the above notes has been declared operative.

The New Notes deliverable as set forth in the Plan, and the cash payable to Depositors who have elected to accept Offer (A) as set forth in the Plan, will respectively be deliverable and payable to Depositors under the above Agreement on **August 15, 1918,** at the office of Central Union Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City, upon the presentation and surrender of the certificates of deposit held by said respective Depositors, with proper transfers thereof if registered otherwise than to bearer.

In order to afford holders of the above notes who have not already deposited the same the opportunity of becoming parties to the Plan, the time for the deposit of notes has been extended to **August 9, 1918,** after which date Offer (A) will be withdrawn as to all notes not then deposited, except with the approval in each case of the War Finance Corporation.

Dated, New York, July 16, 1918.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY,
By T. S. WILLIAMS,
President.

Referring to the above notice, delivery of the New Notes and payment of the amounts in cash therein mentioned on August 15, 1918, will be facilitated if Depositors will deliver their certificates of deposit to the undersigned in advance of said date with instructions as to the delivery or shipment of the New Notes and of the checks for the cash payment to which they will be respectively entitled. Where delivery of New Notes and checks is not to be made at the office of the undersigned, specific instructions should be given as to the manner of shipment.

Dated New York, July 16, 1918.

CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC MILLS.

A dividend of four dollars ($4.00) per share has been declared, payable August 1, 1918, at the New England Trust Company, Transfer Agents, 135 Devonshire Street, Boston, to Stockholders of record at the close of business this day.

EDWIN FARNHAM GREENE, Treasurer.
Boston, July 22, 1918.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY.
DIVIDEND No. 206

A quarterly dividend of two dollars per share will be paid August 15th, 1918, to stockholders of record at close of business July 31st, 1918.

J. F. KANE, Secretary.
Chicago, July 30th, 1918.

NEW ISSUE

$3,000,000

The Edison Electric Illuminating Co.

OF BOSTON

Four-year 7% Gold Notes

Dated August 1, 1918 Due August 1, 1922

Interest Payable February 1 and August 1 in Boston
Coupon Notes of $1,000 each

CAPITALIZATION

Mortgage Bonds on Acquired Properties	$1,250,000
Five-Year 5% Notes, due Feb. 1, 1922	10,000,000
Two-Year 6% Notes, due Dec. 1, 1919	3,000,000
Four-Year 7% Notes, due Aug. 1, 1922 (this issue)	3,000,000
Capital Stock	22,528,000

Issued to provide funds for a large further increase in the capacity of the Company's generating and distribution systems, absolutely required for its increased business.

The Company's output is now running 20% greater than a year ago and is rapidly increasing. A considerable part of this increase represents requirements of the United States Government for the Watertown Arsenal and the great "Victory" plant at Squantum.

Company agrees that no additional mortgages will be placed on Company's properties without retiring or equally securing these Notes. Present mortgage debt comprises $1,250,000 5% bonds and $1,815,000 real estate mortgages.

Property and current assets valued at approximately $63,000,000, or more than 3⅓ times amount of funded and mortgage debt.

The business has shown steady growth.

Year ended June 30	Gross Earnings	Net Income	Interest Charges
1913	$6,365,874	$2,948,115	$390,065
1914	7,008,288	3,126,438	399,615
1915	7,429,124	3,277,752	371,475
1916	8,302,814	3,846,688	276,235
1917	9,235,778	4,026,869	407,059
1918	9,623,605	3,900,000*	700,000*

*Approximate

Net income in 1918 fiscal year was about 3.8 times the $1,025,100 annual interest on entire present funded and mortgage debt, including these Notes.

Company's $22,528,000 stock has been issued for $40,447,157 cash, or about $180 per share. Dividends 12% per annum during last 8 years.

Company serves population of more than 1,000,000 in Boston and thirty-seven surrounding cities and towns. For further details we refer you to a letter from Mr. C. L. Edgar, President of the Company, a copy of which may be had upon request.

Price 99⅝ and accrued interest, yielding about 7.10%

The legal proceedings in connection with the issue of these Notes will be passed upon by our attorneys, Messrs. Gaston, Snow & Saltonstall, Boston.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.
OLD COLONY TRUST CO. **F. S. MOSELEY & CO.**
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. **PARKINSON & BURR**

The statements contained herein are not guaranteed, but are based upon information and advice which we believe to be accurate and reliable.

"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with the national interest, but without approval of legality, validity, or security. Opinion No. A 930."

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only, all of the above Notes having been sold.

New Loan

$842,000

City of Yonkers, New York

Municipal 5% Bonds

Dated July 1, 1918 Maturing serially 1920-1938

Free from the Federal Income Tax
Free from Personal Property Tax in New York State
Legal for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York State

The major portion of the City of Yonkers bonded indebtedness has been arranged to mature serially with an unusually short average life. As required by law, taxes are levied each year to meet interest and maturing principal.

We Offer the Unsold Bonds at
Prices to Yield 4½ Per Cent

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine St., Corner William, New York

Redmond & Co
33 Pine St., New York

"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with the National interest but without approval of legality, validity, merit or security."—Opinion No. A-823.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

Preferred Stock Dividend

A semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the Preferred Stock has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable August 1st, 1918, to Stockholders of record at the close of business July 15th, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

H. G. PHILIPS, Treasurer.

To the Holders of Stock Trust Certificates for Preferred Stock of the INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given to holders of outstanding stock trust certificates for Preferred Stock of the International Mercantile Marine Company to present their certificates at the Agency of the Voting Trustees, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., to be exchanged for definitive stock of the Company.

Pursuant to the foregoing notice the undersigned, as Agents for the Voting Trustees, will be prepared, on and after August 1st, 1918, to distribute the dividend of 3% to holders of Preferred Stock issued in exchange for Stock Trust Certificates who file mailing instructions with us.

THE NEW YORK TRUST CO.,
For Voting Trustees.
New York, June 21st, 1918.

ASSOCIATED DRY GOODS CORPORATION

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Hoboken, N. J., July 26, 1918.

A dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the first preferred stock, and a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the second preferred stock of Associated Dry Goods Corporation has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable August 31st, 1918, to the holders of said preferred stocks of record at 3 P. M. Monday, August 12th, 1918. Checks will be mailed.

Attention is called to the fact that no dividend is payable in respect to scrip certificates representing fractional interests in said preferred stocks, and holders of said scrip certificates are urged to consolidate them into full shares of stock on or before said last mentioned date.

RALPH M. STAUFFEN, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE YALE & TOWNE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

A dividend, No. 97, of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) for the quarter ending September 30th, 1918, has been declared by the Board of Directors out of past earnings, payable October 1st to stockholders of record at the close of business September 23rd.

J. H. TOWNE, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COPY OF RESOLUTION
INTERNATIONAL APPAREL COMPANY, INC.

I hereby certify that the following is a true and complete copy of the resolution passed at a special meeting of stockholders of International Apparel Company, Inc., held on July 22, 1918:

Resolved, that the name of this corporation be changed from its present name, "INTERNATIONAL APPAREL COMPANY, INC.," to "ISIDORE RABINOWITZ APPAREL COMPANY, INC.," and,

Further resolved, that the proper officers of this corporation be and they are hereby authorized and directed to make, sign, verify and acknowledge certificates required by Statute and to file the same as required by law and to do all acts and things necessary and proper to comply with the provisions of the law applicable to and regulating the change of name of a domestic corporation.

ABRAHAM SILVERSTEIN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that the TICE TOWING LINE, owner of the steam tug "Tice-line," her engines, etc., has filed its petition for a limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said steam tug, on January 18, 1917. Stipulated value of vessel and freight, $13,000.00. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Herbert Green, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, No. 1 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before July 29, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Six Per Cent. Two Year Mortgage and Collateral Trust Coupon Notes of

Seaboard Steel & Manganese Corporation

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, as provided in Article V. of the Indenture, dated April 1, 1918, securing the above notes, that sealed offers will be received up to 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, August 2, 1918, by the undersigned at its office, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, for the sale to it as Trustee, at the lowest price at which such notes shall be offered, not exceeding 103% of par and accrued interest, of sufficient of the above notes to exhaust the sum of Twenty-eight Thousand Dollars ($28,000). Delivery to be made on Monday, August 5, 1918. Offers should be sealed and endorsed "Offers of Seaboard Steel and Manganese Corporation 6% Coupon Notes to Sinking Fund," and should be addressed to the **TRUST DEPARTMENT.** The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated New York, July 27, 1918.

To the Holders of First Mortgage 6% Bonds of the American Sewer Pipe Company (Formerly American Clay Manufacturing Company).

The undersigned, successor to Knickerbocker Trust Company, as Trustee under the mortgage above referred to, will under authority of said mortgage, receive offers of bonds of said issue to an amount sufficient to exhaust the sum of Fifty thousand two hundred eighty-four and 82/100 Dollars ($50,284.82) on or before July 31st, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to Columbia Trust Company, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City. Bonds accepted must be delivered on August 1st, 1918, or security furnished that day if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

Dated, New York, July 2nd, 1918.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor-Trustee,
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice-President.

Penn. Coal & Coke

The investment position of this issue is reviewed in current number of our

Investment Digest

Copy free on request.

Dunham & Co.
43 Exchange Place
New York
'PHONES
4501-2-3 *Hanover*

Russian Gov.
5½s, ext., due June 1, 1921
6½s, ext., due July 10, 1919
5½s, int., due Feb. 1926
5½s, int., due Apr., 1926

Italian Gov.
5% War Loan
1918 Issue

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Newman & Unger
Bond Department
Alfred R. Risse
66 Broadway, N.Y. Rector 9473-8

BUY—SELL

MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN AND CO.
BONDS & STOCK

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Houston

A thorough review on this issue, giving data and fundamentals of interest usually overlooked, applicable to position of common stock, is contained in current number of our weekly

MARKET LETTER No. 313
(Mailed free on request.)

Among others treated are:
Curtiss Aeroplane, U. S. Steamship
Wright-Martin, Isl. Isle & Trans.
Burns Bros. Ice, Pierce Oil
Aetna Explosives, Cosden & Co.

M·S·WOLFE & Co
41 BROAD ST. NEW YORK
PHONE BROAD 25

Bid Wanted
West. States G. & E. 6% Notes
Int'l Ry. 1st & Ref. 5s, 1962
Pensacola E.Co. 6% Nts., 1919
Zenith Tele. Co. Pfd.
I., Newcastle & E. T. 6s, 1919
G. West. P. Co. 6% Deb. 1935

JOHN D. CURTIS & CO.
15 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 7706 Hanover.

Clinchfield Coal Corp. Com.
New York Trust Co. Stk.
Remington Type. (all issues)
Standard Screw Com.

Hanson & Doyle
30 Broad St. Phone 4684 Broad.

Aetna Explosives
Chevrolet Motors
Bought Sold Quoted United Motors
Wright-Martin
We Specialize in Curb Securities

L.R. LATROBE & Co.
111 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 4617 Rector

Burns Bros. Ice, All Issues
Carbon Steel, All Issues
Fisk Rubber, All Issues
Marlin Arms
Nat'l Analine & Ch. Com. & Pfd.

Kiely & Horton
40 Wall St., N. Y. Phone John 6330

Standard
Shipbuilding Corporation
Bought—Sold—Quoted

DIDRICHSEN & Co
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Remington Typewriter
1st Pfd., 2nd Pfd. & Com.

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

WILLYS-OVERLAND
Special Report on Request

SAMUEL S. RUSKAY
Established 1877
Member N. Y. Consolidated Stock Exchange.
20 Broad St., New York City
Burrill Ruskay—Tel. 2471-2-3-4 Rector

Old defaulted securities appraised and bought; established thirty years. R. M. Smythe, Produce Exchange, New York.

GERMANY WOULD DROP POLITICS IN TRADE

New Economic Council Professes to Seek Co-operation in Re-establishing Commerce.

AMSTERDAM, July 28.—The German Economic Council met Friday under the presidency of Herr Schacht, Director of the National Bank, according to the Cologne Gazette's Berlin correspondent. The Ministry of the Interior, the Foreign Office, the Ministries of Finance and Railways, the War and Press Bureaus, the War Food Board, the Reichsbank, and other departments of the Government were represented.

Schacht, in his speech, dwelt on world economic conditions and the importance of Great Britain's adoption of a system of preferential tariffs for her colonies. He referred to the already existing working committee for Central Europe, which is now supplemented by the Economic Council with a view to utilizing the war's experiences for rebuilding the country's economic system. Under Secretary of the Treasury Schiffer said the new council's efforts should be directed toward the establishment of close economic relations between the Central Powers without prejudicing the independence of the various powers. The council, he said, would have no political tendencies.

Dr. Walter Schotte, Director of the Economic Council, pointed out that the problem which must be solved was the economic linking of Central Europe with the rest of the world.

In this respect, he said, a tariff union with Austria-Hungary would be of world-wide economic importance. The next task would be economic cultivation in the Near East for German industry against Anglo-American competition, and for this purpose the extension of traffic and communication in these regions was considered most important. The further duty of the country, Dr. Schotte said, was to enforce an economic peace in Europe and, strengthened by mutual co-operation, to re-establish supplies of raw materials from overseas.

The preliminary committee is composed of Albert Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line; Alfred Lohmann, President of the Board of Directors of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company; Prince Hans Heinrich of Pless, and leading experts in business from all parts of Germany.

ASK CANTOR TO EXPLAIN.

Merchants' Association Would Know Why Machinery Is Real Property.

Jacob A. Cantor, President of the Commission of Taxes and Assessments, seeks to obtain from manufacturers statements as to the valuation of their machinery with the intention of assessing such machinery as real property. Through its Legislative Service Bureau the Merchants' Association has written to Mr. Cantor asking his purposes and authority in the matter. The letter says:

"Our understanding is that under the provisions of Sections 219-J and 219-L of the tax law, as amended in 1918, movable machinery is included in the term 'personal property' and is exempt from assessment and taxation, except for taxes levied on account of the fiscal year 1917. As this is a matter which will, no doubt, be brought to our attention frequently between now and Oct. 1, will you be kind enough to advise us fully concerning the authority for your procedure in this matter and whether there has been any official construction of the amended tax law by the Corporation Counsel, so far as the assessment of machinery is concerned."

In reply Commissioner Cantor said:

"My predecessor was the first to ask the deputies to assess machinery, and movable machinery, being a part of the general unit under the authorities, is not construed by us to mean personal property, but real estate liable to taxation. This opinion is shared by the Corporation Counsel, and inasmuch as many proceedings are pending we hope to get decision from the courts at an early date construing the act. Then, of course, we shall be governed by that decision. The corporations lose none of their rights by filing a statement of their machinery as requested by this department."

BANKS SHOW BIG GAINS.

Resources in New York State Increase $148,290,915 in a Year.

ALBANY, July 28.—The resources of the ninety-eight trust companies 210 State banks, and eighty-two private banks in New York State on June 20 of this year, the date of the last quarterly bank call, totalled $4,003,186,787, an increase of $148,290,915 since June 20, 1917.

The resources of the trust companies increased from $2,941,290,854 to $3,045,236,458, while the resources of the State banks increased from $898,585,696 to $940,227,837 and the resources of the private bankers from $15,019,322 to $17,722,492.

From March 14 to June 20 of this year the deposits of the State banks increased from $777,029,551 to $808,571,644, a gain of over $31,550,000, while the deposits with private bankers increased from $10,747,597 to $11,632,357, a gain of $884,760. The deposits and resources of State banks are the largest ever reported by this class of institutions.

During the same period the deposits of trust companies fell off from $2,475,853,107 to $2,440,141,425, a loss of $35,711,682. These figures indicate that in strictly commercial institutions increased business activity has more than counterbalanced withdrawals for investments in Liberty Loan bonds and other Government securities, while strictly investment institutions are still feeling the effect of such withdrawals.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	15,725	137,785	658,945	$678,000
Tuesday	12,998	152,710	597,665	1,312,000
Wednesday	19,625	99,600	462,425	706,300
Thursday	18,910	401,315	491,820	506,100
Friday	26,415	124,100	312,890	268,400
Saturday	10,775	61,540	182,910	203,500
Total	104,448	977,050	2,706,655	$3,676,300

INDUSTRIALS

Range 1918 High	Range 1918 Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16⅝	6¼	10,300	*Aetna Explosives.	12⅝	11¼	12⅝	+⅝
10	4	4,900	*Am. Su. Tob. rcts.	10	4	5	..
8½	2	3,100	*Am. Writ. Paper	3	2½	3	+½
18	14¼	1,400	Br.-Am. Tob. reg.	17	16½	17	+½
18	14⅝	1,600	B.-A. Tob. coupon.	17¾	17½	17¾	+⅞
33½	18¾	12,600	*Burns Bros. Ice.	33½	30	33½	−3
123	77	50	*Carbon Steel	120	120	120	+8
8½	2	200	*Car L. & Pow..	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
8⅝	6¼	100	Char. Iron Co.....	8	8	8	−⅝
144	100	1,600	Chev. M. C. w. i.	134	131	134	+1
2¼	½	6,250	*Cuprite Sulphur..	⅝	½	⅝	−⅛
6	4¾	2,850	Eastern Vending..	5⅞	5½	5⅞	..
4⅜	1¼	150	Emerson Phon.....	1½	1¼	1¼	−¼
36⅝	23⅝	2,100	Gen. Asphalt......	32⅜	31½	32¼	−¼
⅞	⅝	1,650	Grape-Ola	13/16	11/16	¾	..
1⅜	1⅛	2,400	Grape-Ola pf	1⅜	1 3/16	1⅜	..
20½	12⅜	500	Keystone T. & R..	19	18¾	19	..
6	2⅜	30,490	*Lake Tor. Boat..	5¼	4½	5	+⅜
56¼	42	675	*Lima Loco., new.	46¼	45½	46¼	−⅛
3⅜	2⅜	1,100	Marconi of Am...	3	2⅞	3	..
20	14	700	N. Y. Transp.....	18¼	16½	17½	−1¾
3⅝	2	5,000	Nor. A. P. & P...	3⅛	2⅛	2¼	−⅛
33½	28¾	975	*Pa. Coal & Coke.	31⅞	31	31⅞	−⅛
56½	53	1,808	Pa. Seab. St. v.t.c.	55½	53	54	..
11	10⅛	5,350	*Relc Equip. Corp.	11	10⅛	11	..
2⅞	11/16	4,300	Smith Motor Tr...	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	−¼
6	5	600	*Steel Alloys Corp.	5⅝	5¼	5¼	−⅝
20¼	11⅜	3,200	Submarine Boat...	17	16½	16½	−¼
6¼	4	2,245	*Thiogen Co. of A.	6	5⅝	5⅝	..
34¾	19⅞	13,200	*United Motors....	33¼	31⅝	31¾	−1
3	1	2,425	*U. S. L. & H...	2	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
7½	4¼	7,900	U. S. Steam. Co..	6	5⅜	6	..
11⅞	6½	4,600	*Wright-Mar. Air.	10¼	9⅜	9⅜	−⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Range 1918 High	Range 1918 Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17⅜	11¼	100	Anglo-Amer. Oil..	13½	13¼	13¼	+¼
18½	11¼	22,500	Pierce Oil	17⅞	16⅝	17	−⅛
579	510	10	Stand. Oil of N.J.	532	532	532	+4

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS

Range 1918 High	Range 1918 Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3	2¼	500	Atlantic Pet.......	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	..
21	6	28,900	*Am. Ventura Oil.	17	16	16	−1
10	6	85,500	*Appalachian Oil.	8	7	8	..
1 1/16	¼	50,400	*Barnett O. & G..	5/16	¼	5/16	..
33	18	29,000	*Boston-Wyo. Oil.	25	21	21	−4
8⅝	6	2,100	*Cosden Oil	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅜
1⅞	1	10,650	*Crystal O. & R..	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	+⅜
¼	1/16	5,000	*Distillers Oil....	3/16	3/16	3/16	..
16	5	11,400	*Esmer. Oil Co...	6	5	6	..
4	2¼	4,100	Federal Oil.......	2½	2¼	2⅜	−⅛
5	2⅜	81,400	*Glenrock Oil	4½	4	4¼	−¼
86½	39¼	12,100	*Houston Oil	85¼	76¼	81	+4¼
13/16	¼	21,800	*Imper. Con. Oil.	13/16	⅝	13/16	..
14⅜	12⅜	800	*Inter. Pet........	14	13⅜	13⅞	−⅜
5⅛	1⅜	19,600	*Island O. & T...	4½	3⅝	4	−½
1	½	2,725	Kinney Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
29⅜	17¼	600	*Merritt O. Corp.	26¼	24½	25	−1¼
1⅞	⅝	10,400	Met. Pet.	1 13/16	1 11/16	1 11/16	−1/16
7⅝	6⅝	200	*Mid-C. Con.O.&U.	7¼	7	7	−⅝
124	87	17,000	*Midwest Oil	105	101	102	−4
3¼	1⅜	7,525	*Min. Wells Pet..	2½	1⅞	2	−⅜
44	26	1,000	*N. Y. Chino Oil.	29	26	29	+4
89	56	30,500	*Northwest Oil...	68	61	63	−4
8½	1½	28,000	*Oklahoma Oil....	2	1½	2	..
16	3	4,000	*Okla. Oil pf.	3½	3	3	−1
8	6½	3,100	Okla P. & R.....	7⅝	7	7	−⅜
11½	2⅛	14,500	Okmulgee P. & R.	4½	3⅝	4⅛	+⅛
40	21	4,500	Omar Oil & Gas.	29	27	28	−2
⅛	1/16	15,000	Penn. Gasoline...	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1	½	2,600	*Penn. Pet. & Ref.	⅝	½	⅝	−1/16
5¾	4⅜	2,050	*Penn. Ky. Oil..	5⅛	4⅞	5	..
27	15	8,700	*Picardy Oil.....	25	24	25	..
1	¼	8,200	*Red Rock O. & G.	41	37	40	+2½
50	12½	83,500	*Rice Oil	20	17	20	..
10¼	7	1,300	*Sapulpa O. & R.	8	7	7½	−1
1⅜	⅝	5,100	Sequoyah O. & R.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
3¼	1½	1,100	*So. Oil & Trans.	3⅜	2⅞	3⅜	+1⅜
2½	1⅜	20,300	*Stanton Oil.....	2⅛	1⅝	2⅜	+⅜
1⅜	½	7,000	Texana O. & R..	..	13/16	13/16	+⅝
22	2	36,500	Tuxpam	2½	2	2	..
1 1/16	1 1/16	1,000	*Un. W. Oil, n.	1⅜	1 1/16	1 1/16	−⅛
6¾	2⅜	3,090	*Victoria Oil, new.	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
⅞	⅞	300	*Wyo. Pet.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..

MINING STOCKS

Range 1918 High	Range 1918 Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
74	46	16,300	Alaska-Br. Col. M.	†52	47	49	+1
71	50	10,900	*American Mines..	71	69	71	+1
13/16	1/16	15,500	*Am. Tin Tungs..	½	⅜	7/16	−1/16
13	3	92,300	*Atlanta	†6½	3	5	+1
40	22	16,220	*Amina Mining...	†40	38	40	..
1½	⅝	22,700	Big Ledge C......	1⅛	1	1 1/16	−⅛
6	3	73,500	*Booth	†5	4	5	+2
62	41	57,500	Boston Montana...	†54	50	52	−2
..	..	41,000	Butte-Detroit	†14	10	14	..
56	39	26,400	*Caledonia Min...	†50	44	45	−2
1⅛	1	11,200	*Calumet & Jero.	1 3/16	1 1/16	1⅛	+1/16
2⅜	1⅛	2,600	Canada Copper....	1 13/16	1 11/16	1⅜	−1/16
19	3½	37,500	Cashboy	†6½	5	5	−½
1 1/16	1 1/16	12,600	Cer. Sil. M. M....	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16	+⅝
2½	1	325	*Coco River Min..	2	2	2	..
2¼	1 1/16	3,600	Con. Ariz. Sm....	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	..
7⅜	5	500	Con. Cop. Min....	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
37½	22	200	*Con. Homestead..	1/16		1/16	+1/16
2⅝	½	675	*Copper Valley....	1	⅞	1	+1/16
5⅜	4¼	7,400	Creason Gold.....	†5	4⅝	5	+⅛
2 1/16	2	10,400	*Denbigh Mine....	2¼	2 1/16	2¼	+1/16
76	55	3,200	*El Salv. Silver...	†75	74	75	−1
56	15	89,500	*Emma Copper...	†20	15	19	+2
2⅜	⅞	11,500	*Eureko Crck. M.	2	1⅝	1 11/16	−1/16
40	30	1,700	*Fortuna Con.....	†40	35	39	+9
⅞	⅜	1,000	*Golden Rule M...	½	7/16	7/16	..
13/16	5/16	17,700	Goldfield Con.....	†28	23	25	+1
5	1½	25,700	*Gold Merger	†4	3	3½	+¾
10	3	8,200	*Great Bend.......	†6	4½	4½	+⅛
13/16	5/16	1,000	*Green Monst. M..	½	½	½	+1/16
65	33	23,500	*Hattie Gold M...	†58	50	57	+7
5	2⅞	8,010	Hecla Mining	4 5/16	4⅛	4¼	+1/16
35	14	83,000	*Hypoth. M. & M.	30½	27	28½	−1½
20	8	67,150	*Int. Mines.......	†12	10	10	..
13/16	5/16	100	*Iron Blossom......	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
90	55	16,500	*Jim Butler.......	†61	57	60	+1
24	8	26,000	Jumbo Exten.....	†15	9	12	+4
9	2½	16,200	*Kewanas	†5½	4½	4½	+½
1½	¼	32,200	*Lampazos Silver.	†49	39	42	..
62	28	11,000	*Liberty Silver....	†62	53	54	−3
33	1½	1,220,300	*Lone Star Con...	†33	6	7	−19
½	¼	1,400	Magma Chief.....	†25	25	25	..
6¼	3½	1,200	Mason Valley.....	4	4	4	−⅛
15	6	81,200	*Monster Chief ...	†8	6	8	..
56	25	7,400	*Mother Lode......	†37	37	37	..
8	1½	141,200	*Nat. Leasing......	†2	1½	2	..
38	13	9,500	*Nat. Zinc & L...	†23	19	18	−2
21	13	9,000	*Nevada Ophir M.	†17	15	17	+2
19⅝	15½	11,300	*New Cornelia....	19⅝	18	19⅝	+1⅝
1 1/16	.36	43,700	Nixon Nevada....	†55	45	54	+9
1 1/16	⅝	57,500	*Ohio C., n., w. i.	1 1/16	1	1 1/16	..
6	1⅞	31,050	*Onondaga Mines..	5½	5⅛	5⅜	−⅛
2	1 1/16	44,000	*Pacific Tung. ..	3⅛	1 13/16	2 1/16	+1/16
4⅞	3½	1,700	Ray Hercules......	4½	4	4½	..
⅞	⅛	200	*Red War. Min....	1/16	1/16	1/16	..
15	7½	4,000	Rex Con. Min.....	†8½	8	8	−½
54	27	37,500	*Rochester Com..	†41	39	39	−3
48	35	4,700	Rochester Mines..	†38	37	37	−1
1	¼	4,200	Senorito Copper...	⅝	½	⅝	+⅛
⅝	1/16	16,500	Sil. King of Ariz..	5/16	½	5/16	−1/16
7	3½	7,650	Silver Pick........	†6	4½	5	+1
13/16	71	28,700	*Silver Fiss. Sil..	13/16	⅞	⅞	..
½	1/16	1,500	Stand. Sil. Lead..	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
¼	.16	14,100	Stewart	†18	16	17	..
11	7	19,000	*Success Mining..	11	10	10½	−½
3⅝	2	900	*Superior Copper..	3¼	3	3	−⅛
3⅜	2⅞	300	*Tonopah Belmont	2 13/16	2 13/16	2 13/16	−1/16
1⅞	1¼	4,055	Tonopah Ext......	1 11/16	1⅜	1 11/16	−1/16
4	2 1/16	325	*Tonopah Min.....	2½	2⅜	2⅜	−1/16
24	10	6,500	*Troy-Ariz.	†15	12	12	..
5¼	3	8,800	United Eastern....	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+1/16
60	9	16,000	*U. S. Z. & L....	†28	26	26	..
42	35	6,000	*Un. Verde Ext....	37½	35	37	−3
6¼	3½	2,600	Unity Gold.........	6½	4	6	+1¼
25	4	18,000	*Ward Min. & M..	†12	7	10	−2
1⅜	1/16	8,100	West End Con......	1 1/16	1/16	1/16	..
13/16	3/16	11,000	White Cap. Min..	†33	31	32	+1
18	4	1,300	White Caps Ext..	†5	4	5	..
5	5	1,000	*White Knob C...	†5	5	5	..
17	8	600	Wilbert Copper....	†8	8	8	−½

BONDS

Range 1918 High	Range 1918 Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
95	93⅞	$39,000	*A. T.&T. 6s, w. i.	94	94	94	−¼
100¼	99	9,000	*Armour 6s, 1919..	100¼	99	100¼	+1¼
98	97¼	24,000	*Armour 6s, 1920..	97⅞	97¼	97⅞	+½
96⅞	96½	5,000	*Armour 6s, 1921..	96½	96½	96½	−⅛
96	95¼	3,000	*Armour 6s, 1922..	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	+⅛
95¾	95	2,000	*Armour 6s, 1923..	95¼	95¼	95¼	..
95⅞	95	22,000	*Armour 6s, 1924..	95⅞	95	95¼	..
100	96⅜	85,000	*Beth.S.5s 2-yr. n.	100	99⅜	99⅜	..
100⅛	99⅜	275,000	*Beth.S.7% 1919 wi.	100⅛	99⅜	100⅛	+⅛
99⅝	98¼	245,000	*Beth.S.7% 1920 wi	99⅝	98⅜	99½	+1⅛
98⅜	98⅛	145,000	*Beth.S.7% 1921 wi	98⅜	98¼	98⅜	+⅛
98	96⅜	205,000	*Beth.S.7% 1922 wi	98	97¼	98	+⅜
98¼	96	350,000	*Beth.S.7% 1923 wi	98¼	96⅞	98¼	+2¼
96½	95¼	31,000	*B. R. T. new 7s..	96½	96	96	..
97½	97¼	74,000	*Canadian Gov. 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	+⅛
98	97⅝	151,000	*Cudahy 7s '23 wi.	98	97⅝	97⅝	..
103¼	101¼	135,000	Fed. Farm Ln. 5s.	103¼	102⅝	102⅞	..
100⅞	97⅞	8,000	*Gen.El.6% 2-y. n.	100	99⅜	99⅞	−⅛
100	97	18,000	*Pierce Oil 6% n..	100	97	100	..
101¼	99	2,000	Pr. & Gam. 7s, '21.	100½	100½	100½	+¼
101⅞	98	2,000	*Pr. & Gam. 7s,'22.	100½	100½	100½	−¼
60	33	220,000	*Rus. Gov. 5½s...	60	52½	56	+1
60	35	845,000	*Rus. Gov. 6½s...	60	54	56	+4
100	97⅞	770,000	*Un. Pac. 6s, w. i.	100	99½	100	+1

*Unlisted. †Cents per share.

QUOTATION LIST OF OUTSIDE SECURITIES

These quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.
Dividend and Interest Periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. * Sells dollars per share.
† And interest. ‡ Including extra dividend. †† Sells flat. ¶ Special. x Ex dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation July 27, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39...	5	Mar. & Sep.	65	80
Anac. & Pot., '49.....	5	Apr. & Oct.	83	86
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	67	70
Ariz. Power 1st, '33...	6	May & Nov.	80	85
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	60	65
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39...	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39..	5	Feb. & Aug.	..	97½
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	..	89
Do 1st, '42	5	Jan. & July	93½	96½
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38..	5	Jan. & July	..	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32.	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	..	91½
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	80	87
Capital Trac. 1st, '47..	5	June & Dec.	99	100
C. & P. Tel. cons., '29	5	Jan. & July	97	..
Charleston City Ry.,'23	5	....	95	98
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	92
Cit. Serv. deb., Ser. B	7	Jan. & July	101	102
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39...	5	Apr. & Oct.	87	90
C. Buck. L. & N.Tr.,'21	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	92
Colo. Power 1st, '53...	5	May & Nov.	85	88
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	80	..
Conn. Pr. 1st & con.,'63	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	90
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	79	..
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	79	..
Cons. Gas, (Balt.,) '39.	5	Jan. & July	95	100
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	83	88
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	81¼	83
Cons. G. of N. J., '36..	5	Jan. & July	90	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	..
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st,'33	5	June & Dec.	91	92
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	92	97
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	80	87
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	97	98
Dallas Elec 1st, '22....	5	Apr. & Oct.	84	87½
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	82	88
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, 56.	5	June & Dec	85	93
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	85	90
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	77	82
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40...	5	May & Nov.	77	82
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	90	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	65
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46..	5	Jan. & July	78½	80
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	95	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25.	5	Feb. & Aug.	90	94
Hudson Co. Gas, '49...	5	May & Nov.	90	92
Hoboken Ferry, '46...	5	May & Nov.	89	..
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49.	4	Jan. & July	50	52
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	60	64
K. C. Long D. T., '25..	5	Jan. & July	84½	87
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	84½	86
K. C. L. & P. 1st, '44.	5	Jan. & July	79	84
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	75	80
Kan. C. Rys. 1st, '44..	5	Jan. & July	76½	79
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	74	80
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	70	75
Knoxville Trac., '38....	5	Apr. & Oct.	93	100
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Middle West Util., '25..	6	Jan. & July	85	90
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	70	72
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	80	85
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	94	97
Nash.R.& L.1st con.,'53	5	Jan. & July	91	97
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	65	72
Nev.-Cal El. 1st 6s, '46	6	Jan. & July	90	95
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Newark Pass. Ry., '30.	5	Jan. & July	92¼	93
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	63	66
N.Y. & Hob. Ferry, '46	5	June & Dec.	89	..
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004..	4	Jan. & July	59	62
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32.	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	100	101
Norf. & Portsmouth,'36	5	June & Dec.	75	80
Norf. R. & Lt. con.,'49	5	May & Nov.	90	93
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	75	80
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref.,'41	5	Apr. & Oct.	86	87
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	79	84
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	80	82
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con.,'28	5	Jan. & July	75	85
Ontario Power 1st, '43.	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	87
Do deb., '21	6	Jan. & July	91	97
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	85	93
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44..	5	Apr. & Oct.	98	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	71	75
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	97¼	..
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	94	..
Rutland R. & L. 1st,'46	5	Mar. & Sep.	45	65
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	85	89
Salmon Riv. Pwr., '52	5	Feb. & Aug.	84	85
Seattle Elec. cons., '29.	5	Feb. & Aug.	80	85
So. Cal. Edison gen.,'39	5	Jan. & July	87	90
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st,'53	5	Mar. & Sep.	85	90
S. W. Pr. & Lt. 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	81	85
Stand. Gas & El., '35.	6	Apr. & Oct.	72	85
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st,'31	4	May & Dec.	70	..
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	70	76
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	81	89
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	88	93
Twin S. G. & E. 1st,'53	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	85
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	69	70½
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	76	79
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	83	87
Unit. R. & E. cons.,'49	4	Mar. & Sep.	71	72
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	51	52
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27..	6	Feb. & Aug.	90	95
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	90	95
Wash., Balt. & A., '41	5	Mar. & Sep.	81	83
Washington Gas, '60..	5	May & Nov.	95	97
Wash. R. & E. con.,'51	4	Jan. & July	68	69
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	98	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	80	90

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
K. C. St. Yds. deb.,'20	5	Feb. & Aug.	97	99
Lima Locomotive, '32.	6	May & Nov.	92	96
Monon Coal 1st, '36...	5	June & Dec.	60	65
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	82	87
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '18-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	97	100

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 27, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr..	..	..	....	15	17
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 1, 18	70	71
Am. Gas & El. ($50)...	$2½	Q	July 1, 18	81	83
Do pf. ($50)	75c	Q	May 1, 18	38	40
Am. Light & Trac.....	†5	Q	May 1, 18	186	188
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 18	93½	95
Am. Power & Light...	1	Q	Jun 1, 18	41	44
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 1, 18	67	70
Am. Public Utilities...	¾	..	July 1, 14	..	25
Do pf.	a1½	Q	July 1, 18	..	50
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	..	..	....	4¾	5¼
Do 1st pf	1¾	Q	May 15,18	55	58
Do participating pf...	..	..	....	12	13
Bat Rouge El. cum.pf..	3	S	Jun 1, 18	75	80
Buffalo Gen. Electric.	2	Q	Jun 29,18	97⅞	99
Cal Electric Gen. pf.	1¼	Q	July 1, 18	85	93
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	July 1, 18	87	89
Car. Power & Light...	½	Q	May 1, 18	25	28
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	85	89
C. Miss. V El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Jun 1, 18	..	60
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50).	..	..	....	40	45
Cities Service	*½	M	July 1, 18	207½	209
Do pf.	½	M	July 1, 18	74¼	75
Colorado Power	½	Q	Jul 15, 18	23	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 15,18	95	100
Columbus Elec. pf....	3	S	Jan 17,18	70	78
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt..	1	..	Nov 1, 17	21	23
Do pf.	a1½	Q	May 1, 18	41	43
Conn. Power pf	1½	Q	Jun 1, 18	82	84
Con. Trac. of N. J....	2	S	Jul 15, 18	61	64
Eastern Texas Elec...	2½	S	July 1, 18	50	53
Do pf.	3	S	July 1, 18	70	75
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 18	92	95
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Jun 15,18	..	90
Essex & Hudson Gas..	4	S	Jun 1, 18	110	120
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	....	7	10
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	36	40
Gal. & Hous. El. pf..	3	S	Mar 15,18	57	62
Gas & Elec. of Bergen.	2½	S	Jan 1, 18	70	75
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	....	15	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	May 15,18	85	95
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr..	..	..	....	20	32
Do pf.	..	..	....	40	52
Kansas City Rys	..	..	....	15	21
Do pf.	..	..	....	35	48
Mid. W. Util. pf	1½	Q	Jun 1, 18	38	42
Miss. River Pr. pf	3	S	J. & J.	42	43
Nashville R. & L. pf...	1¼	Q	July 1, 18	62	68
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	Jan 1, 18	80	82
Niagara Falls Power..	2	Q	July 1, 18	168	..
No. Ont. Light & Pwr.	..	..	....	11	15
Do pf.	3	S	Jul 15, 18	53	56
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Apr 20,18	41	43
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 20,18	80	82
Nor. Texas Electric..	1	Q	Jun 1, 18	53	57
Do pf.	3	S	Mar 1, 18	70	75
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	..	Oct 15,17	34½	35
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 15,18	81	81¼
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Apr 10,18	80	90
Pac. Pr. & Lt. pf.....	1¾	Q	May 1, 18	85	..
Republic Ry. & Light.	1	Q	Apr 15,18	20	22
Do pf.	1½	Q	Apr 15,18	59	61
Southern Cal. Edison..	1¾	Q	May 15,18	77	80
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15,18	96	98
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, 18	100	110
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	....	4	6
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 15,18	22	24
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	May 15,18	100	104
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	....	3	3½
Do pf.	..	..	....	14	16
Tri-City R. & L. pf...	1½	Q	July 1, 18	85	87
United Light & Rys...	1	Q	July 1, 18	30	31
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	July 1, 18	62	63
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.).	50c	Q	Jul 15, 18	19½	20½
United Utilities	..	..	....	15	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 18	85	95
Washington Gas	90c	Q	May 1, 18	54	55
Wash. Ry. & Electric.	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 18	48	60
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 18	67	68
Western Power	..	..	....	13	14
Do pf.	1	Q	Apr 15,18	50	52
West. States Gas & E.	½	Q	May 15,18	20	30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 18	85	92
Wisconsin Edison	$1.50	S	Dec 31,17	25	30

*¾ payable in com. stock. †Incl. 2½% payable in com. stock.
a—Payable in scrip.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 27, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 18	490	500
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	c6	S	May 1, 17	218	225
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 18	170	175
Bk. of Cuba	100,000	6	S	July 1, 18	175	..
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	†6	S	July 1, 18	205	..
Bowery	250,000	†6	Q	May 1, 18	400	..
B'w'y Cent'l.	100,000	..	..	....	135	145
Bronx Nat...	200,000	3	S	July 1, 18	160	175
Bronx Boro..	150,000	..	..	....	125	175
Bryant Park.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 18	145	155
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	..	July 1, 15	18	23
Chase Nat'l..	10,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 18	343	348
Ch.-P. Nat...	3,500,000	3	Q	July 1, 18	240	245
Chelsea Ex..	400,000	3	..	Apr 1, 17	123	..
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	July 1, 18	385	392
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	c3½	Q	July 1, 18	213	220
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 17	378	385
Coal & I. N..	1,000,000	c3	Q	July 1, 18	208	215
Colonial	500,000	3	Q	Jun 29,18	400	..
Columbia	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30, 17	155	165
Comm. Exch.	200,000	10	S	July 1, 18	390	..
Commonw'th.	400,000	5	S	May 1, 17	180	190
Com. Nat....	25,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 18	173	175
Contin'l ($75)	1,000,000	$3	S	Feb 1, 18	100	110
Corn. Exch..	3,500,000	4	Q	May 1, 18	318	322
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	14	18
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 13,17	110	130
Fifth Av....	200,000	*12½	Q	July 1, 18	1800	..
Fifth Nat....	250,000	3	Q	July 1, 18	200	220
First Nat....	10,000,000	¶5	Q	July 1, 18	885	..
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29,18	170	185
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	July 1, 18	200	225
Greenwich ..	500,000	4	Q	Jun 29,18	330	350
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	a8	Q	July 1, 18	650	..
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	S	July 6, 18	238	245
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 18	480	487
Irving Nat...	4,500,000	3	Q	July 1, 18	††272	277
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	July 1, 18	390	400
Lincoln Nat..	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 18	280	300
Manh'n ($50).	2,341,800	‡$2½	S	July 1, 18	163	170
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Jul 13, 18	290	295
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	July 1, 18	125	128
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 18	165	175
Mutual	200,000	5	Q	July 1, 18	375	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	Apr 1, 18	200	215
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	10	S	July 1, 18	425	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	1,000,000	10	..	Jan 2, 17	..	130
N.Y. Pro. Ex.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jul 15, 18	200	..
Pacific ($50).	500,000	$1	Q	May 1, 18	135	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,18	200	215
Park Nat....	5,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 18	498	505
People's ($25)	200,000	$1.25	S	July 1, 18	54	..
Seab'd Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 18	450	..
Second Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 18	400	425
Sherman Nat	500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 18	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 1, 18	95	105
23d Ward....	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 18	115	130
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 29,18	145	155
Wash. Hgts..	100,000	8	Q	July 1, 18	275	..
Westch'r Av.	100,000	2	Q	May 1, 18	160	175
Yorkville	200,000	6	Q	Jun 29,18	..	325

*And 55% special. †Incl. 3% extra. ‡Incl. 50c extra.
††Includes one-third share Irving Trust Co. stock.
¶And 5% of First Security Co.
a—Incl. 2% extra. c—Incl. 1% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 27, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr..	11,250,000	5	Q	July 1, 18	363	368
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	July 1, 18	495	510
Cent.-Union..	12,500,000	5½	Q	Jun 30,18	387	392
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Jun 29,18	247	252
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	....	100	110
Empire	1,500,000	3	Q	Jun 29,18	295	305
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	5	Q	Jun 29,18	335	340
Far. L. & T..	5,000,000	4½	Q	May 1, 18	365	380
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 18	200	..
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 29,18	235	240
Fulton	500,000	*7	S	July 1, 18	240	255
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	Q	Jun 29,18	324	329
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 18	265	275
Hudson Tr. .	500,000	2	Q	July 1, 18	135	145
Irving Trust.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 18	‡	..
Kings Co....	500,000	6	Q	May 1, 18	620	..
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 18	93	96
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	Q	May 1, 18	100	..
Manufact'rs..	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 18	160	..
Mercantile ..	1,000,000	..	..	....	190	200
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 29,18	305	..
New York....	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 29,18	593	..
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,18	..	890
People's Tr...	1,000,000	†4½	Q	Jun 29,18	265	275
Q. Co., Jama.	600,000	..	..	....	65	75
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 29,18	245	252
Transatlantic	700,000	3	..	Jan 2, 18	160	175
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 2, 18	875	890
U S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 29,18	395	405

*Incl. 2% extra. †Incl. 1% extra. ‡See Irving Nat. Bank.

INSURANCE, REALTY, AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Alliance	$1,000,000	6	S	Feb 15,18	200	210
Am.Sur'y($50)	5,000,000	$1	Q	Jun 29,18	52	55
Bd. & Mtg.G.	5,000,000	*4	Q	May 15,18	183	188
City of N. Y.	583,000	2	..	July 1, 15	95	100
Commonw'lth	500,000	10	A	....	300	325
Continental..	10,000,000	$2	Q	Jul 10, 18	50	53
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	12	S	Jul 10, 18	315	330
Great Amer..	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	495	510
Globe & Rut.	700,000	*10	Q	Apr 31,18	825	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 18	80	85
Home Fire...	6,000,000	12½	S	J. & J.	405	410
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2	Q	Jun 29,18	86	90
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 29,18	80	84
Nat. Lib.($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	150	155
Nat. Surety..	4,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 18	167	170
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	50	57
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	†15	S	J. & J.	170	175
No.River($25)	600,000	5	S	Apr 10,17	39	40
Pacific ($25).	400,000	5	S	Jul 17, 18	32	35
Realty Asso..	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 18	60	66
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	..	Jan 1, 17	50	60
Westc'r ($10).	1,000,000	‡5	Q	May 1, 18	30	32

*And 1% extra. †Including 5% extra. ‡And 1½% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	July 1, 18	21	..
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	July 1, 18	100	125
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	25c	Q	Jul 15, 18	12⅛	13⅜
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	July 1, 18	90	100
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	Jul 15, 18	191	210
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	May 1, 18	185	210
Ninth Av....	800,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 18	105	132
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 10, 18	82	95

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 27, 1918. Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	May 15,18	220	225
American Chicle	1½	..	Jan 20,16	31	33
Do pf.	1½	Q	July 1, 18	60	62
Amer. Typefounders..	1	Q	Jul 15, 18	34	37
Atlas Powder	d5	Q	Jun 10,18	173	176
Atlas Powder pf	1½	Q	May 1, 18	89	91
Babcock & Wilcox....	2	Q	July 3, 18	111	113
Bord. Cond. Milk....	4	S	Feb 15,18	97½	98½
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 15,18	94	95
By Products Coke....	b1	Q	Apr 30,18	118	122
Cardenas Am. Sug. pf.	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	..	80
Celluloid	2	Q	Jun 29,18	145	150
Central Aguirre Sugar	¶$2½	Q	July 1, 18	179	183
Central Coal & Coke..	1½	Q	Jul 15, 18	61½	63
Certainteed Products.	$4	..	Jan 28,18	33	35
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	84¾	85½
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	76	80
Childs	1½	Q	Jun 10,18	68	70
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jun 10,18	94	97
Columbia Graphophone	$1¾	..	July 1, 18	62	64
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	63	66
Crocker-Wheeler	2	Q	Apr 15,18	95	101
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Apr 15,18	97	..
Del., Lack. & W. Coal.	$1¼	Q	Jul 15, 18	165	..
Eastman Kodak	2½	Q	July 1, 18	490	520
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	May 1, 18	100	106
Federal Sugar	1¾	Q	Mar 15,18	87	89
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 1, 18	90	94
Gillette Safety Razor.	c$1¼	Q	Jun 1, 18	94¾	95½
Great Western pf	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	106	109
Guantanamo Sugar....	$1¼	Q	July 1, 18	56	57
Hercules Powder	†4	Q	Jun 25,18	230	235
Do pf.	1¾	Q	May 15,18	107	110
Holly Sugar pf	1¾	Q	May 1, 18	88	90
Ingersoll-Rand pf	3	S	July 1, 18	95	100
Int. Silver	..	..	....	..	60
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	..	80
Kan. City Stock Yds..	..	..	....	65	75
Do pf.	..	..	....	73	76
Lanston Monotype....	1½	Q	May 31,18	56	61
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Jun 1, 18	96	100
Do pf.	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	90	94
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	....	8	15
Do pf.	..	..	....	72	78
Merg. Linotype	2½	Q	Jun 29,18	115	116
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	May 1, 18	114	116
Nat Candy	2½	S	Mar 13,18	39	41
Do 1st pf.	3½	S	Mar 13,18	102	104
Do 2d pf.	3½	S	Mar 13,18	87	89
Nat. Sugar Refining..	1¾	Q	July 1, 18	97	98½
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	May 10,18	230	235
New Niquero Sugar...	3½	S	June 1, 18	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond ...	3	Q	Jun 20,18	122	125
Do pf.	1½	Q	May 20,18	94	97
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 18	47	52
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 15, 18	72	74
Procter & Gamble	5	Q	May 15,18	610	..
Remington Typewriter	..	..	....	19	20
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	92	94
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	73	75
Royal Baking Powder.	2	Q	Jun 29,18	122	124
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jun 29,18	91¾	92¼
Safety Car H. & Ltg..	1½	Q	July 1, 18	54	57
Santa Cecilia Sugar...	..	..	....	18	19½
Do pf.	3½	S	Mar 1, 18	50	52
Shredded Wheat	g2½	..	Apr 1, 18	95	96
Do pf.	1½	..	Apr 2, 18	..	90
Singer Sew. Machine..	2½	Q	Mar 30,18	160	170
Texas & Pacific Coal..	1½	Q	Jun 29,18	700	705
Warner Sugar	1¾	..	Mar 15,18	100	110
Yale & Towne Mfg....	2½	Q	July 1, 18	190	200

*And 3½% extra. †Incl. 2% extra.
¶And $10 extra. b—And 2% stock dividend.
c—And $1.00 extra. d—Incl. 3% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra.

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Cornwall	....	*1:40	5:40
Newburgh	*12:20	*2:00	6:00
Poughkeepsie	*1:10	*2:50	7:00
Kingston Point...	2:10	....	7:50
Catskill	3:35	....	9:15
Hudson	3:40	....	9:35
Albany	6:30	....	11:50

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation

NOTICE OF
SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Bethlehem Steel Corporation will be held at its principal and registered office, No. 763 Broad Street, in the City of Newark, in the State of New Jersey, on Thursday, August 8, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:

1. To consent to the mortgage and pledge by said Corporation of all its property, whether owned by it at the date of said meeting or thereafter acquired, or such part thereof as the Board of Directors of said Corporation may determine, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of an issue of bonds of said Corporation of not to exceed $500,000,000, principal amount, at any one time outstanding, to be issued under a Mortgage and Deed of Trust to be executed by said Corporation and by Bethlehem Steel Company, to a trust company in the City of New York to be designated by said Board of Directors under which Bethlehem Steel Company is to mortgage and pledge all its property, whether owned by it at the date of said meeting or thereafter acquired, or such part thereof as its Board of Directors, with the approval of the Board of Directors of said Bethlehem Steel Corporation, shall determine, the form, terms, conditions, and provisions of said Mortgage and Deed of Trust and of the bonds to be issued thereunder, and the property to be covered thereby, to be such as shall be determined at said meeting, or as the Board of Directors of said Corporation, thereunto duly authorized at said meeting or at any adjournment thereof, may authorize and approve;

2. To consent to the pledge by said Corporation of $70,000,000, principal amount, of said bonds to secure the payment of the principal and interest of an issue of $50,000,000, principal amount, of the Secured Serial Seven Per Cent. Gold Notes of said Corporation, to be issued under a Trust Indenture to be executed by said Corporation and said Bethlehem Steel Company to a trust company in the City of New York to be designated by the Board of Directors of said Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and to consent to the pledge under said Trust Indenture, pending the issue and pledge thereunder of said $70,000,000, principal amount, of bonds, of any other property, the form, terms, conditions and provisions of said Trust Indenture and of said notes to be issued thereunder, and the property to be temporarily pledged thereunder, to be such as shall be determined at said meeting or as the Board of Directors of said Corporation, thereunto duly authorized at said meeting or at any adjournment thereof, may authorize and approve;

3. To approve, ratify, and confirm a contract to be submitted to said meeting pursuant to which a Syndicate formed by Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Bankers Trust Company, Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co., and Chase Securities Corporation have purchased all of said $50,000,000, principal amount, of the Secured Serial Seven Per Cent. Gold Notes above referred to; and

4. To transact such other business as may lawfully come before said meeting, or any adjournment thereof.

Mr. Nelson Dean Jay, who is one of the Directors of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and who is a Vice-President and a stockholder of said Guaranty Trust Company of New York, did not participate in the meeting at which was authorized the above-mentioned contract for the sale of said Secured Serial Seven Per Cent. Gold Notes.

The books for the transfer of the Preferred Stock and Common Stock of said Bethlehem Steel Corporation (but not for the Eight Per Cent. Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock or the Class B Common Stock, which do not have voting powers) will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, August 3, 1918, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Friday, August 9, 1918.

Newark, New Jersey, July 22, 1918.
By order of the Board of Directors,
B. H. JONES, Secretary.

A day-by-day summary of all the news that has appeared in the columns of The New York Times for the entire war period, is carefully arranged in a single alphabet, with full cross references, in the volumes of The New York Times Index. Current copy sent for examination.—Advt.

RESORTS.

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RESORTS.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

FEAR OPIUM TRADE REVIVAL IN CHINA

British Protest Lodged Against Large Tract of Poppy Under Cultivation in Shensi.

GOVERNMENT IS HELPLESS

Area Is Practically Ruled by Bandits—May Try to Enforce the Law.

From a Special Correspondent.

PEKING, May 27.—One of the very few things which China has done well is the suppression of the opium practice with all its baneful influences. Under the spur of enlightened foreign opinin the Chinese have rid themselves of opium much earlier than was arranged for, and in their thoroughness actually defined conventions to which the British Government was a party.

This in other circumstances might have awkward consequences. But those who took the risk knew that the British people would not tolerate the continuance of opium importation into China even if it did involve the violation of certain agreements.

For several years now China has been certified as free, that is to say, the cultivation of the poppy has been entirely discontinued. Of course the habit has not been completely eliminated—that takes time—and the fact that a demand for the drug still exists is sufficient temptation for greedy officials and unscrupulous speculators to connive at renewed attempts to cultivate the poppy and resume its sale and use.

The state of lawlessness which prevails in China invites disregard of authority, especially when it affords lucrative possibilities, and the continued enfeeblement of the administration in Peking contributes to conditions favoring the resumption of the traffic in opium.

It is not surprising, therefore, to learn that reports have been received by the British Legation in Peking of large tracts being under poppy cultivation in Shensi, a province where lawlessness is rampant and where the unfortunate residents are harrassed, plundered, and murdered by large roving bands of Tufei, the Chinese equivalent for robbers thrives. The reports came from missionaries and foreign travelers and naturally they could not be ignored.

Accordingly, the British Minister has lodged a protest with the Chinese Government. Under the Opium Convention Indian opium may be imported into China as long as the poppy is cultivated in China. That is the legal aspect, but in these days of higher ideals it may be presumed that Sir John Jordan and the British Government, which he represents, are more concerned with the moral aspect. His protest is not made in the interests of Indian opium, but in the hope that the national regeneration from former vice should not suffer a relapse.

The reply of the Chinese Government is not known, but it is safe to infer that assurance would be given that orders would be issued to the provincial officials to enforce the law prohibiting the cultivation of the poppy. Whether these orders will be obeyed is not so certain.

Gone are the days when edicts from Peking concluded with the warning, "tremble and obey." Then they were heeded, but now the authority of the Government does not seem to extend beyond the metropolitan area, and however ready the administration may be to suppress poppy cultivation it is unable to control the more distant feudal tuchuns. How then can a Government be held responsible when it is not in a position to enforce its authority? This problem meets the treaty powers at every turn. One or several must act as did Alexander the Great when he cut the Gordian knot. Who or which shall it be?

TEA IMPORTS INCREASE.

Larger Percentage Rejected at Ports of Entry as Lacking Quality.

Rejections of imported teas by the customs authorities at all ports of the United States in the fiscal year ended June 30 last were comparatively small in volume, although the percentage increased, compared with 1917, according to the annual statistical report submitted to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo by George F. Mitchell, Supervising Tea Examiner, made public yesterday.

Mr. Mitchell reported that 148,684,384 pounds of tea of all varieties were examined in the seven districts. Of this amount 146,330,107 pounds were up to the official standards. Total rejections aggregated 2,354,277 pounds, of which 2,333,295 pounds lacked quality. Only 20,982 pounds were rejected as falling below the Government standards of purity.

The Supervising Examiner's report showed that the last fiscal year's importations of tea were the heaviest in several years, as the 1917 entries were only 105,981,158 pounds, of which 954,425 pounds were rejected. The percentage of rejections in 1918, it was shown, amounted to 1.58 per cent., this comparing with .9 per cent. in 1917. The higher percentage of rejections followed a nine months' investigation by Mr. Mitchell, who visited all tea-producing countries in the Orient.

The report showed that the Puget Sound District led in the year's examinations with 45,586,944 pounds, New York was second with 43,643,914 pounds, and San Francisco third with 42,454,941 pounds. The other tea districts of the United States and the quantities of tea examined at them are as follows: Chicago, 8,220,680 pounds; Boston, 7,036,637 pounds; St. Paul, 1,450,988 pounds, and Honolulu, 290,280 pounds.

Japan tea predominated in the entries as that variety amounted to 31,218,651 pounds, the Java variety was next with 28,278,602 pounds; Ceylon, 26,719,319 pounds; Formosa Oolong, 17,957,489 pounds; India, 17,498,012 pounds, and Congou, 10,438,905 pounds. Ten other varieties were imported. The heaviest importations in any single month of the fiscal year were in December, when 21,941,599 pounds were examined.

ST. PAUL READY FOR DOCK.

Capsized Ship Raised So That She Can Be Towed Soon.

The American liner St. Paul, which capsized at her Hudson River pier in April, soon will be raised so that she can be towed to the Robbins Dry Dock in South Brooklyn. When she has been lifted a little more divers will be sent down to board up the companionways and close all doors tight so that the water can be pumped out of the ship. This will give her sufficient buoyancy to right herself.

Experts said yesterday that the sinking of the St. Paul might involve a loss of $1,000,000. This loss to the Government will be paid by marine insurance companies and the International Mercantile Marine Company, which carried about 50 per cent. of the insurance on the steamships operated under its management. It is possible that the Robbins Dry Dock Company will pay part of the cost of raising and refitting the ship after the hull has been examined by Lloyd's surveyors and experts to ascertain whether the capsizing was due to carelessness of dry dock employes. She had left the dry dock a few minutes before the accident. If she had arrived safely at the pier the loss would have been suffered by the Government.

At present price of tonnage it is estimated that the St. Paul will be valued at $8,000,000 when she has been refitted.

McConaughy to Head Knox College.

HANOVER, N. H., July 28.—Dartmouth College tonight announced the resignation of James Lukens McConaughy, Professor of Education, Director of the Summer session, and Secretary of the College Committe on Admission. He has accepted the Presidency of Knox College, Galesburgh, Ill. As he is only 31 years of age, he is one of the youngest college Presidents in the country.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Silvertone, pom-pom, green 7301, khaki ¾ goods; quantities. Merit Co., 1,383 Broadway.

BUNTING Wanted.—Cotton, any quantity, for cash. Universal Flag Co., 101 5th Av. Stuyvesant 2770.

BURELLA Wanted.—American 0810 or 0867, in navy, brown, taupe; also poplin, Stevens's, Brightwood's, or Joel's; all colors, for cash. Phone Farragut 521.

BURELLAS AND OXFORDS Wanted.—Submit samples. Louis Adler Co., 25 West 26th.

BURELLA Wanted.—Americans 0310; pay cash; all colors. Jacob Cohen, 11 West 32d St.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—White Salts or Flaglers; open for quantity. Gramercy 6518.

CLOTH.—Blue uniform, 15 to 18 ounce, wanted. Friedman Bros., 256 Grand St.

COATS, Suits, Dresses Wanted.—High grade, for cash. Gottdiener. Franklin 4133.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—White, narrow and wide wale; quantity no object; mail samples, full particulars. X 250 Times Annex.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Any quantity, remnants or regular goods at lowest price. Franklin 4957.

COTTONADES Wanted.—Thorndike 8-ounce, Palmer 9-ounce; interested in large quantities. Exporters Dry Goods Exchange, 21 Pearl St. Phone Broad 1439.

COTTON PLUSH Wanted.—White, pink, blue, light shades, 27 and 36 inches wide. American Produce Toy Co., 116 Wooster St. Spring 2834.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Three thread, large quantity white, flesh, and black, Goldberg & Rosentlatt, 137 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber is ready to place stock orders on high grade satin, serges, and jersey dresses. Chic Dress & Costume Co., 220 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber will place orders on popular price dresses in serge and satin. Call between 2 and 4 P. M., 135 W. 27th, 4th floor.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Skirts, Waists Wanted.—Better grade, cash. National, 4343 Franklin.

DRESSES Wanted.—Cash for jobs, any quantity, satins, serges, jerseys. Farragut 5154.

DRESSES Wanted.—Silks, satins, taffetas, serges, ginghams, for spot cash. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Fall styles in serges and silks, placing orders. 137 West 25th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—300 French C serge; sacrifice. Lustberg & Lipchitz, 20 W. 22d.

HOSIERY Wanted.—13-inch fibre silk; interested in large quantities. Phone Broad 4226.

JERSEY Wanted.—Exchange Schreiber's 800 wool jersey kangaroo; beetroot for navy, brown, Joffre and rookie; same quality. Madison Square 8850.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Open to buy in any quantity suitable for dresses; submit price and swatches. Robbins Dress Co., 136 Madison Av.

JERSEY Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for wool Jersey. Feller, 30 West 32d St.

KERSEYS Wanted.—14-16 ounce blue. Phone Gramercy 2255. Mr. Ginsberg.

KERSEY Wanted.—Quantity; all wool, 28-30 oz., at right price. B 205 Times.

KHAKI Wanted.—All cotton, 28-inch, army shades. 354 4th Av., Room 1613.

MERCERIZED RIPP Wanted.—Willing to exchange colors for white. Madison Square 7296.

OXFORDS Wanted.—All wool cloth; will pay cash. Evans Bros., 404 4th Av.

PAJAMA CHECKS Wanted.—200,000 yards 72-80; quote lowest price; also all kinds shirtings and linings. Merchants Textile Exchange, 147 North 12th St., Philadelphia.

POMPOMS Wanted.—Taupe, reindeer and brown, American 0816; pay cash. Farragut 9090.

POM POM Wanted.—American 12075. Igstaedter, 3284 Stuyvesant.

POPLINS Wanted.—William Whitman's 767, 774, P. P. L. or panama, brown, green, burgundy, and taupe. Chelsea 2709.

POPLINS Wanted.—Susquehanna 171 navy, also jersey cloth; quantity; cash. B 206 Times.

POPLIN AND SATIN DE CHINE Wanted.—Susquehanna high lustre, for cash, all colors. Lauretta Skirt Co., 450 4th Av.

POPLIN Wanted.—Open for 100 pieces 4034 or similar; also burella. Farragut 760.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy for cash 0614 and 7614, 7301, 6301, 0209, 2004, 94, 3, 78, large quantities. Marcus Meller Co., 35 East 12th. Stuyvesant 1.

SERGES Wanted.—20992, 60993, 0970, 09696, 0936, 7614, also fancy worsted and wool suitings. Phone 1371 Stuyvesant or call Room 1914, 215 4th Av.

SERGE Wanted.—We are open for a quantity of serge, 6614 and 7614 shade, no 783 or 793; also 2004. Call Spring 575-6.

SERGES Wanted.—Quantity French and storm; price must be reasonable. D 35 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—Styles 235, 838, 0936, 99, 104, 11483, 519, 54289, 7614, and 7301. Call Gramercy 5941.

SERGES Wanted.—2001, Whitman; 09070, 0936, and 0609, American; navy only. Stuyvesant 7879.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy storm serges. Farragut 2656.

SERGE Wanted.—American 0609, navy only, for cash. B. Lasker, 126 W. 26th.

SERGES Wanted.—Cotton warp and all wool single warp. M. Feynman, 19 West 21st.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—All constructions, 54-inch. Call 354 4th Av., Room 1613.

SILKS Wanted.—Will buy silks of all description, small or large quantities. Madison Square 377.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Holden-Leonard's, all colors; also Oxfords; will exchange green poplin American for navy. Greeley 940. Hendy.

STRIPS Wanted.—Blumenthal 3-inch, mole or seal. Farragut 2205.

SUITS Wanted.—Discarded samples, for cash. 1,182 Broadway, Room 303.

SUITS Wanted.—Placing stock orders; bring samples. 38 West 26th St., 9th floor.

TRICOTINES and Gabardines Wanted.—Botanys 5628; any quantity; spot cash. Madison Square 8396.

TWEEDS Wanted.—In both all wool and cotton mixed; submit samples. Bedford Woolen Co., 24 East 21st St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for quantity Newhouse, 124-31 range. Farr. 5759.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Black and colors, all qualities and widths, any quantities; give particulars and samples. X 251 Times Annex.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—22 inches wide; black and colors, twilled and straight backs. Phone Kraus. Madison Square 8644.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—Twill back, 22-24 inch, all colors; open for quantity; cash. Perles-Gelbert, 15 East 32d St.

VOILES Wanted.—Wool, any width or quantity. Tel. S. L., Mad. Sq. 8600.

WAISTS Wanted.—Open for jobs silks and cottons. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d St.

WASH DRESSES Wanted.—All kinds; spot cash. Handel, 336 6th Av. Farragut 648.

WHIP CORDS AND GABARDINES Wanted.—In Burgundy, plum, and taupe; any quantity for cash. Chelsea 6436.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted in all shades for cash. Broder & Co., 48 West 25th St.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BATHING SUITS.—Men's, boys'; 500 dozen for immediate delivery; also Shetland sweaters. Ritter Knitting Co., Jersey City, N. J. Phone 1785 Montgomery.

BEACH CLOTHS, Vigoreux, &c.; immediate delivery. Salembier, Levin & Co., 334 4th Av.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. Columbia, very cheap. Farragut 4072. 45 West 25th, 10th floor.

BROADCLOTH.—Velours, all colors; poplins, all wool, $2.40. Gramercy 2068 and 4409.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all colors and thicknesses. D-B-L Products Corporation, Woolworth Building. Barclay 5497.

CLOAKINGS. — Manufacturer selling velours, kerseys, broadcloth poplins, below market price. 118 W. 27th, 12th floor. Farr. 2367.

CLOAKINGS.—¾, McKinney's makes, Flagler 1500, Duval 60. Gram. 2066 and 4409.

COATINGS.—McKenney's, Newhouse, Flaglers, Bachmans, Thibets; cheap. Bender & Snyder, 1,123 Broadway.

COATING.—Heavy ¾ velour; will sell at opening price. Farr. 2368.

COATS.—200 ladies' coats to close out at $7.50; navy and Oxford, heavy mixtures; full lined. M. Daniel Brown Co., 43-47 West 33d St. Phone Knickerbocker 967.

COATS.—Plush, plush, plush; latest models; esquimette, guaranteed sealette, fur-trimmed and plain; $16.50 up. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS of all styles, made of pile fabric materials; special offer to our patrons. Benj. Shapiro, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Special offer on three successful numbers; don't miss it. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS.—For immediate delivery; seal and cotton plush, velours, and broadcloth; also mixtures. Ulin Bros., 34 East 12th.

COATS.—Smart styles in better grade coats at surprisingly low prices. I. Novick & Co., Inc., 45 West 27th St.

COATS.—1,000 all wool velours and mixtures, assorted styles, 4 to 14; $3.75 and $4.75. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

COATS.—Silvertone, gunnyburl, full line, $18.50; extraordinary value. Bernstein, 118 West 27th St.

COATS.—Greatest values this season; American, all wool, pom pom coats, $25 up. Shapiro & Davis, 29 West 35th St.

COATS.—Plush coats of the better kind; reasonable prices. A. L. Schulman, 27-33 West 20th St.

COATS.—Infants', children's, juniors; velours, plushes, novelties; exceptionally cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Velours, mixtures; thousands in stock; $6.75 up. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Stouts, at popular prices. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS. — Flapper coats, hard-to-fit girls. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS.—Children's coats to close out. Levitan Bros. & Zarkower, 136 West 21st.

CORDUROY.—All colors; cotton plushes, all colors; low price. Chelsea 7836.

COTTON DRESSES, Voiles and Ginghams, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON GOODS, small lots to close out, La France, 118 5th Av.

COTTON SERGES.—Navys and colors, 75 pieces, 27½c. net cash; also one job of corduroys and black silk nets. Madison Square 1502.

COTTON SKIRTS.—Large quantities, to close out at sacrificing prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON WARP SERGE, 36 inch, quality, C. S., about 200 pieces at 67½c. a yard. Mad. Sq. 8870.

CREPE DE CHINE.—16 pieces flesh, $1.10 cash. 35 West 31st St., 9th floor.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Heavy quality four thread; 80 picks; $1.15 net. A 103 Times.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Good quality, assorted colors; cheap for cash. Farragut 3194.

DRESSES.—Styled to the minute, made of Shreiber's all wool jersey, from $9.75 to $18.50; we are the leaders in jersey, satin, and serge dresses, $9.75 to $20. I. Rand & Co., 37 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Embroidered wool jersey, from $12.75 up, for delivery; good assortment of serge and satin dresses. Redfern Costume Co., 22 West 27th. Chelsea 9350.

DRESSES.—Better kind of novelty voiles, organdies, Anderson's, Scotch; also imported ginghams; special prices. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Wonderful values in satins, serges, jerseys, from $6.50 to $10.75; immediate delivery. Loeb, Nussbaum, 31 West 26th.

DRESSES.—700 embroidered white voiles and colored voiles; values to $7.75; sacrifice $2.25 to $3.75. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES, made of the latest style in serge, close out. BASSEN & JALEWSKY, 148 West 23d St. Farragut 6896.

DRESSES.—Silverbloom, taffeta, and satin, to be closed out at lowest price. Pauline, 36 West 33d.

DRESSES for immediate delivery; wonderful values in satins of the better kind. Klif Dress Co., 3 West 29th. Mad. Square 7656.

DRESSES, Silks, Satins, Taffetas, Serges, Crepe de Chines, all $6.75. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Don't miss selling Fall samples of Primo dresses; jobs washable and silks sacrificed. E. Deutsch, 23 West 23d.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, taffetas, satins and cotton; prices reasonable. The Irving Costume Co., 142 West 24th, 12th floor.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 2,000 silk, taffeta, satin, and serge; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—To close out at a price; silks. Progress Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Dandy lot misses' gingham; close out cheap. Chelsea 7360, export dept.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, satins, and serges, at closing prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Job 200 silk to close out. Bernard N. Frank, 130 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Wool jersey, georgette, taffeta, to close out. Seid, 32 East 31st St.

FITTING CLOTH and Underlinings for sale, cheap. 37 West 28th, 8th floor.

GEORGETTE.—Domestic and imported, large stock, low prices. S. Steinfeld & Co., 45 West 23d.

JUILLIARDS.—Will sell 4059 and 4800 Juilliards at low market price. Farragut 4444.

KHAKI.—Sports clothes and uniforms; many attractive models; large quantity in stock for immediate delivery at very low prices. Freneau Sweeny, Inc., 379 5th Av.

KERSEYS.—Juilliards, 2002, black, brown, taupe, and green; also heavyweight kerseys and velours in taupe and burgundy. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

KERSEYS AND VELOURS.—American 1502-544-13009-13046; all colors. Farragut 2616.

LEGGINGS.—For immediate delivery, army and navy types for big users at right prices. Kaplan Mfg. Co., 50 Bond St.

OXFORDS, serges, velours, poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av., Mad. Sq. 292.

PANAMAS.—228, S. P. A., L. P. A., B. P. N. L., also poplins; terms. Barnett, Farr. 3148.

PETTICOATS.—2,000 dozen ready, sateen and cotton taffeta, plain and novelties, $9 dozen up. Greenwald Petticoat Co., 1,261 Broadway.

PLUSH.—Black, similar to Karak lamb, suitable for coats and trimming; big lot below market price. Spring 7350.

PLUSHES.—Auffmordt's, H. & H. 200; Bering seal, esq, Salt's nutria, Blumenthal's fur moss; cheap. Greeley 4379.

PLUSH.—Mercerized, Pearson's 8041, Collins & Aikman 172; mixture coatings, kerseys. Greeley 1120.

PLUSH. — Salt's guaranteed sealette, 25 pieces, $4.25 net cash. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

POPLINS.—Saxonia 940, all shades; Brightwood 4916, navy; Seldons 1095, 1057, navy and black; Amoskeag 6158, all shades; cheap. Greeley 4379.

POPLINS.—All wool, Dobson's, Saxonia, Jolcsh; all colors; also American and Scotia cotton warp, all colors, cash; reasonable. Mad. Sq. 2628.

POPLIN.—Hamilton H. W. P.; also burella and black suitings and skirtings. Call at 684 Broadway, 3d floor, between 2 and 5 P. M.

POPLIN.—American 06077, Spring shade, $2.60; 503 dobson, navy, $2.35; 6400 Joel, navy, $2.50. Igstaedter, 3284 Stuyvesant.

POPLINS. — American-Saxonia, Walworth, Selden, Empire, Brightwood, Lorraine, Whitman's; bargain. Greeley 1120.

POPLIN.—767 and 774, navy, $2.20; Panama, 228, navy, $1.85. A. L. Price, 707 Arch St., Philadelphia.

POPLINS.—Spring shades, tan, gray, pekin, copen, clay, rose, raspberry. Greeley 4379.

RIVIERA.—American, wool, plumb, reindeer and taupe. Madison Sq. 242.

SATEEN.—Black; also fancy, foulard, and flowered, below market. Greenwald, 1,261 Broadway.

SATEENS.—All colors and qualities; also canvas; low price. Chelsea 7836.

SERGES.—838, 104, 9288, 9204, 788, 10707, 328, W. F. X., C. F. S., 54289, 7120, Broadhead 500, Jamestown 9302; many numbers Gira French serges, Lorraine 8665; also velours, kerseys, broadcloths, poplins, Panamas, and big variety fancy skirtings, plaids, stripes, and checks. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES.—Billig for cash, 54289, 11433, 0609, 0209, 2, 104, 7120; Oxford 2086, Jamestown 7302, Panama 230; 87 R. W. S. 42"; also plush, seal, or cotton broadcloths, velours. Phone Paragon, 5264 Madison Square.

SERGES.—Whitman's 104, navy, 2 pieces, $2.65; American 06093, black, 1 piece, $2.50; Poplins, 774, 3 pieces, navy, $2.30; American 0600½, 1 piece, navy, $2 cash. Madison Square 5344.

SERGES.—0936, 15 pieces, navy, $2.92½; broadcloth, $3.15; botany, all colors, $3.25; velours, 0360, all colors, $3.25. Madison Square 1557.

SERGES.—764, 780, 4408, 6122, 6120, 7120, 809, 99, W. F. X.; also storm and cotton warp serges; terms. Barnett, Farragut 3148.

SERGES.—3850, 528, 519, 54289, 9056, 54292, 0936, 6234; on terms. Touraine Woolen C., 44 East 23d.

SERGES.—Amoskeag 6614, 6301; Jamestown 9302; U. S. 838, American 09070, 0609; cheap. Greeley 4379.

SERGES.—54289, navy, at a reasonable price. Phone, between 9:30 and 11 A. M., Gram. 3673.

SERGES.—3850, 528; reasonable. Farragut 3190.

SERGES, Poplins, Velour.—Below market price. 5143 Madison Square.

SERGES, storm, 7002, 6002, 4002; V. S. L., 87, at a price. Madison Square 5084.

SERGES.—50 pieces navy Garfield 528. Madison Square 761.

SERGES.—36-inch, all wool, storm, $1.00; 1210, 60 cents. Farragut 3525.

SILKS.—Peau de cygne and taffetas, all colors; prices reasonable. Queen Silk Mills, 115 West 25th. Farragut 3025.

SILK SKIRTS.—Stripes and blacks, assorted; to close, $2.75 up. Nivel, 151 W. 36th.

SILVERTONES.—All shades; Juilliards, kersey style 110; broadcloth and light weight velours, at right prices. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

SILVERTONES.—All makes; also Garfield's tricotine, N. & H. Duvet De Laine and Bolivias, Juilliards, kerseys. Mad. Sq. 1529.

SKIRTS of the finest qualities; new Fall line of serges, poplins, and fancies now ready at popular prices. G. N. C. Skirt Mfg. Co., 15 East 26th St.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES.—Several thousand to close out cheap. Lauretta Skirt Co., 450 4th Av.

SKIRTS.—2,500 silks to close, $2.75 up; also petticoats, $2.75. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Silks, satin, serges, taffetas; immediate delivery; very cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

SKIRTS.—1,000 all wool, American poplin, $3.25; quantities. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SUITS.—Americans, all wool poplin and serges, silk lined; $18.50 up. Shapiro & Davis, 29 West 35th.

SUITS.—Nice Fall model, all wool serge, $15; also jobs Spring suits, mostly navy silk coats. Plager, 1,161 Broadway.

SUITS.—All wool suits, $14.50-$27.50; values worth seeing. Edwin Wilensky & Co., 19 West 24th.

SUITS.—Serge suits at $9.90; poplin suits at $15.75. T. Weinberg & Son, 33 W. 26th St.

SUITS.—Holden & Leonard's silvertone suits, silk lined, $25. Farragut 587.

SURMOSS.—Blumenthal's beaver. Madison Square 5564.

TUB SKIRTS.—200 dozen seconds, regular, close out cheap. Ford, 149 West 36th.

TWEEDS.—Fisher & Kennedy's 3400; also French & Ward's K. O. S. W. cloth. Einhorn, 112 Madison Av.

VEILINGS.—To close at bargain entire imported stock, 800 pieces. Stuyvesant 5016.

VELOURS.—American 13046, 13009, 15045, 15021, K 544, green, burgundy, taupe, brown, 100 pieces, $4.25 net. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

VELOURS.—Taupe and burgundy, heavyweight and lightweight, for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

VELOUR.—K 544, Kelly 3000, 300, Valentine 110, Stursberg Schell 4323, Oxford cloths, ¾ Newhouse, 114, 9. Greeley 1121.

VELOURS.—American 544, 11050 Saxonia, Stoney & Starkey velours below market price. Farragut 2357.

VELOURS.—American 11050, brown, green, navy; cash; reasonable. Mad. Sq. 2628.

VELOURS and Gabardines; reasonable. Madison Sq. 2947.

VELOURS.—Stevens' 4281, American 0860-0359; also F. & H. Farragut 2616.

VELOUR.—Navy, all wool, very good quality; will sell cheap. Farr. 2368.

VELVETS.—Openhym's quality 101, 18-inch, black, 150 pieces, reasonable. Madison Square 1563.

VELVETEENS.—All colors, all widths; English Worrall dye; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, Gramercy 3445.

VELVETEEN.—Will exchange all colors for taupe and plum, or will buy. Farragut 2368.

VELVETEENS.—27-inch, twill back. 2 West 33d St., 11th floor. Kranmer.

VENETIANS.—Several grades, for cash; reasonable. Mad. Sq. 2628.

WAISTS.—Voiles, organdies, georgette, Japs, crepes, sub-silk; cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

WASH DRESSES. — 5,000 ginghams and voiles; close out in quantities only; jobbers, department stores. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH SKIRTS.—Immediate delivery; $9 to $36 per dozen. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

WOOL JERSEYS.—Gray and burgundy; also 0936, navy, serge. Madison Square 1520.

Allied Industries.

NEEDLES Wanted.—Hand sewing, any quantity, size, brand; pay good prices. Hanover 972.

NEEDLES.—2,000,000 gold-eyed, sharp, cheap. 35 East 20th, 5th floor. Gramercy 4823.

Contracts Offered.

DRESSES.—Contractors on fine silk dresses, bring samples, placing orders; call after 11 A. M. Perles-Gilbert, 15 E. 32d.

CONTRACTORS.—Looking at georgette satin and serge dresses. 35 West 35th, 6th floor.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN.—For high-grade line of girls' and juniors' silk dresses, to cover office and department store trade; commission basis. L. Bogen, 15 West 26th.

SALESMAN on dresses for office trade and city; good, experienced man, on commission basis. Call Madison Square 9859.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Experienced and successful road salesman, men's wear, desires to make new connection; good business man; can invest some capital if necessary. C 178 Times.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

GUARD GOLD EXPORTS.

Regulations Issued Affecting Manufactures Containing Precious Metal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The War Trade Board today announced that hereafter no license would be issued for the exportation of gold jewelry, watches, plate or other manufactures of gold, unless evidence satisfactory to the War Trade Board was submitted that the freight on board selling price of the articles to be exported was not less than three times the value of the fine gold contained in such articles.

Exceptions may be made if evidence satisfactory to the War Trade Board is submitted showing that the gold jewelry, watches, plate or other manufactures of gold to be exported were actually manufactured for the sole purpose of export prior to July 29, 1918, licenses may be issued for the exportation of such articles provided the freight on board selling price of such articles is not less than twice the value of the fine gold contained therein, and the exportation of same is made on or before Sept. 1, 1918. Notwithstanding the date of manufacture for export, there may be exported after Sept. 1, 1918, only such manufactures of gold the freight on board selling price of which is not less than three times the value of the fine gold contained therein.

Applications for license to export dental gold and all manufactures of gold when the same contains platinum, iridium, rhodium or palladium may be considered only when the regulations governing the exportation of the latter named metals are complied with.

ENEMIES OF EGGPLANTS.

Blights and Bugs Threaten Big Fruits at Every Stage of Growth.

Eggplants are just now at the stage where they require careful watching, and the gardener can well afford to be attentive, for eggplants are expensive things and to lose them is a real misfortune. To begin with, eggplants cost from 75 cents to $1 a dozen last Spring, and the man who got half of his dozen to thrive and come on was lucky. Then, the eggplant takes a lot of room in a small garden, and when even one is pulled out of the patch it leaves an unpleasant hiatus that comes too late to be filled in with a tomato or pair of cabbages. Eggplants are not prolific yielders, and if the gardener has set out to have fifty eggs for his season's work the loss of a plant will seriously cut into his prospects.

One incurable disease which attacks healthy eggplants in the prime of life is blight or wilt, which causes the whole plant to droop and wilt. Pull up the plant and burn it, and next year plant this crop in another part of the garden.

Another incurable disease is fruit rot, which causes the fruit, leaves, and stems to rot. Pull up and burn all diseased plants. This rot works rapidly. Thorough spraying with Bordeaux mixture may check it at the start.

There are several leaf-eating beetles which eat eggplant leaves. The worst is the little flea beetle, which eats practically all of the leaf tissue, leaving only a skeleton of fibre veins. The potato beetle sometimes goes over to the eggplants for a change of diet. Use a poison for these beetles. Arsenate of lead is best, using one ounce of the powder, or two ounces of the paste, in six quarts of water. Add this to the Bordeaux mixture and control insects and diseases at one time.

In spraying eggplants care should be exercised to see that the spray covers every part of every leaf and stem, for the blights and bugs work harder on the under sides of the leaves than on top.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, Ga.—Hofmayer D. G. Co.; P. B. Hofmayer, underwear, sweaters; 48 Leonard.

ALBERT LEA, Minn.—Skinner-Chamberlain Co.; B. Olson, Miss H. Will, women's ready-to-wear; Wallick.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Wm. F. Gable & Co.; R. B. Glenn, linens; 230 5th Av.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Silverman Bros.; A. Silverman, coats, suits, waists, dresses; Breslin.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; J. D. Bellah, coats, suits; 353 4th Av.; St. Andrew's.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Chamberlin, Johnson, Du Bose Co.—C. J. Bloodworth, ready-to-wear; 1,140 Broadway.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; M. H. Regenstein, jewelry, leather goods; 1,150 Broadway.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Andrews Bros. Co.; G. W. Andrews, domestics, notions, ribbons; Mrs. G. H. Lotz, coats, suits, waists; Gregorian.

BALTIMORE—Blankenberg & Levinson; J. Blankenberg, notions, hosiery, underwear; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—M. L. Bloom & Co.; M. L. Bloom, skirtings; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—L. Singer & Son; S. M. Singer, woolens; Aberdeen.

BERKELEY, Wash.—N. Orleans; women's ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Cohen Bros.; Mrs. S. Daly, coats, suits, waists; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; basement buyers; W. Silberman, bathing suits, skirts, sweaters; Miss Dartt, women's, misses' petticoats, infants' wear; B. Tobey, shoes; E. Hahn, leather goods, jewelry; C. W. Whipple, gen'l mdse.; 116 West 32d.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; J. A. Belyea, women's neckwear; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; P. D. Slocum, furs; 470 4th Av.; Latham.

BUTTE, Mont.—M. J. Connell Co.; Miss M. B. Haggerty, millinery; 23 East 26th.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—Killian Co.; Mr. Haas, Mr. Hanson, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—M. Furchgott & Sons; M. Furchgott, ready-to-wear; 352 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Sears-Roebuck Co.; C. M. Morgan, coats, waists; F. O. Perry and Mr. Garvey, dresses; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss E. Cozad, muslin underwear, kimonos dressing saques, house dresses, sweaters; A. C. Berwanger, women's coats, suits, dresses; R. A. Hawker, traveling bags, trunks; T. G. Molthall, women's neckwear, trimmings, veilings, ribbons, laces, embroideries; 470 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss K. Leahy, laces, veilings; Miss N. Nichol, fancy goods; 44 East 23d.

CHICAGO—F. Koratz Millinery; Cumberland.

CHICAGO—12th St. Store; Miss S. Speck, millinery; 1,133 B'way.

CHICAGO—Sol Klein; Miss M. Speck, millinery; 1,133 B'way.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss K. C. Johnstone, millinery; 1,107 B'way.

CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, jewelry, leather goods, ladies' neckwear; 320 5th Av.

CINCINNATI—L. Marks Co.; Miss L. Rapport, waists; 364 5th Av.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—Kaufmann & Co.; B. S. Kaufmann, coats, suits, waists, furn. goods; 621 B'way.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—A. H. Rieser, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—J. L. Minmaugh & Co.; J. L. Minmaugh, clothing, millinery; 45 West 34th.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Ohio Novelty Hat Co.; C. E. Bright, millinery; York.

COSTA RICA—National Exposition; C. G. Pierre, stationery, books, motor cycles, photography supplies, household, electric goods; 480 Lexington Av., 6th floor.

CRANFORD, Texas—Miss M. Marks, millinery; Somerset.

DALLAS—W. A. Green & Co.; E. L. Pollock, women's ready-to-wear millinery, underwear; 1,150 Broadway; York.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike, Kumler Co.; Miss Butt, toilet Goods; 225 5th Av.

DECATUR, Ill.—Wm. Gushard D. G. Co.; J. A. Keith, coats, suits, waists; 44 E 23d.

DENVER, Col.—Joslin D. G. Co.; Miss K. L. Plambeck, laces, neckwear, hdkfs; 23 East 26th; Great Northern.

DES MOINES, Iowa — Harris-Emery Co.; Mrs. D. H. Smith, millinery; 1,150 B'way.

DULUTH, Minn.—J. F. Burrows, woolens; Breslin.

DURANGO, Cal.—Graden Merc. Co.; J. J. Musser, carpets; Hermitage.

EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Cohen & Sons; L. Cohen, dry goods; Bristol.

GALESBURG, Ill.—The O. T. Johnson Co.; C. H. Baker, mdse. mgr.; G. H. Prante, domestics, silks, dress goods; Mr. Hampton, books, stationery jewelry, leather, toilet goods, drug sundries; Mr. Anderson, housefurn. goods; Mr. Tehan, ready-to-wear, waists, sweaters, house dresses; Miss N. Lindberg, muslin, knit underwear, infants' wear, hosiery, corsets; 1,133 B'way.

GALESBURG, Ill.—Bondi Bros. Co.; I. I. Bondi, women's, infants' wear; Breslin.

INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; F. Wolf, mdse. mgr.; Miss M. E. Sadler, coats, suits; Miss G. Shea, infants' wear; Miss N. Honan, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; Miss P. McKaney, millinery; Mrs. F. Hale, art goods; 116 W. 32d.

INDIANAPOLIS—Effroymson & Wolf; H. J. Wolf, neckwear; J. H. Wolf, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.

JOPLIN, Mo.—Newman Merc. Co.; D. Bartholomew, dry goods; 212 5th Av.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—M. M. Cohn Co.; A. H. Allen, dress goods, silks; 1,150 Broadway; Collingwood.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—M. M. Cohn Co.; Miss H. M. Cohn, ladies' wear; 1,150 B'way.

LOGANSPORT, Ind.—Schmitt-Klopfer Co.; H. O. Schmitt, coats, suits, waists, mdse. manager; 212 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES—W. C. McEvilly, plush coats; Miss Henry, cloth coats; 470 4th Av.

LOS ANGELES—Broadway Dept. Store; Mrs. Hoffman, waists, wrappers, kimonos, bath robes; 95 Madison Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kaufmann-Strauss Co.; L. Brill, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.; Wallick.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kaufmann-Strauss Co.; J. A. Dorsey, men's furn. goods; 220 5th Av.

MEMPHIS—J. Resenfield & Co.; L. Rosenfield, ready-to-wear; 258 Church.

MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; L. Elsas, basement, coats, dresses, waists, skirts, children's coats, dresses; 364 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson & Co.; G. S. Roth, shoes; 230 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; L. D. Lipsy, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.

MONROE, La.—Henry Ensel, ready-to-wear; 1,199 Broadway.

NEW ORLEANS—Fellman's; J. Levy, men's, boys' clothing; 43 Leonard; Hargrave.

OMAHA, Neb.—Sternberg Millinery Co.; A. C. Nathan, millinery; 63 West 38th.

PEORIA, Ill.—Block & Kuhl Co.; Miss E. Herman, mdse. mgr. muslin underwear; Miss N. Brown, muslin underwear, aprons, corsets; Mrs. R. Ladd, infants' wear; S. Gray, house furn. goods, china, pictures, toys; F. B. Lozier, gloves, hosiery, neckwear, ribbons, hdkfs.; A. Meyer, notions, toilet goods, candies; J. N. Withey, clothing, hats; F. Witte, Mrs. F. Willis, millinery; A. Ott, jewelry, leather goods; G. N. Block, mdse. mgr., piece goods; Mr. Belt, linens, white goods, bedding, traveling goods; H. T. Morgan, general mdse mgr.; F. Zinser, mdse. mgr., bargain basement; A. E. Kuhl, basement, ready-to-wear; H. C. Blanchard, basement linens, domestics, draperies; 404 4th Av.; Prince George.

PEORIA, Ill.—Clarke & Co.; Miss B. Baker, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss E. Esterly, waists; 1,261 B'way.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—W. H. Campbell Co.; W. H. Campbell, coats, suits, dresses; Mrs. I. Pfafflin, misses' apparel; Miss S. McWilliams, waists, underwear; Holland House.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Cook, linens; 432 4th Av.; Latham.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—L. S. McCabe & Co.; Miss F. B. Rendle, ready-to-wear; Knickerbocker.

SAN FRANCISCO—J. L. Graf & Co.; J. L. Graf, notions, hair goods; Aberdeen.

SAN FRANCISCO—Selig Bros.; P. Selig, woolens; 18 Washington Place.

SAN JOSE, Cal.—M. Blum & Co.; M. Blum, ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th; Broztell.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal.—B. F. Kerr & Co.; B. F. Kerr, suits, waists, sweaters, leather goods; Vanderbilt.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Leopold Adler; Miss Jacobson, notions; W. H. McCallum, linens; M. Unger, representing; 1,150 Broadway; Broztell.

SPRINGFIELD, Tenn.—Dulin, Glenn & Co.; Mr. Glenn, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Block Bros.; A. G. Lesley, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; O. Putnam, hosiery; 377 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller Co.; L. Freund, dom. linens, flannels; 116 W. 32d.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller; Miss J. Bauman, house dresses; 116 W. 32d.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss E. Borck, E. G. Samish, E. S. Strauss, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bros. D. G. Co.; Miss A. Hutmacher, millinery; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Carleton D. G. Co.; T. G. Ratcliffe, silk dress goods; 329 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Barr & Fuller D. G. Co.; M. B. Joel, wash goods; S. Gold, dry goods; 116 West 32d.

ST. PAUL—The Golden Rule; F. E. Hicks, men's, boys' clothing; L. Strause, millinery; 1,261 Broadway.

ST. PAUL—The Macey Co.; L. Silverstein, coats, suits, skirts, furs; Mrs. L. Silverstein, waists, dresses; Claridge.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—E. V. Bryant; Mrs. C. Rapp, coats, suits; Latham.

TAYLOR, Texas—Goldstein-Sturgis Co.; A. S. Buehler, dry goods; M. V. Smith, clothing; Bristol.

TEWANEE, Ill.—Leyman & Ley Co.; Miss M. Strophal, coats, suits, furs; Mr. Leyman, silks, dress goods; Prince George.

TOPEKA, Kan.—W. W. Mills Garment Co.; Miss A. F. Gibb, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; H. Gross, millinery; 621 B'way.

WACO, Texas—Sachs Specialty Shop; H. Sachs, ready-to-wear; 110 W. 34th.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—F. R. Jelliff; Mrs. M. Goodman, coats, suits; Holland House.

WORCESTER, Mass.—N. Bjork & Co.; M. Bjork, millinery, ribbons; Latham.

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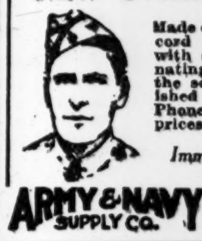

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MATERIAL PRICES HEAR HOUSING CALL

Scant Supplies and Vast Demand Keep Quotations at High Levels.

REACTION LONG TIME OFF

Washington Hears $110,000,000 Program May Reach Billion—Hollow Tile Essential.

One reason why building material prices are being held at high levels and are unmistakably headed for still further advances is the announcement that the housing program, for which $110,000,000 has been appropriated, may reach a billion-dollar scale if housing enthusiasts have their way.

The general stock of basic building materials of all kinds on hand throughout the United States today is probably sufficient to construct only about $600,000,000 worth of buildings. The normal volume of construction that building material manufacturers cater to is approximately $1,500,000,000.

From the present stocks on hand the Federal authorities have levied heavy demands, and will continue to do so. The volume of building construction for the country this year will probably not exceed $350,000,000, exclusive of Government building operations.

Including the $110,000,000 represented in the Government housing plan, it would appear as though there was ample supply of material on hand, but when it is recalled that ship construction requires practically the same materials that enter into modern building operations, and that the shipyards are calling for an increasing amount of lumber, steel, clay products, cement, &c., it is rapidly becoming a question of doubt as to how even a $110,000,000 housing program can be supplied with building materials, much less a $1,000,000,000 or even a $500,000,000 program, unless the manufacturers of these commodities are permitted to produce them at a rate decidedly greater than that now prevailing. If this permission is much longer deferred price reaction will be postponed until far into the future.

This uncertainty as to what the Federal housing bureaus are going to need in the way of building materials is the main cause of present high prices, and is the direct cause of the sharp advance in quotations recently reported, and which are yet to come.

There is, however, evidence that Federal authorities are recognizing this condition of affairs because of the recent action in giving priority to Portland cement, certain clay products, and the latest, hollow tile for certain purposes. The fact that the War Industries Board uses the following language impresses the building material interests as being a sign of official realization of the serious condition the building material industry finds itself in:

"The Priorities Board is of the opinion that yours is in part a war industry because your product is used in many of the building operations carried on directly by the war agencies of the Government and in the collateral, yet indispensible, housing programs which are being and will be presented in communities where soldiers, seamen, and war workers are being concentrated."

The fuel situation of each manufacturer of hollow tile is to be considered, and while there is a resale clause in the opinion, it states specifically that "this is not to prevent, however, the sale of small quantities of materials for repairs of or extensions to existing structures involving, in the aggregate, a cost not to exceed $2,500. * * * If in any case the use proposed to be made of the product shall be one not defined as essential, but one which the user conceives to be in the public interest and of such essentiality that it should not be deferred, the proposed user may make a statement of fact * * * to the local or regional representative or the Resources and Conversion Section of the War Industries Board in his district * * * applying to such representative for his approval of such construction."

In brief, this essential classification of the hollow tile industry involves on its face only tile for Government work and for silos.

That the situation existing in the East is prevalent throughout the country is proved by a report compiled by H. H. Murdock of the architectural firm of Jardine, Hill & Murdock, of New York, Chairman of the Board of Buildings Industries of New York, who was Chairman of the Committee on the National Building Situation at the conference of building interests and Federal officials at Atlantic City.

Questionnaires distributed among the 800 delegates from twenty-two States and the replies have been compiled to show that there is serious fuel shortage in building material manufacturing plants throughout the country, that all building construction, other than Government work, has been seriously curtailed, and that the attitude of the Government toward new building work is unfavorable, that practically all the various building industries have been automatically reduced through fuel shortage and railroad congestion, and that only a few of the industries have reached an agreement with the Government as to production, and that "the general supply of building material is limited and affecting seriously the Government program."

Regarding the labor situation: "In view of the reduced production in the building industry there is sufficient skilled mechanics for present needs." "It is generally accepted that the Capital Issues Committe has effectually caused the postponement of large private enterprises and public improvements. The banks generally are discouraging loans on real estate and building operations, it being evident that they understand this to be the Government's desire."

As for the demand for housing and general construction the report says that "Housing accommodation, factory and warehouse space are conceded to be short in practically all sections of the country."

This conference, called at the suggestion of the War Industries Board through the United States Chamber of Commerce, is considered by the building industry as being the first definite step to organize the building and allied interests of the country so that this, the second largest industry of America, may be saved from actual demoralization and may co-operate with the Government's war program, with the result that more basic building materials may be placed on at least a partial priority basis.

The general building material situation may be said to be a sellers' market, according to the Dow Service Daily Building Reports. Hudson common brick has reached $13 a thousand wholesale, for run of market, with best grades held even higher. Linseed oil is now quoted at $1.86 and $1.90 a gallon, and crushed trap rock is quoted in the regular market at $1.85 and $1.95. Window glass is steady and probably will not be advanced until Sept. 1.

Jamaica Restricts Imports.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINSTON, Jamaica, July 28.—The Governor has issued a proclamation, in view of the desirability of preventing the importation of nonessential commodities, prohibiting the importation of motor cars, chassis, and parts and accessories of motor cars, except parts and accessories that are needed for the repair of the motor cars already in use in the island; furniture, manufactured joinery, and perfumery of all kinds, including perfumed spirits, except by a special license.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Steel Co of Can<Sch H H Cramp.
Bowring & Co<same.
Gen Motors Exp Co< same.
Allied Nat Corp<same
Hoffman<L V RR.
Fitchel<same.
Di Guidici<D, L & W RR.
Quattrocchi<Cadillac Hotel Co.
Olsen<L V RR.
Erden<Penn RR.
Brennan<L V RR.
Granch<Erie RR.
Moura<C, C C & St L RR.
Marine Transp Co< Garrett.
Moore<Cranes Sons.
Jensen<Gaston, Williams & Wigmore.
Vogue Co<Medvin.
Baker, Smith & Co< Standard Reg Co.
Martin<Mayhew.
US<1 Carton Feathers
Same<4 Cartons of Feathers.
Same<Lupis.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.—Criminal.

US<Kaszkonas.
Same<Alfred Di Cristo.
Same<Assunto Di Cristo, (2.)
Same<Firpo.
Same<Macyhulak.
Same<Grasdad.
Same<Oehler.
Same<Jackson.
Same<Moselina.
Same<Abraham.
Same<Olendi.
Same<Esko.
Same<Schessefski.
Same<Zubrowsky.
Same<William.
Same<Maloof.
Same<Schwartze.
Same<Gaudini.
Same<Holland.
Same<Pappas.
Same<Romolo.
Same<Reminseeski.
Same<Korets.
Same<Wvycink.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re N E Equit Ins Co< Oppenheimer.
Same<Rosenfeld.
Same<Greller, (2.)
Same<Ornstein.
Galuzzo<Hortons Ice Cream Co, (2.)
Roehrig-Bielenberg Co<A Bielenberg.
Hawes<McCarthy.
Wolf<Wolf.
CNY<Meyer.
Googins<Googins.
Albany City Sav Inst< Aronson.
Re Parley.
Quackenbush<Hosinsky.
Piwarotsky<Wanamaker.
Farmers L & T Co< Esthold Realty Co.
Matselaar<Schwartzenberg, (2.)
Colt<Heller.
Hamilton<Willis.
Smith<Saranac Rty.
Abadie<Union Dime Savings Bank.
Re N E Equit Ins Co< Kremer.
Same<Wilson.
Hayt<Kleeman.
Arthur H Page Co< Burge.
Re N E Equit Ins Co< Honigman.
Wood<Frohman.
Ward<US Wood P Co
Toomer<Penn RR.
Weed<Fitzpatrick.
Weidman<Weidman.
Meyerback<Meyerback.
Antush<Schneider.
Fenton<Worchester Salt Co et al.
CNY<Owens & B.
Lipscher<Lipscher.
Federal SS Corp<Sho Sho Yoko.
Tuchmacher<Tuchmacher.
CNY<Mensch-Reisch Co, Inc.
Crown<Goldstein Co.
Scholer<Weidenborn.
Speidel<Man Sav Inst (2.)
Abadie<Franklin Sav Bank.
Rutman<Rutman.
Abadie<NY Sav Bank
People ex rel Oakland Corp<Donegan.
Honig<Farkas.
Donohue<East River Mill & Lumber Co.
Re O'Connor.
Madero Bros<Miller.
CNY<Brech.
Re N E Equit Ins Co< Immergluck.
Re Scanlon.
Harper<Samuels & Co et al.
Morganstern<Holzwasser, (2.)
Home for Incurables< Bendheim.
Re Lenkowsky & Sterkin<Galuten.
Crown<Goldstein.
Re Innes.
Re Billet<Robinson, (2.)
Re Adler<same.
Re Shotland<same(2)
Re Rothaus<same.
Re Reiman<same.
Thorne<Lowenfeld.
Peckman<Bell.
Eletz<Bellin.
Eisler<Gorham.
CNY<Price, Inc.
Re US Boy Scouts.
Underhill<CNY.
Carruthers<Carruthers.
Steinberg<Leiman.
Re Voron & Chait.
Harper<Samuel & Co.
Rich<St John.
Louis<Dorfman.
Matz<Matz.
CNY<Tashjian.
White<NY C & H R RR.
Guaranty Trust<McCabe.
Buchner<Shindel-Wert Co.
Geoghegan<Pheil.
Kern<Brown & Bro.
Sarasohn<Peoples Theatre Co.
Travelers Ins Co< Reisman.
Roseleib<Rutzler Co.
Moder<Moder.
Kirsch<Pac Coml Co.
Sexton<CNY.
Pessah<Pessah.
Frisco Gold Mines Co <Cruickshank.
Travelers Ins Co<Peet & Powers.
Holdstein<Holdstein.
Bourasse<Bourasse.
Levi<Watchstein.
Rosen<Rosen.
James McCreery Rty Corp<Sandowsky (2)
Thorburn<Gates.
Becker<Nauss Bros.
Crawford<Dexter.
Preager<Preager.
Kratch<Kratch.
CNY<Gilmore.
Price<Price.
Slominsky<Levin.
Szel Import Co<Import Sales Co.
Re Concrete Prod Co.
Myers<Lefcourt.
De Cesare<De Cesare.
Farmers Loan & Tr< Esthold Realty Co.
Berglund<Berglund.
Re Dollard, (57 and 58 Whitehall St.)
Cosmas<Hanges.
Harrison<Miller.
Re Service St.
St Lawrence Talc Co< Warren Co.
Times Square Auto Co<Motor Car Eq.
Grosch<Grosch.
Re Platt (Utility Rty)
Sexton<Granite Spr Water Co.
Sutliff<Sutliff.
Kohn<Fisher.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part III.—Recess.

PARTS IV. to VIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III. to XVIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate.

Neil J Hepburn,
Margaretha Karl,
Aline Jeoupretre,
Charles A Tyrrell,
Robert E Theis,
John L Tonnele,
Martin Devaney,
Kate Cunningham,
John G Fuller,
Mary J. Clark,
James Padian.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Madero Bros<Miller
Nitrate Agencies Co< Weinberger.
Manges<33 Union Sq Corp.
Rosensweig, Pincus & Hollander<D, L & W R R
Vreeland<Metal Record & Electroplater Pub Co.
Same<Auto Eng Pub
Morse<McCauley.
Fenster<Hause.
Sheffield Farms Co< McCarthy.
Zucker<Isaac.
Bonissuto<Engle.
Wexler<McMullen, Snare & Thiest.
Greenberg<Dulberg
Beinecke & Co< Barrett.
Dunlap<Lieberman
Shirk<Edelemeyer.
Kressel<9th Garage
Kay<Gross.
The Crandall Pettee Co<Hale.
Shirk<Edelemeyer.
Caderoni<Connelly Co
Kantor<Levi.
Brillantone Steel Needle Co<Phonograph Clearing House.

PART II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Ottinger, J.—Re O'Rourke—Hon. Jeremiah T. Mahoney. Re Davey—Hon. Jeremiah T. Mahoney.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Lillie<Bloom—William H Ford.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—George W. Dunn<Henrietta E O'Conner—Max Karp.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar, to be called Tuesday, July 30.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. Will for probate: John Badoux.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.

Re Atlantic Dock Co
Re Rose Goetz (2)
Union Trust Co<Stuyvesant Heights Rty
Buccario (Katherine) <B H R R.
Buccario (Michael)< same.
McNevin<Nas E R R.
Dowd<B H R R
Fleming<same.
Rogers (Mary)< Nassau E R R.
Rogers (Joseph)< same.
O'Reilly<same.
Roberts<C I & B R R
McGrath<Nassau E R R.
Litt<B H R R.
Krauss (Pauline)< N Y Cons R R.
Krauss (Henry)<same
Payne<B H R R.
Paff<C I & B R R.
Dickinson<L I R R.
Re Lincoln Terrace Park (Meyran).
Re Wallaston Rty Co (17th Av.)
Diener<Diener.
Paff<C I & B R R.
Skarwinkiewcz< Linch, receiver.
Heidelberg<Beaver, receiver.
Rondout Sav Bk< Schueller.
Kinsella<Talbot (2)
Taylor<Lippman
McNamara<McNamara (2)
McCambridge< Appel.
Union Trust Co< Stuyvesant Heights Rty Co.
Franco<Franco.
Simon<Gibraltar Cons Co.
Re Watts (Roosevelt Av.)
Lombra<Zacharias
Peterson<F Romeo & Co., Inc.
Flaumenhaft, infant <Preiskel.
Same<Preiskel.
Sherman<Bogard.
Belinkopf<N Y Subways Co.
Clark<Boedeker.
Truke<Ehrenberg
Nelson<Nelson.
McKinnon<Fineman
Re Bridget Hartey, an incompetent.
Paige<Gold.
Crane<McWhirter
Perlmutter<Maguire
Way<French
Bleier<O'Rourke
Pearlman<Cooperschlag.
Aiello<McGuage Stevedoring Co.
Bklyn Trust<Stamper
Pettit<Messiter.
The Borough Bk< Turecaino.
Kittel<Kent.

PART II.—Fawcett, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
John J Cullen,
William Schmeelk,
Lorenzo Dondero,
Ann McArdle,
Margaret Grogan,
Dugall Guill,
Lena Bauer,
William Widmaier,

Accounting of:
Edith Schreiner,
Marie Schreiner,
Ethel Schreiner,
Elizabeth Heathen,
Louise Gueringue,
John K Fischer,
John J O'Rourke.

Estate of:
Nellie J Bryan.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned for the term.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND
NEARBY CONNECTICUT
PROPERTIES. INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

WASHINGTON SQUARE
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
125 West 12th St.
4 Rooms & Bath...$840 to $1,200
5 Room Doctor's Apartment..$1,500
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
J. IRVING WALSH,
73 WEST 11th ST.

58TH St. 127 W. | 7 Rooms & Bath, $1,900
2 Rooms & Bath, $900.
Fireproof; Standard Service.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 WEST 72D STREET.
APARTMENTS OF THREE AND FOUR EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE ROOMS, sumptuously furnished; all appointments are of highest standard; fine tiled kitchens, with ice refrigeration; maid service if desired. Apply to manager on premises. Tel. Col. 7640.

REAL ESTATE.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Garage, one-story, 185x100, near Bush Terminal; ready Sept. 1. A. Small, 184 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. Tel. 4401 Williamsburg.

Jamaica Bay waterfront, 3,000 ft., 23 acres, for sale. Owner, 62 West 51st St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

WATER FRONT.
Plot 107,000 sq. ft., about 43 lots, with 610 ft. water front. Brodbeck, 2,863 Briggs Av., Bronx.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

OVERLOOKING LONG ISLAND SOUND, 72 acres, beautiful commanding sites, with grand old trees; adjoins fine estates, near yacht and country clubs; one hour from Wall St. Pell & Tibbits, 542 5th Av., N. Y., or Sands Point. Phone Port Washington 12R.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL CAMDEN, the famous Winter resort of South Carolina, magnificent old Colonial estates, desirable for Winter homes, for sale; attractive prices; also farm property; description and particulars furnished. Camden Loan and Realty Co., Camden, S. C.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—In the Matter of the Estate of ROBERT B. VAN CORTLANDT, Deceased.

In pursuance of an order of Hon. William A. Sawyer, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Robert B. Van Cortlandt, late of the Town of Bedford, County of Westchester, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Kean, Taylor & Co., No. 5 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1919.

Dated July 3rd, 1918.
JAMES B. LUDLOW,
HAMILTON F. KEAN,
Executors.

CRESCENS HUBBARD, Attorney for Executors, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that the Hudson River Lighterage Co., owner of steam lighter "Valvoline," has filed its petition for limitation of liability arising from a collision with the motorboat "Delivery" in the East River on July 14th, 1917. Stipulated value of vessel and freight Five thousand ($5,000.) Dollars. All persons claiming damages for any loss, damage, injury or destruction occasioned by said accident must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at Room 349, U. S. Court and Post Office Building, New York City, on or before August 14th, 1918, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that the NEWTOWN CREEK TOWING CO., owner of the Steamtug RELIANCE, has filed its petition for Limitation of Liability for any loss, damage or injury from said vessel on the 27th day of February, 1918. Value of said vessel and freight, $15,000. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Frank V. Barns, Esq., at his office, No. 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October, 1918, or be defaulted.

Dated July 8, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that the TICE TOWING LINE, owner of the steamtug "Ticeline," her engines, etc., has filed its petition for a limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage or injury from said steamtug on the 12th day of December, 1916. Stipulated value of vessel and freight $12,000.00. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage or injury must prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., Commissioner, at his office, No. 349, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of August, 1918, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY.
U. S. Marshal.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on May 23, 1918, the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug PENNSYLVANIA for any loss, damage or injury arising on or about October 31, 1917, while the tug Pennsylvania was preparing or attempting to shift the scow Ed and Tom at Greenville, New Jersey, in consequence of which Martin F. Cavanaugh is alleged to have sustained injuries. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said tug and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $25,000, with lawful interest according to law: that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 4th day of September, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is given that the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, owner of Lighter No. 223, has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, damage, or injury arising out of berthing said vessel at Pier 24, Brooklyn, on April 12, 1917. Petitioner has surrendered vessel to trustee. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, damage or injury must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at the United States Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before September 4th, 1918, or be defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN A. MALLARD, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 29, 1918, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 151 Lexington Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of materials used by Contractors, such as scaffolds, ladders, planks, mixers, tools, fixtures, etc.

WILLIAM F. LITTLE, Receiver.
WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Attorney for Receiver, 149 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of B. L. & M. ROSE CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 29, 1918, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 27-29 West 4th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of artificial flowers, office furniture, fixtures, etc.

GEORGE WILLIAM CLUNE, Receiver.
RODGER B. WOOD, Attorney for Receiver, 37 Wall Street, New York.

The Times for Fighters.

The New York Times can be sent to any United States soldier or any American sailor with our expeditionary forces abroad. Give the name of the soldier, his company and regiment; mention name of ship if in the United States Navy. The Times, through the War Department, will supply Post Office address. 1 year, $11; 6 months, $6; 3 months, $3. Address The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Advertisements for The New York Times offering rooms and board may be handed in at any office of the American District Telegraph Company at office rates.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell my small farm, house, outbuildings, chicken coops, incubators, &c., with 2 to 6 acres, vegetables, fruit, shade trees; hour out; easy terms. Brand, Box 210 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

53½ Acres, all under cultivation; 10-room house, all modern improvements, running water, bath, electric light; 2 horses, cow, pigs, 200 chickens; all necessary farm implements, including crops; large barn and garage; located ½ mile from station, adjoining most beautiful park in New Jersey, 50 minutes out. Owner in draft, must sell; reasonable terms. Address Farms, 100 Times.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale, ten-acre farm; good buildings; price $3,800. W. M. Fiero, Middletown N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Premises 428, 430, and 432 East 48th; two-story brick building, 25x200 ft., on ground, 75x200 ft.; entrance on 48th and 47th Sts.; adjoining City Pier, waterfront; immediate possession; suitable for garage, factory, or truckman; by erecting a one-story building on vacant ground could store 80 commercial trucks on first floor. Phone 5900 Hanover, Geo. Wm. Ballou, 79 Wall St.

Storage space, 7 minutes from Wall St.; separate room, brick, 25x23 ft.; fire door; ample shelving; at the Pioneer Storage and Warehouse, 41 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn; rental $50 monthly. Address C. H., P. O. Box 107, Times Square.

Half furnished office, $13.50 monthly; also desk room, $9.50; telephone, stenographer; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

LOFTS TO LET, WITH POWER AND STEAM HEAT; GOOD LIGHT; LOW RENT. 32-40 PENN ST., BROOKLYN.

Fireproof loft, near Broadway, 2,500 feet; passenger and automobile elevators. Tri Ton Corp., 250 West 54th.

At 42 Union Square, one flight up front, sublet part of loft, office, showroom, light manufacturing. Henry Eifert.

OFFICE, furnished, to sublet, with service, lower Broadway; state business. J 283 Times Downtown.

For rent, modern factory, 6,000' feet floor space; $70 per month. W. M. Fiero, Middletown, N. Y.

Furnished office to rent, with or without service. Room 803, 160 Broadway.

OFFICES, $25 to $50; 30-story building. 110 West 40th St., Room 1203.

CORNER OFFICE, 12 windows, overlooking Bryant Park. 110 W. 40th St., Room 1203.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Deskroom in the neighborhood of 23d St., 4th or 5th Av. or Broadway. X 235 Times Annex.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

Private house for sale; 5 stories, 15 rooms, 5 baths; excellent condition; superior location; leasehold. Owner, 62 West 51st St.

Westchester County.

A beautiful residence in Chester Hill, Mount Vernon; five minutes from the New Haven station. Z 394 Times Annex.

Nine-room house to let. Nepperhan Heights; $45. Yonkers National Bank; tel. Yonkers 4100.

A bargain at $7,500, Mount Vernon; well-built stucco house, 8 rooms, tiled bathroom, sun parlor, electric lights, white enamelled woodwork; plot 50x100; more if desired. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New York State.

Biggest bargain ever offered; 8 acres; 10-room house, with all improvements; barn, garage, chicken house; 27 miles from N. Y.; good communication; any reasonable cash offer not refused. J. D. Meyer, Pearl River, Rockland County, N. Y., or 3,633 Broadway, New York.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $500 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 8 cent commutation fare; 6 or 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room, panelled dining room, bedrooms in white enamel, hard wood trim, large front porch; also sleeping porch in rear, terraced lawn, trees, finely improved street of beautiful homes; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome combination fixtures, concrete basement, attic, ample space for garden and garage, driveway in rear; near fine schools, and station, 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. Telephone, John 5047.

Orange, 392 Lincoln Av., corner Hillside Av.; 167x132; house and grounds valued at $16,000; asking less; all offers considered. Owner, on premises. Telephone 328W.

Bargain.—Six rooms, bath; all improvements, hollow tile stucco; half hour Erie; $3,750, easy terms. Brady, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

Eight-room house, best section Hackensack; rent $75 month. Margaret Hawkey, Bogota, N. J.

Houses Wanted.

Want to buy immediately a 6 or 7 room detached house with all improvements and garage. B 119 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

Large, cool, stone mansion, real country, 2 miles Bedford, 17 rooms, 5 master's bedrooms, 2 baths; artistic appointments; $300 monthly. Box 3, Bedford, N. Y.

New York State.

Camp for rent at Buck Island, Lake Placid, N. Y., consisting of five rooms and two baths. Gramercy 1710.

New Jersey.

For Rent.—10-room cottage, Monmouth Drive, Deal Beach, N. J., 3 doors from Norwood Av. and 1 block from Ocean Drive; bargain. Inquire on premises.

Summer Homes Wanted—Furnished.

Wanted a furnished house at Woodmere or Cedarhurst, until about Sept. 15, or until Labor Day; rent must be reasonable; highest references. Write P. O. Box 555, Woodmere, L. I., or telephone 3950-J Woodmere.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

21ST, 143 EAST, (Overlooking Gramercy Park.)—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; maid service; sacrifice.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $17 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

31ST, 22 EAST.—The Hampton, two rooms, bath; excellent hotel service; $65.

47TH, 9 EAST.—Apartment, 2 elegant rooms, bath; improvements; furnished, unfurnished. Medlin.

69TH, 20 EAST.—2 rooms, bath, well furnished, $55. Rhinelander 3179, subway 68th St., maid service if desired.

ATTENTION!—APARTMENTS, furnished, two and three rooms and bath; Summer rates, $10.50 weekly and up; full hotel service; one block from subway; one room, bath, $8 up weekly. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east-west side; best building; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

Furnished apartment.—Three rooms and bath; all conveniences; Freeman St. subway station; very reasonable. Bell Apartment Hotel, 1,176 Fox St.

MADISON AV., 924, (Between 73d and 74th.) Three rooms and bath. Phone 2377 Rhinelander, between 11 and 12 A. M.; references required.

MADISON AV., 640.—A beautifully furnished suite, 2 rooms, bath and kitchenette. Apt. 7D.

TO SUBLET FOR THE SUMMER
Room and bath. Southern exposure. Also a suite of parlor, bedrooms and bath. Very attractive rate. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

44TH, WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Unusual bachelor apartment, five superbly furnished rooms, living room 25x28, two bedrooms, dining room, kitchen, bath; immediate possession. For particulars phone Murray Hill 6437 mornings.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator building; 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

45TH, 305 WEST.—Vincent Astor Apt., three rooms and bath, completely furnished. Apt. 4M, see Superintendent.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Handsome small kitchenette apartment; every possible convenience; moderate rental.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

51ST, 245 WEST, just off Broadway.—Handsomely furnished housekeeping apartments, consisting 2, 3, 4 large, light rooms; high-class fireproof building; Summer concessions.

72D, 260 WEST.—Overlooking Drive and river; will let for the Summer months, lovely apartment, nine rooms and three baths; completely furnished and decorated in every detail.

72D, 124 WEST.—Four outside rooms, completely furnished to smallest detail; August to September; $125 monthly; seen between 11 and 5. Apply Superintendent, Apt. 1203.

80S, (Central Park.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, light rooms, three baths; sacrifice to October; $135. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

80S, WEST.—Elegantly furnished apartment, ten rooms, three baths; sacrifice to October; $165 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d.

80TH, 119 WEST.—Newly furnished apartment; also single room; electricity; $12, $8, $4.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, single, en suite; kitchenette, elevator apartment.

114TH, 514 WEST.—Beautifully and completely furnished, five or six rooms; first-class house, 7th floor; immediate occupancy, for 1 or 2 months; $90; may be seen any time. Fairchild.

168TH, 601 WEST.—Five outside rooms, overlooking Hudson; southern exposure. Apt. 62.

APARTMENT OPPORTUNITIES.—Furnished subleases a specialty; choice localities; season, year. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments.—Hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited; coolest and healthiest location in city.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$35, $45 $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.
Weekly rates if desired.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished two rooms, bath, kitchenette, near Biltmore; Summer rates. Columbus 9555.

BEST SELECTION OF FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS AND HOUSES; REDUCED SUMMER RENTALS. APPLY BERLOCK CO., 48 West 49th St. Telephone Bryant 7152.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (Near 109th St.)—Completely furnished apartments, 2 to 6 rooms; elevator and nonelevator; $30 to $60 month; also weekly rate; 10 per cent. reduction to soldiers and sailors' families. Tel. Academy 1647.

Sitting room, bedroom, and bath,
with and without kitchens,
completely furnished.
TWO DOLLARS DAILY UP.
Complete hotel service, including
maid service, gas, electricity, &c.
Special monthly rates.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
Telephone Riverside 6100. 307 West 98th St.

Unfurnished—East Side.

31ST, 157 EAST.—Nice steam heated apartment, six rooms and bath; $42.

47TH ST., 1 EAST.—Large studio, bath, kitchenette, and hall; rent $50. Apply premises, or Sittenham, 35 West 37th St.

57TH ST., (Near Park Av.)—To lease, two or three rooms, kitchenette, bath, $900; can be seen any time. Plaza 6143 or 111 East 54th.

A two-room and bath apartment, $45; new, modern, maid service included; 469 4th Av., central location. Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 12 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

Unfurnished—West Side.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3106.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,500 to $4,400; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant.
PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

72D ST., 124 WEST.—Four, five rooms and bath, housekeeping apartments; $1,300-$1,750. Superintendent on premises, or G. B. Beaumont Company, owners, 286 5th Av.

80TH, 161 WEST.—Beautiful light, 9 rooms, bath; all modern improvements; $65.

93D ST., 216 WEST.—Seven rooms and two baths; rent $1,150 per year; unfurnished; occupancy Aug. 15; decorate to suit tenant. Inquire of agents, M. H. Gaillard & Co., 2,299 Broadway.

120TH, 434 WEST.—Poinciana; sublet, two-room apartment with kitchenette. Apply superintendent.

2,123 BROADWAY.
Two and three rooms, with bath, maid service; references required.

Kitchenette Apartment,
Two rooms and bath.
340 West 86th St.
$900 per annum.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900, (Corner 161st.)—5, 6, 7, 8, 9 rooms and 2 baths; elevator house; Hudson views; inquire office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well-furnished; excellent service, $6 weekly up; including elegant meals $12 weekly; front room with running water $14 weekly; with bath $17 weekly; refined women only. Hotel Rutledge.

MADISON AV., 1,421.—Nice large room, private elevator apartment; conveniences, telephone. Horwitz.

MADISON AV., 640, (Apartment 7D.)—Beautifully furnished, cool rooms; reasonable.

West Side.

44TH, 67 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; small rooms; central; all modern conveniences.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also suite; gentlemen. Circle 1810.

52D, 47 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—3 beautiful large rooms, suitable doctor; previously occupied by physician. Circle 2936.

58TH ST., 40 WEST.
Attractively furnished rooms and suites.
SUMMER RATES.

68TH, 46 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, small rooms; all conveniences; electricity; references.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Exceptionally large and small rooms; water, electricity; quiet; exclusive; references

70TH, 278 WEST.—Single, double rooms, suites, entire floors; reasonable; gentlemen; business couple.

70TH, 10 WEST.—Exclusive house, two rooms and bath, en suite; single room; gentleman preferred; breakfast optional.

71ST, 45 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, telephone, electricity, running water, desirable location.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms, running water, telephone, electricity; convenient location.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Attractive, refined home; large, clean rooms; exceptional value; conveniences.

71ST, 29 WEST, (Near Park.)—Ideal Summer residence; rooms, electricity, $4, $6, $8.

72D ST., 301 WEST, (Corner West End Av.)—Non-housekeeping suites, large and small; also single rooms, with or without baths.

72D, 336 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, facing Hudson and Drive; bath adjoining; electricity.

72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; also small room; references.

73D, 269 WEST, (Near West End Av.)—Convenient, quiet neighborhood; subway express; very large, cool, comfortably furnished double room with private bath; one flight; plenty hot water day and night; quiet house; prompt maid service, telephone; Summer rate $11, but preferred permanent tenant; two small rooms, three flights, $4.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished large rooms, private bath, southern exposure, telephone.

73D, 242 WEST.—Suite, second floor, with bath, or separate; one small.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Near Park; refined Holland family offers superior accommodations; large and small rooms; electricity; telephone; board optional.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive rooms, with, without running water, electricity; references; $4-$8.

74TH, 57 WEST.—Near Park; newly furnished residence; electricity; rooms, $3-$6-$10.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; electricity; private phone.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable double room, near bath, $8; single, $4.50; electricity.

74TH, 242 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite; also room and bath. Japanese service.

75TH ST., N. E. Cor. West End Av.—Several large and small rooms; elegantly furnished.

75TH, 38 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms, desirable location; Summer rates; references.

75TH, 34 WEST.—Two-room suite, beautifully furnished; private house; service.

76TH, 45 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; running water; private house; Summer rates; telephone.

76TH, 149 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room, private bath; other rooms adjoining bath.

76TH, (West End Av., 344.)—Select, beautiful front room; twin beds; bath; electricity.

77TH, 307 WEST, (Near West End Av.)—Nicely decorated and furnished; electricity; reasonable.

77TH, 128 WEST.—Attractively furnished, with or without private bath. Schuyler 7297.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms, suites, single; reasonable; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, newly furnished front room; shower bath; $6; two hall rooms, $2.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large front parlor, twin beds; private bath; spacious closet; electricity.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

78TH ST., 142 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; $4 to $10; telephone.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large, small; private bath; conveniences; electricity; subway street. Schuyler 1946.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful, cool rooms, private bath; electricity; telephone; reference.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Overlooking parks, single; double; private baths; exceptional. Schuyler 1826.

82D, 33 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, newly furnished, adjoining bath; phone; references.

82D, 24 WEST.—Double, single cool rooms; suite, private bath; electricity; references.

84TH, 268 WEST, (Near West End Av.)—Outside, attractive, elevator, electricity, lavatories. Haskins.

84TH, 15 WEST.—Well furnished large and small rooms; references required. Robinson.

86TH, 125 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated residence; rooms, with or without private bath; electricity; furnished or unfurnished; phone.

86TH, 56 WEST.—Exclusive house, beautiful rooms, bath, electricity; Summer rates, hallroom.

86TH, (533 West End Av.)—Attractive large rooms, bath; electricity; subway.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms and suite; single kitchenette; $4 to $20; references.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside.)—Comfortably furnished cool room; all conveniences; telephone.

93D, 309 WEST.—Business woman will rent room or share apartment with responsible business woman; efficient maid service; call evenings. Apartment 8.

93D, 115 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant, medium sized room; all conveniences; references; phone.

93D ST., 253 WEST.—Large and small room; desirable section; references. Telephone River. 10062.

93D, 308 WEST.—Attractive, furnished front room; reasonable; telephone. Borgen.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Large and small room. Call Riverside 2349.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished single room, bath; telephone; gentlemen; $3.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside, Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence suite overlooking Hudson; double, single rooms; board optional; moderate.

107TH, 258 WEST.—Large outside room, with or without kitchenette; $8; newly furnished private house; conveniences; telephone; references.

107TH, 301 WEST.—Business woman offers room lady appreciating congenial surroundings. Elise.

114TH ST., 411 WEST.—Refined home; 2 large rooms; near subway; Summer rates.

122D, 509 WEST.—One, two rooms, use kitchen, elevator, telephone. Anderson.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (corner 94th.)—Beautiful furnished room, with bath; exclusive apartment; phone Riverside 9881, Apart. 61.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (85th.)—Unusually large, attractive suite; overlooking Hudson; private bath. Howard.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 214, (94th.)—Large, cool room, overlooking Hudson; handsomely furnished; private bath, kitchen. Noble.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 61, (78th St.)—Large room, adjoining bath; front room; electricity.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (Corner 104th St.)—$15 to $25 weekly; hotel service.

WEST END AV., 350.—Attractive large, small rooms; exclusive private house; modern conveniences.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished large room; twin beds; bath adjoining.

WEST END, 324, (75th.)—Elegant large front room, electricity, cool neighborhood; reasonable.

Brooklyn.

STATE ST., 192, (Borough Hall Subway.)—Newly decorated, large bachelor room for one or two; running water, tiled bath, electric light, telephone; $5.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Refined business woman would like room, breakfast, private family; West 70's or 80's. J 92 Times.

Gentleman desires nicely furnished room, nearby beach; refined surroundings. Box 567 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

89TH ST., (1,345 Lexington Av.).—Large and small rooms; excellent table; private house; table guests accommodated. Gross.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $12 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

MADISON ARMS,
58th St., West, 41, 43, 45.—Elevator.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large room; business couple or two gentlemen preferred; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; Winter reservation.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D ST., 258 WEST.—Single or double rooms, with and without bath; table guests.

73D, 302 WEST, (near Riverside Park.)—Superior large, small rooms, private bath.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Attractive large, small room; excellent table; parlor dining room; table guests.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Medium, small rooms; board; electricity; newly decorated, homelike; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat, references; table guests; booklet.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large, cool, comfortable rooms, board optional; Winter reservations; references.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; electricity; modern conveniences; excellent board.

123D, 114-116 WEST.—Refined house; elegantly appointed second floor; also smaller room; references.

148TH, (414 Convent Av., near 148th St.)—Large, well-furnished rooms; all improvements.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 46, CORNER 77TH ST.—HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL; EXCLUSIVE TABLE; ATTRACTIVE AND COOL ROOMS.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Large, small rooms, floors; board optional; Winter reservations.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

"Hopsin," 245 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon.—Delightful Summer home, four minutes from New Haven Station; adults only. P. 2625.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER, Expert Assistant, Stenographer, Typist; 4½ years' experience; highest references; salary $20-$22. R., 1,391 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, competent young lady wishes position with reputable concern. W 310 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant, wishes position, 4½ years' experience. B. Rebin, 816 East 179th

BOOKKEEPER.—Handle control account, stenography; highest references; salary $22. I. Warshow, 283 Montauk Av., Bklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, Correspondent, General Office Manager; age 23; salary $25-$30. F 279 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Experienced high school graduate, fine penman; good figurer; $10. F 227 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK, Systematizer, capable supervising filing department, desires permanent position. Box 609, 50 Nevins St., Brooklyn.

MASSEUSE, licensed; refined; colored; thoroughly scientific; obesity, medical purposes; high frequency; doctor's recommendation; lady's residence. Smith, 2955 Morningside.

MASSEUSE, (licensed,) open for engagements; Swedish method; experienced. Brook. Tel. 8329 Riverside.

NURSE.—English trained nurse wants position, doctor's office; reliable, pleasing personality. B 208 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Young woman, resident of California, at present in the East, would like opportunity to represent reliable Eastern firms in specialties and other lines on Pacific Coast; commission or salary basis; excellent business experience and references. Address J 72 Times.

STATISTICAL CLERK, experienced, high school graduate, operate typewriter, $18. B. L., 132 West 112th.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 8 years' experience, intelligence above the average, highest references, banking and commercial experience, seeks permanent position; salary $30 per week. A 418 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—Combines accuracy with speed; reference; $9 to start. F. L., 115 East Houston St. Orchard 8277.

STENOGRAPHER.—Secretary; college; 3 years' experience; $22. G 296 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—7 years' experience; best of references; salary $25. L., 1,399 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER, (19,) accurate, desires position chance for advancement. M. Ettelman, 17 New Lotts Road, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, 7 years' experience, rapid and accurate; metal, dry goods, and export training; salary $25. F 262 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; three years' practical experience; American; best references; $15. G 233 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Assistant Bookkeeper, willing worker; $14. G. G., 116 Hopkins St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, rapid, accurate, $20. Goldberg, care Roth, 139 West 116th.

YOUNG WOMAN.—Refined American, as assistant to doctor, dentist, or chiropodist; excellent references. M. Armstrong, 51 Bank St.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced auditor, for sub-offices and stores as traveling auditor and with certified public accountants; salary expected $75 per week. Economist, J 78 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, systematizer, bookkeeping teacher; university graduate; wide practice; part time engagement disentangling accounts, tax reports. F 280 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 132 Nassau St., Room 1221. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, long experience, desires position C. P. A.; salary, $25. F 239 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 20, employed accounting firm, seeking other connection; salary $25. L [illegible] Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 upwards; books opened, closed. Friedlander, Beekman 998.

ACCOUNTANT.—A good man wants permanent connection. J 48 Times.

ART STUDENT, 19, ambitious in cartooning, desires position to start. Nat Kurtz, 571 Osborn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BANK CLERK.—Age 45½ years; was bookkeeper, teller; bank references; recently real estate and insurance. Arthur Martin, care 23d St. Y. M. C. A.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, draft exempt, American, high school graduate, 2 years' college training, 3 years' business experience; best references; salary $25. W 221 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, seven years' experience, desires permanent position with reliable firm; draft exempt, best references. A 168 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) controlling accounts, trial balance statement; start small salary. Nathan Matus, 1,810 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Exempt; four years' manufacturing and accounting experience; university student. Inker, 934 East 181st St. Tremont 705.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, high school graduate, one year's experience double entry; references; stenography and typewriting. A 162 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Hebrew, 35, desires position reliable concern; moderate. Accountant, 229 East 58th.

BOOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—4 years' experience; full charge; draft exempt. F 222 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 22, expert, thoroughly experienced; university training; exempt. N W 207 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (27,) draft exempt; accurate and reliable; controlling accounts; modern method; salary $30. J 98 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, accountancy student, controls, trial balances, voucher system, financial statements. A 88 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 27, seeks position as salesman, take charge of office. G 292 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 17; typist; experienced double entry; salary, $15. W 274 Times Downtown.

BOY, 17, wishes position in office. Anthony, 1,476 1st Av.

BUSINESS MAN, (40,) holding responsible position in New York, desires to locate in Cuba or Central America; expert accountant. B 107 Times.

BUSINESS MAN, experienced, occupying responsible position during day, desires position, 6-12; cashier, drug store or restaurant. H 135 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman leaving for California highly recommends exceptional temperate, economical chauffeur; years satisfactory service. Mr. Groby, A 427 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, draft exempt, highly recommended, seeks position, city, country; careful and strictly temperate; reasonable salary. C 175 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; first class; 15 years' experience; 10 years in last position; best references. J. J. M., 182 East 73d.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes country position with private family; single, 34; good reference. O. F., 410 East 65th St., Apt. 43.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wishes private position; draft exempt. Hornnhardt, 413 East 78th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Responsible, colored, mechanic; reference. Buyan, 156 West 144th. Phone Audubon 9313.

CHAUFFEUR.—Reliable, experienced on repairs, wishes position; best references. Phone Rhinelander 3825.

CHAUFFEUR, 35, married, 14 years' experience; expert driver; best reference; wages $30. Wm. Schilling, Tel. Harlem 6688.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese; garage experience. Telephone Columbus 5115, Kin.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, exempt; private family, city, country. Knight, 26 West 99th.

CHIEF CLERK.—Spanish gentleman with knowledge of English, desires position in export and importing house. A 124 Times.

CLERICAL; 22 years' experience, accounting, credit, traffic, management, ability, will consider any position; exempt from draft regardless of age limit; A1 references. B 212 Times.

ESTIMATOR, general construction, technical graduate, seeks position or home work. A 166 Times.

EXECUTIVE, 10 years' commercial and legal experience, able to judge men and deal with them, desires position with mercantile house; excellent references. F 287 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN wants position on men's shirts; six years' experience as manager of operators' department; excellent references. L. Difirisco, 1,849 1st Av., N. Y. C.

MANAGER.—American, 34, married, possessing executive ability, experienced manager, wishes position where a capable hustler can earn good income. W 287 Times Downtown.

MAN, colored, (38,) desires position of trust where ability and education count; banking, mercantile, or brokerage house preferred; references. J 52 Times.

PASSAGE TO SAN FRANCISCO wanted by man willing to care for invalid or merchandise or livestock; before Sept. 1. X 253 Times Annex.

PHARMACIST, exempt, wishes position in pharmaceutical or chemical house; salesman or manufacturing; $28. F 294 Times Downtown.

PRINTING EXECUTIVE.—A successful Western printer, who recently sold out his interests, wishes to connect himself with a progressive New York concern requiring the services of an experienced executive; can supply some capital if necessary; references, Dun and Bradstreet. Address Z 368 Times Annex.

SALESMANAGER.—American, married, ten years' road and city experience, would like connection where capable producer can earn at least $3,000 a year. W 286 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, whose record has been successful, wishes to connect with a reputable concern manufacturing ladies' underwear or kindred line, for Middle West. C 194 Times.

SALESMAN, experience, hustler, employed, wishes to change; manufacturing or wholesale house, inside or outside; good reference. B 138 Times.

SALESMAN to represent reputable house on commission; have established trade with wholesale grocers, confectioners, and bakers, New York State and Connecticut. Box 85 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, recently severed ten-year connection, responsible road salesman, offers services selling goods or executive position. W 268 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 20, wishes to associate with progressive house for city and vicinity on salary and commission. W 313 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced hardware, electrical supply. W. Berner, 678 Academy St., N. Y. C.

SALESMAN, 33, SPECIALTY, TRAVELING COMMISSION PREFERRED. J 56 TIMES.

SECRETARY-EXECUTIVE.—University graduate, expert correspondent, some export training, 10 years' experience, married, desires opportunity where thorough work plus initiative count. F 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Experienced, fully competent; dependable young man; well educated; Christian; not subject to draft; $25. E 351 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, accurate, 3 years' technical experience, double entry bookkeeping. S 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; 2 years' experience; selling ability; $20. G 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced Spanish stenographer and translator wants position with reliable firm. W 291 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, age 20; 4 years' experience; best references. B 142 Times.

The New York Times Brooklyn Office

Advertisements and subscriptions for The New York Times are received at the office of The Brooklyn Citizen, 401 Fulton Street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) draft exempt, reliable, experienced general clothing, dry goods, seeks position with firm that offers a future; highest recommendations. G 255 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, American, 32 years of age, having seven years' banking experience, wishes a position with chance for advancement. Address F 232 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) good corespondent, desires connection with commercial house; efficient assistant traffic manager; experienced. F 275 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school graduate, respectable, desires position in accountant's office; will study accountancy. F 244 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, desires connection with essential industry as executive clerk and purchasing agent of office supplies. W 314 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, wishes permanent position in engineering office, to study engineering. F 245 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (34,) Christian, educated, reliable, desires employment for evenings. G 306 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) 5 years' practical business experience, desires to be connected with a reliable firm. J 63 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) draft exempt, desires position as clerk in war essential business. F 274 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (19) desires position; honest, ambitious; best references. F 228 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, wishes responsible position; references. R 525 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) high school graduate, wants position with good home. W 316 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school graduate, desires position, except Saturdays. R 527 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 32, desires position evenings and Saturday afternoons; anything. F 252 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (19) wishes clerical position; experienced; references. W 255 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, seeks position where active work will bring advancement. M. Harris, 914 Simpson St., Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires position with chance for advancement; references. A 143 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, draft exempt, desires reliable position with a mercantile or financial institution. W 315 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, 5 years' clerical experience, desires permanent position. J 71 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSING at home; opportunity for a few women with good handwriting to earn money in spare time; reply in own handwriting. B 209 Times.

ATTENDANT who has had experience in a State hospital for insane; pay $32 a month. Box 125, Stamford, Conn.

AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPHY.

Young women, between 16 and 25 years of age, required to train for positions as automatic telegraph operators; training period from six to ten weeks; students paid $40 and $45 monthly, (payable weekly,) with immediate increase on graduation to $50 and $60; further increases and promotion thereafter; rapid advancement; semi-annual bonus. Apply in person only, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., Room 1702, 24 Walker St., (one block west of Broadway, two blocks south of Canal.)

THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

BILL CLERK.—Elliott-Fisher operator; manufacturing concern; hours 8:30 to 5:30; salary about $15. Illustrated Post Card Co., 141 East 25th St.

BOOKKEEPERS AND TYPISTS.

OPPORTUNITY.

Wartime conditions demand more

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS.

Typists and Bookkeepers can easily qualify as ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS. No charge for this special instruction.

You cannot afford to neglect this splendid opportunity to fit yourself for good paying, high class positions with New York's best concerns.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS
always in demand.
Investigate today.
Elliott-Fisher Company,
68 Park Place. Tel. Barclay 7315.

BOOKKEEPER,

department store experience preferred but not essential, on customers' ledger; must be accurate and able to take trial balance; exceptional opportunity; steady position and good salary for the one who qualifies. BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 59th St. and 3d Av., Main Office, 6th Floor.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, accountant, capable of drawing monthly trial balance, wanted by Jersey concern; best references required; permanent position; state salary, age. Write D 34 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; accountant, capable of drawing monthly trial balance, wanted by Jersey City concern; best references required; permanent position; state salary, age. Write D 34 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT for Stamford, Conn., over 30 years of age; pay $40 a month, board, and room. Call at 146 East 28th St. today at 3:30 P. M. for an interview with a lady from Stamford.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced ledger clerk; familiar control account for general office work; good opportunity for active person. Call between 9 and 10, Aubry Sisters, 104 East 25th.

BOOKKEEPER.—A live wire, capable and industrious; must be experienced and competent to take full charge of small set of books; state experience and salary expected. J 275 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.
Thoroughly competent and able to close accounts and draw up monthly balance sheets; give full particulars. B. A., 290 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—A LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN WANTS ALL-AROUND CLERK WITH KNOWLEDGE OF BOOKKEEPING; STATE SALARY, AGE, AND REFERENCES. X 214 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT AND TYPIST, with knowledge of controlling accounts; bring references. Apply Frazin Shoe Co., 6th Av. & 22d St.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; must be thoroughly capable; state experience, references, and salary expected. Address Competent, 220 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and TYPIST, with knowledge of stenography preferred but not essential; experience. Rosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady; knowledge stenography, typewriting essential; good prospects. Apply Strauss & Co., 16 Beaver St.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, in office furniture concern; must be experienced, accurate and neat. Barsky, 1 Beaver St.

BOOKKEEPER with knowledge of stenography; steady position. Hindlemann & Weissman, 112 Bleecker St.

BUYER'S ASSISTANT.
Experienced in taking charge of trimming department of high-grade costume and dress house.
ROTHENBERG GOWN,
160½ 5TH AV.

CASHIER.—Hotel, front office, $70 and meals per month, or $80 without meals; experience absolutely necessary. Phone Columbus 4500.

COLORISTS.—EXPERIENCED LANTERN SLIDE COLORISTS; PERMANENT WORK. D 146 TIMES.

COMPLAINT CLERK wanted in the subscription department of Doubleday, Page Co., Garden City, N. Y.; experienced; one who is able to adjust complaints and answer correspondence. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary expected.

DESIGNER.—Experienced ladies' silk and serge dresses. Rubin Danziger, 145 West 28th.

DRAPERS, finishers, and operators wanted on high-class dresses. Apply 12 West 37th, seventh floor.

ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATOR.—Experienced young lady to substitute for about six weeks, large Christian corporation. Call 9th floor, 49 Wall St., New York.

Situation or Help Wanted advertisements and announcements offering rooms and board for publication in The New York Times may be left at any office of the American District Telegraph Company at office rates.

HELP WANTED—Female.

EXPERT TYPIST.—Young woman, able to do any sort of typewriting work, desired by large manufacturing plant; entrance salary will range from $12 to $17 a week, dependent wholly upon ability. Apply immediately to Employment Department, National Conduit and Cable Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, New York.

FILE CLERK wanted by a large automobile corporation for Tarrytown office; state experience and salary desired. B 173 Times.

FORELADY OF PACKING DEPARTMENT. APPLICANTS TO RECEIVE CONSIDERATION MUST BE THOROUGHLY COMPETENT IN DIRECTING THE WORK OF FILLING, LABELING, AND WRAPPING CHEMICALS; MUST BE ABLE TO HANDLE FEMALE HELP; AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT PERSON; GOOD SALARY TO START, WITH RAPID INCREASE WHEN ABILITY IS DEMONSTRATED. CALL OR WRITE
CHARLES PFIZER & CO., INC.,
632 FLUSHING AV.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

FORELADY WANTED
on ladies' silk dresses; must be experienced; permanent position. Red E Garment, 18 West 21st.

GIRLS wanted for light, clean work on tea packing; steady employment. Apply to A. Fielding, 235 West St., City.

GIRLS, LARGE-SIZED GIRLS, 18 YEARS OR OVER, FOR PACKING, LABELING AND MISCELLANEOUS FACTORY WORK. CALL NATIONAL BISCUIT CO., 85 10TH AV.

GIRLS who can sew by hand or on machine can earn big wages; paid well while learning; excellent surroundings and steady work. D 133 Times.

GIRLS WITH KNOWLEDGE OF SILK, EXAMINE SILK PIECE GOODS. DOROTHY WAIST, 38 WEST 26TH ST.

GIRL wanted, white, for general housework, 2 adults, 2 children; no washing; sleep in. Call Audubon 541.

GIRL.—General house girl for family of two; good wages. Telephone Lenox 4843.

GOVERNESS, thoroughly experienced, to take charge of boy 4 years old; best references required. Call between 3 and 5, Monday, or telephone Schuyler 9046. Lehman, 562 West End Av.

HANDLING
TELEGRAMS BY TELEPHONE.

Young women wanted to train for positions as telephone-telegraph operators; training period about four weeks; students paid $40 monthly, (payable weekly;) immediate increase on graduation to $50 and $60; further increase and promotion thereafter; rapid advancement, semi-annual bonus. Apply in person only, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., Room 1702, 24 Walker St., (one block west of Broadway, two blocks south of Canal.)

THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.
Must be 18 years old and have a knowledge of chemistry or physics; this work is in our shop-making scientific apparatus for Government use; good pay for beginners; higher pay as soon as experience; 48 hours per week, half day Saturday.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West St., between the 14th and Christopher St. stations of 9th Av. "L."

HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, a general houseworker until Sept. 1; references. Address P. O. Box 555, Woodmere, L. I.

LUNCH ROOM WORK.
Young woman to take charge of an employes' lunch room for girls; should be high school graduate, one with domestic science or lunch room experience preferred; salary $14 to start. F 201 Times Downtown.

MILLINERS AND COPYISTS. APPLY ALL WEEK TO NICOLE DE PARIS, 21 EAST 57TH ST.

MODEL.—TALL, ATTRACTIVE, AND EXPERIENCED; SIZE 16. SINGER BROS., 11 EAST 26TH ST.

MODEL.—ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADY, MILLINERY SHOWROOM. GERBER, BARTHOLD & GERBER, 29 WEST 38TH.

MODELS,
size 16, on fine costumes; excellent salary. Fernbach & Jaffe, 31 East 32d.

MODELS wanted for coats only. Hollstein, Young & Co., 34 West 27th.

NURSE OR ATTENDANT who has had experience in a State hospital for insane for work in a sanitarium out of the city; pay $30 a month. Call for personal interview at 146 East 28th St., at 3 P. M.

NURSE, reliable and experienced, to take charge of two young children; best references required. Apply Monday, 10 to 1, Eckstein, 252 West 91st.

NURSE.—Strong, practical nurse, for helpless lady. Call, write, Stacy, 901 B'way.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, with knowledge of typewriting; good opportunity. Apply Max Schwarz, 954 3d Av., near 57th St.

OPERATORS, EXPERIENCED CHILDREN'S WASH DRESSES; LEARNERS TAKEN; PAID WHILE LEARING. KRAUSKOPF, 118 EAST 27TH, 6TH FLOOR.

SALESLADY.—Refined young woman; unusual chance; silks specialties; strictly high-class, dignified position; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week, salary, commission. Tiffany, 2338, 15 Park Row.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.
Young lady, well educated, brains, business ability, American; salary and bonus; must plan and execute own work. J 323 Times Downtown.

SOLICITORS.—Experienced magazine and newspaper solicitors to represent a new periodical edited by Dr. Frank Crane; fine opportunity for right person; big seller; liberal commission. Call 6th floor, 56 West 45th St.

STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT, one experienced manufacturing business, many details; close Saturdays, open Sundays; state age, experience, reference, salary. J 330 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, large insurance office; permanent; one to take fast dictation; $45; reply fully, experience, reference; prefer one with some high school education. W 232 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS, experienced, or good typists; I can better your position and increase your salary; no charge. Call on Edna Kelly, Room 227, 280 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—MUST BE FAST AND ACCURATE TYPIST, UNDERWOOD MACHINE, $15 TO START. APPLY N. Y. TIRE SERVICE, INC., 1,960 B'WAY.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, experienced, preferably one who can use dictaphone machine. Call Monday, 9 to 11, Rhodes, 115 Fulton St., 3d floor.

STENOGRAPHER.—A competent stenographer wanted in Wall St. law office; state fully qualifications; salary $18 to $20. X 234 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER; must be experienced and come well recommended. Apply Max Schwarz, 954 3d Av., near 57th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Wholesale silk house; must have at least one year's experience; good chance for bright, willing girl. Mogi & Co., 118 East 25th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Rapid and accurate, young woman of refinement and neatness; experienced preferred, but not required. Write B 207 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in import and export house; work on Sundays instead of Saturdays; steady advancement; state salary desired. D 145 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Spanish, English, for export firm; good salary to competent person; call Monday. Frame, Leaycraft & Co., 64 Wall St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for bank work; state qualifications and salary expected. D 11 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, $20; reasonable hours, 42d St.; state experience in own writing. A 197 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Willing to learn bookkeeping; $12 start. Braunsdorf, 430 East 53d.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping preferred; good prospects. Apply Strauss & Co., 16 Beaver St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER; one with good experience and capable taking charge stenographic department; good opportunity; one with liability business experience preferred; good salary to right party; reply fully, giving experience, reference, and salary expected; permanent position. W 234 Times Downtown.

STOCK LEDGER CLERK.—One who is acquainted with mechanical stock and has had some experience in purchasing department. M. S., 390 Times Downtown.

STOREROOM girl and two cleaners for leading New England Summer resort. Apply 305 5th Av., Room 1402, no agency.

TEACHER at elementary grades, for groups of newly admitted children, who are separated for periods of 5 weeks from other children; no disease of any kind, orphanage out of town; board and lodgings and $40 monthly, 10 A. M. Optical Store, 2 West 125th.

TYPEWRITING TEACHER.—Head of dept., day and evening; excellent position. X 227 Times Annex.

TYPIST.—Good position in large insurance office; must have good experience and speed; permanent; reply fully, giving experience, reference, and salary expected. W 233 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—EITHER MAN OR WOMAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S VERY SELECT SPECIALTY SHOP; MUST HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE AND ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE HIGHEST CLASS PEOPLE AND MERCHANDISE.
ALSO ONE SALESWOMAN, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. APPLY AT ONCE IN WRITING, STATING EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY DESIRED, TO MRS. J. C. STRONG, HOTEL BILTMORE.

WORK
FOR
YOUR
COUNTRY.

YOU CANNOT FIGHT IN THE TRENCHES BUT YOU CAN FIGHT IN THE RANKS OF AN ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY. WE NEED GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN WHO ARE NOT ALREADY ENGAGED IN GOVERNMENT WORK AND WHO CAN FILL ONE OF THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS:

ELEVATOR OPERATORS:
Must be strong and accustomed to heavy work. Good pay. No experience necessary.

SELECTORS:
No experience necessary. Good pay while learning. Advancement.

GLASS MACHINE OPERATORS:
No experience necessary. Work is steady; good pay while learning; advancement when experienced. Half-day Saturday.

GLASS BLOWERS:
No experience necessary; we teach you. Steady work; good pay while learning; advancement when experienced. Half-day Saturday.

ASSEMBLERS:
Steady work; good pay while learning; advancement. No experience necessary. Half-day Saturday.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES:
Must be 18 years old and have a knowledge of chemistry or physics. This work is in our shop making scientific apparatus for Government use. Good pay for beginners; higher pay as soon as experienced; 48 hours per week; half-day Saturday.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., 6 Block South of 14th.

YOUNG LADY for clerical work; must have good handwriting and operate typewriter. National Cleaning Co., 36 East 8th St.

YOUNG LADY FOR BUILDERS' OFFICE; HOURS 9 TO 5; TYPEWRITING OPERATOR PREFERRED, BUT OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN; STATE DETAILS AND EXPERIENCE, IF ANY. A 146 TIMES.

YOUNG LADY, as bill clerk and general office work, to make out bills on typewriter; must be accurate; state age and experience; salary $15 per week. W 311 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY to measure off trimmings, embroideries, ribbons, &c., by children's cap house; state experience and salary expected. A. A. 250 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN, a good opportunity for a number of young women, 21 years, 8 hours work, 2 P. M. to 10 P. M.; men's wages guaranteed, light, pleasant and permanent positions. Boyd & Co., 2,159 Prospect Av., near 182d St., Bronx.

YOUNG WOMAN, intelligent, preferably college graduate, to handle cables in export, import house; only general office experience required. F 278 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

ATTENTION—FILING COURSE.
Filing course, $10. Why pay more?
Capt. O'Brien School, 112 East 23d.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syl-la-bic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by Board of Regents of the University of State of N. Y.; individual instruction, must be over 16 years old; references required; open all Summer.

$12
Monday, Night School, pays for Summer Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; Positions. Day School $15. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 35th St., near 5th Av.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 137 Decatur, Brooklyn.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' individual instruction; Summer terms.
85 West 42d St. V. M. Wheat, Director.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, GOOD POSITIONS PAYING FROM $10-$20.
BOOKKEEPER, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF STENOGRAPHY, $18-$20.
OTHER GOOD OPENINGS DAILY.
FLORENCE BLOCH AGENCY, 47 W. 42D.

HODGES-BROWN EXCHANGE, (Agency.) 99 Nassau St. Free Registration. Correspondent-secretary, knowledge bookkeeping, $25-$35; stenographers, $18-$25; beginners, $15-$18.

STENOGRAPHERS, $13-$25; several beginners, $10-$15; Bookkeeper, $25; Assistant, $15; Typists, $15-$18; Office Assistants, $10-$16; registration free. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, Typists, Clerical, $8-$25. Agency, Room 1320, 132 Nassau.

BOOKKEEPERS-STENOGRAPHERS. — Numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Several first-class seniors required for office of public accountants; must be experienced men over draft age. E 398 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS who understand business thoroughly; good pay; steady position. L. Fricke & Son, 54 Garden St., Hoboken, N. J. Telephone 83 Hoboken.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, over 36 years, to take full charge of office books, credit balance sheets, cost record, payroll, &c.; must be experienced and above line; steady employment; salary, $30 to $35; 10 minutes from Grand Central. Apply in person Tock Screw Machine Products Co., 203 8th St., Long Island City.

BOOKKEEPER Wanted.—One fully competent to take full charge, as assistant to auditor. Address stating experience, age, and salary desired, Drawer B, Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, for cloak and suit house; must be able to take full charge of large office; must be accurate and reliable; good penmanship essential; good salary to start. D 57 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced ledger clerk, familiar control account, for general office work; good opportunity for active person. Call between 9 and 10, Aubry Sisters, 104 East 25th.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced double entry; permanent position, with opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, reference and salary. J 304 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER in club, draft exempt; state experience and references; $75 monthly, meals, and bonus. B 211 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, general office work; must be quick and accurate. Call Monday. Weisbecker, 268-270 W. 125th St.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, to assist in office of large petticoat house; good position. Eagle Skirt, 44 West 28th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER AND CREDIT MAN.—WANTED, BY IMPORTANT MANUFACTURING AND IMPORTING HOUSE, FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER AND CREDIT MAN; DRY GOODS EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; MIDDLE-AGED MAN LOOKING FOR GOOD, PERMANENT POSITION DESIRED; STATE EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY EXPECTED. D 14 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER ON SALES LEDGER.—One who is familiar with double entry bookkeeping; must be able to analyze accounts, take off trial balance; must write good hand, be good at figures, have highest references, exempt from draft; state experience in detail and salary expected. Address Manufacturer, G 293 Times Downtown.

BORING MILL HANDS, (horizontal and vertical.)
Lathe hands, (tool.)
Loam molders.
Lathe hands, (production.)
Machine molders.
Floor molders.
Radial drill hands.
Vertical Bullard hands.
Gisholt hands.
Muse be able to work from blueprint; good wages.
Apply Employment Office.
Jersey City car passes door.
HENRY R. WORTHINGTON,
Harrison, N. J.

BOYS.
Ambitious office boys, 17-18 years of age, public school graduates or those having attended high school preferred. Large insurance brokerage, Christian corporation, has permanent positions with unusual opportunity for quick advancement to bright, intelligent, well-mannered boys of good habits. Address in own handwriting, stating references, nationality; salary to start, $9; boys desiring position for Summer only not wanted. W 238 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED
WHO IS MECHANICALLY INCLINED; A FINE OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN AUTOMATIC FOOD PRODUCTS PACKING MACHINERY; PERMANENT POSITION. APPLY BY LETTER STATING AGE, REFERENCES, &c., W 239 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS! BOYS! BOYS!
Must be 18 years old, to do day and night work in shop.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 Bethune St.,
Near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

BOYS.—Large wholesale chiffon and netting house has openings for several energetic, bright boys over 16, preferably high school graduates; only boys who are industrious and desirous of making most of their opportunities need apply; write or apply with references. V. & S., 71 Fifth Av.

BOY.—Bright and energetic for clerical work; good opportunity for willing worker. Fashionable Dress, 170 Fifth Avenue.

CABLE CLERK wanted in old-established export house; must understand making up and decoding cablegrams; state salary expected. Box 324 Times, 2 Rector St.

CHAUFFEUR wanted, careful driver; must understand 1918 Pierce; neat, polite, and make self useful around the house and barn; will pay $60 a month, room, and board for Summer. Address London Wallick, Carthage, N. Y.

CHAUFFEURS.—Young men, capable, courteous and dependable, to work into commercial life; salary and commission; must be exempt from Government service. Apply for interview. Red Patrol, 1,960 B'way.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC wanted for city and country, who is accustomed to work evenings; must be draft exempt; state by whom last employed; must have city reference. Write Box 555, Woodmere, L. I.

CHEMIST wanted; must have practical experience; need not be a graduate; Government work; no explosives. Write F 281 Times Downtown.

CLERKS AND TYPISTS
required for various positions; excellent salary, rapid advancement, semi-annual bonus; apply in person only, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.; room 1702, 24 Walker St.
THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

CLERK ON STOCK AND ORDER BOOKS IN SALES DEPARTMENT OF LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE; STATE AGE, SALARY, AND EXPERIENCE. J 290 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERK for receiving office; moderate salary, with chance for advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. X 219 Times Annex.

CLERK with some discount and foreign exchange experience; salary, $1,200 per year. A 87 Times.

CLERK for hardware supply house; some knowledge of the business necessary. Eberhart's new store, 1,501 3d Av., (85th.)

CONSTRUCTION MAN for large industrial plant, with experience in building construction and alterations; prefer man with some training along civil engineering and structural lines; must be able to figure strength of materials and have sufficient initiative to carry on work without constant supervision; entrance salary $35 to $40 a week. B 214 Times.

COPPERSMITH
WANTED AT ONCE;
PERMANENT POSITION.
ALIEN ENEMIES NEED NOT APPLY.
APPLY ENGINEER,
NATIONAL SUGAR REFINING CO.,
FOOT OF MAIN ST.,
YONKERS, NEW YORK.

COST ACCOUNTANT wanted for manufacturing concern; capable of taking charge of department; aggressiveness, tact, and diplomacy essential, as well as proven executive abilities; an excellent opportunity to connect with an old established firm; not a war job, although engaged on Government work; give all particulars, including salary desired, in first letter. Address Employment Manager, P. O. Box 383, Baltimore, Md.

DESIGNER, mechanical, experienced on semi-automatic machinery. Potdevin Machine Co., 1,221 38th St., Brooklyn.

DETAILER AND TRACER. — Experienced man wanted for engineering department of large manufacturing organization; entrance salary $25 a week; address, with full details as to age, nationality, experience, &c. B 215 Times.

DRAFTSMEN
EXPERIENCED ON HIGH-GRADE TOOL WORK AND LIGHT AUTOMATIC MACHINERY. WE HAVE SEVERAL OPENINGS WITH EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT FOR MEN BETTER THAN THE AVERAGE; LOCATION NEWARK, N. J.; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY WANTED. Q. A., 115 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN:
A nationally known industrial concern desires to engage the services of a number of draftsmen, young, American born, and draft exempt, to work at Wilmington, Del.
Experience:
Thorough training in mechanical drafting, industrial plant layout, mechanical layout in industrial buildings and power plants.
Mental Qualities:
Must have initiative, tact, enthusiasm, and resourcefulness.
A salary of $150 to $200 per month will be paid for normal hours, (41.5 per week.)
In your letter give full particulars concerning your qualifications, stating age, education, experience, (give in detail, stating positions held and length of service.)
For our convenience please type the information on a full-size letter sheet. X 226 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN.
Construction and architectural draftsmen, checkers and reinforced steel detailers wanted for heavy steel and concrete construction work for the Government in vicinity of Philadelphia. Call on Fiske or Richards, Sunday, Monday or Tuesday at the Biltmore, New York City.

DRAFTSMEN.
Wanted, experienced men on telephone equipment and electrical apparatus; steady work, good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.
Near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

DRAFTSMAN, MECHANICAL, FIRST CLASS, LAYOUT MEN AND CHECKERS; PERMANENT POSITION, PLEASANT WORKING CONDITIONS, GOOD PAY FOR RIGHT MEN; GOVERNMENT WORK. APPLY OR WRITE CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP., GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical; permanent position for good worker. Apply by letter or in person, Room 4735, Grand Central Terminal.

DRAFTSMAN.—Mechanical, with experience on light machinery; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. D 15 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMEN.
Construction, architectural, structural steel, heating, and piping draftsmen and layout men wanted for heavy steel and concrete construction work for the Government in vicinity of Philadelphia; apply, stating age, experience, salary expected, and when available; give references. Address Wilson, 248 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

ENGINEER.—Experienced; eight-hour shift; $100 per month. Apply Chief Engineer, 42 West 35th St.

ENGINEER wanted. Woodhaven Water Supply Co., 4,026 Fulton St., Woodhaven, L. I.

FOREMAN wanted for machine shop; experienced man to take care of equipment and repair work incidental to the manufacture of shells for the U. S. Government; liberal salary and bonus arrangement. Address, stating age, nationality, previous experience, where now located, how soon you could begin work, and when you could call for interview. Z 384 Times Annex.

GARDENER.—First class, willing, and understands care of horses otherwise need not apply; state wages, experience. Telegraph Western Union or write London Wallack, Carthage, N. Y.

HOUSEMEN, two, and a porter, for leading New England Summer resort. Inquire 305 5th Av., Room 1,402, no agency.

HOUSEMAN.—White, steady position, hours 6 A. M. to 4 P. M.; $70 per month. 44 West 44th St.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
TOOLMAKERS,
78C. PER HOUR.
Expert instrument and tool makers, with thorough knowledge of their business, will receive the above rate to start; Government work; 48-hour week; anything over that overtime.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.
Near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

INSTRUCTOR.—Practical man with high-school education, experienced with gasoline motors, wanted to instruct students in handling of tools and taking car of aeroplane motors. Call at Y. M. C. A. Aeroplane School, 240 West 53d St. See Mr. Tenney or Mr. Van Muffling.

LATHE OPERATORS
for our Edgewater, N. J., plant; experienced turret automatic and engine lathe men for piecework on 3-inch shell operations; also tool setters, tool grinders, oilers, and bolt men; steady work; plenty of overtime. Steamers leave West 95th St. dock, New York. American Can Co.

LATHE HANDS,
MUST KNOW HOW TO USE MICROMETER AND READ BLUEPRINTS.
AMERICAN CITIZENS.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

LEARN ELECTRICAL WIRING AND TESTING.
Young men between the ages of 17 and 20 are afforded an opportunity to learn the electrical wiring and testing trade; positions are permanent; good salaries to start with; advancement according to ability; grammar school graduates preferred. Apply by mail, S 350 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS.
FIRST CLASS ALL AROUND MACHINISTS, LATHE HANDS ON BENCH AND THREAD CUTTING, MILLING MACHINE, DRILL PRESS AND PROFILERS; ALSO MAN FOR TOOL CRIB, AND TOOL GRINDER; AMERICANS, ABOVE DRAFT AGE, PREFERRED. SLOCUM, AVRAN & SLOCUM LABORATORIES, INC., 531 WEST 21ST ST.

MACHINISTS
for our Edgewater (New Jersey) plant; first class tool and repair men, also gauge makers; prevailing rates, with two hours overtime daily, at time and one half; double time for Sunday; steady work. Steamers leave West 95th St. dock, New York. American Can Co.

MACHINIST.—Experienced lathe hand, also bench shaper, milling, assembling and erecting and general machinist. Pottebin Machine Co., 1,221 38th St., Brooklyn. Take Culver line train to 13th Av. or Church Av. car to 38th St. [illegible]

MANAGER
SUPERVISOR,
experienced in shirt or underwear line wanted by a large firm; must be capable of supervising factory employing 150 operators; also managing, receiving, cutting, and shipping department; must be efficient and of executive ability; those only considered who state full particulars and former experience, &c. W. S., 285 Times Downtown.

MAN.—We desire to get in touch with a practical man who can make compressed soups and flavoring extracts like Maggis and Knows. J 95 Times.

MAN wanted; man familiar with clerical details green coffee business; good opportunity. L 367 Times Downtown.

MAN wanted with knowledge of mill supply business for inside work. Address T 326 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL
man to take charge of the operation of machines in connection with industrial processes; knowledge of refrigerating machinery is desirable; should be qualified to keep accurate records in connection with the work. State age and experience in full to Mechanical, Box 212, Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN wanted by a large industrial corporation of international reputation for industrial layout work, building work, machine designing and detailing, conveyor work, &c.; liberal salary for man of proper qualifications. Call Wednesday, July 31, Room 1712, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, between 12 and 6 o'clock, ask for Mr. Walter J. Laird.

MEN wanted of draft age for special induction who are especially qualified as cooks, clerks or stenographers; must be in good physical condition and of suitable moral character; permanent station if satisfactory; pleasant environment. Address Adjutant, General Hospital No. 9, Lakewood, N. J.

MEN.—Good opportunity to learn a trade, 10 P. M. to 6 A. M.; light, pleasant and permanent positions, can make $25 to $35 per week. Boyd & Co., 2,159 Prospect Av., near 182d Street, Bronx.

MILLWRIGHTS.
Experienced men only; highest pay; steady employment, and good working conditions.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
BRAKEMEN AND FIREMEN.
Apply Employment Car,
132 St., Willis Av., Bronx.

PACKING ROOM HELP.
Men, experienced, wanted for bottle filling and general work in packing department of chemical factory. Apply Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., 632 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

PLANT LAY-OUT MEN, (2.)—Large manufacturing organization can use immediately two experienced men, able to undertake the lay-out of an existing plant, inventory of machinery, lay-out of pipe lines, &c.; steady employment; attractive future is offered to the right men; entrance salary $30 to $35 a week. Address B 213 Times.

PRODUCTIONS, progress, and dispatch clerk, experienced shipyard, structural, or factory work; salary commensurate with ability and fitness; location New London; reply in full, stating date available and salary. Reply to Employment Dept., Groton Iron Works, Groton, Conn.

SALES MANAGERS.—I want three salesmen who can qualify as managers of a like number of offices to be opened in Metropolitan district, and will be in New York Wednesday, July 31, for the purpose of interviewing eligibles; proposition is on commission basis; advance seekers and want ad. shoppers keep off; I mean business, and have no time to waste; write in confidence, giving age, experience, average earnings for last six months, and telephone number. Address W 300 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to call on manufacturing trade with excellent line of Venice and Fillet laces; strictly commission basis. "Opportunity," Room 2502, 110 West 40th.

SALESMAN.—For high grade line of girls' and juniors' silk dresses, to cover office and department store trade; commission basis. L. Bogen, 15 West 26th St.

SALESMAN for trim hat house; one who has a good following, for the road; salary or commission. F. Shroeder, 23 West 49th.

SALESMAN who can sell to jobbers of coats; the right man only should appear; commission. S. & N. Co., 39 West 4th.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN—RETAIL CLOTHING, to manage credit clothing store for large retail concern, operating more than 100 popular stores; big future for hustler. ADELBERG & BERMAN, INC., 311 6TH AV.

SALESMAN.—Experienced and successful road salesman, men's wear, desires to make new connection; good business man; can invest some capital if necessary. C 178 Times.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.
STEADY POSITIONS.
GOOD PAY.
Western Electric Co., Inc.,
57 Bethune St.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

SHIPPING and receiving clerk; one thoroughly experienced to take charge of large department handling domestic and foreign shipments; excellent opportunity for active man; state experience, salary. R. K., 390 Times Harlem.

SHOE BUYER FOR BARGAIN BASEMENT: ONE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH THE EASTERN MARKET WANTED BY THE BAILEY CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO; MUST BE A LIVE WIRE. APPLY TUESDAY MORNING, BEN S. LEVIS, RESIDENT BUYER, 37 WEST 26TH ST.

SODA DISPENSER.—Experienced on home trade, confectionary; steady work; $25. F. Cederburg, 490 2d Av.

SOLICITORS.—Experienced magazine and newspaper solicitors to present a new periodical edited by Dr. Frank Crane; fine opportunity for right person; big seller; liberal commission. Call 6th floor, 56 West 45th.

STENOGRAPHER and OFFICE ASSISTANT, 15 to 25, of good family, living with parents, and best references as to responsibility. F. X., 104 East 14th.

STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS. — Many superior offerings. Fulton Agency, 489 5th Av., 93 Nassau.

STOCK, RECEIVING, AND CARD RECORD CLERK, WITH AUTOMOBILE EXPERIENCE. ASK FOR MR. SHANAHAN, GRAMM-BERNSTEIN SALES CORP., 617 WEST 56TH ST.

STOCK SELECTORS.
Strong, healthy young men, aged 21 to 35, for selecting work in warehouse; steady position.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 Bethune St.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

STOCK LEDGER CLERK.—Draft exempt; one who is acquainted with card system of mechanical stock, and also has some knowledge of purchasing department records. H. S., 360 Times Downtown.

STOCKBOY.—Electrician requires stockboy, thoroughly experienced; good salary; advancement. 74 West 125th.

STRONG MAN as assistant in packing department in tea factory; steady position. Apply to A. Fielding, 235 West St., City.

SUPERVISOR to care for boys in Jewish institution. Apply 373 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

TECHNICAL MAN,
with general knowledge and training in mechanical or chemical industry, for important research work in connection with the development of manufacturing processes; large manufacturing corporation, within 15 miles of New York City. Reply, stating age, education, and experience in full, to Technical, Box 231 Times Downtown.

TOOLMAKERS,
INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
78C. PER HOUR.
Expert instrument and tool makers, with thorough knowledge of their business, will receive the above rate to start; Government work; 48-hour week; anything over that overtime.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.
Near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

TOOLMAKERS,
MUST BE A1 MEN,
AMERICAN CITIZENS.
E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

TOOLMAKERS and MACHINISTS wanted on Government work; best wage rates paid to competent men. The Mt. Vernon Co., 320 Washington St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

TYPIST.—LARGE WHOLESALE DRY GOODS CONCERN; SPEEDY OPERATOR ON UNDERWOOD OR REMINGTON MACHINE; STATE SALARY, AGE, AND EXPERIENCE. J 292 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

TYPEWRITER OPERATORS.—HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS; OPPORTUNITY SUMMER MONTHS; PIECE WORK; $1.80 PER M. CALL, 9 A. M., BOYD'S, 19 BEEKMAN ST.

TYPIST.—EXPERIENCED; GOOD AT FIGURES. MARION, 588 BROADWAY.

U. S. A.
GOVERNMENT WORK.
GOOD LIVING WAGES PAID TO MEN FROM 18 TO 50 YEARS OF AGE BY LARGE GOVERNMENT SHELL-LOADING PLANT; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO DO YOUR SHARE OF THE WORK TO WIN THE WAR. APPLY IMMEDIATELY TO EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, T. A. GILLESPIE LOADING CO., SOUTH AMBOY, N. J.
IF YOU ARE ALREADY EMPLOYED ON GOVERNMENT WORK, STAY WHERE YOU ARE.

VALUATION WORK.
Wanted, young engineer or man having some valuation experience or in determining insurable values, preferably one familiar with power station, car house, and gas works construction and costs; two or three months' office work, possibly leading to permanent connection; apply, stating age, experience, salary expected and references to J 331 Times Downtown.

WANTED.
TOOL AND GAUGE MAKERS; TOOL DESIGNERS ON JIG AND FIXTURE WORK FOR SMALL INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS AND FIRST-CLASS SET-UP MEN ON PROFILE, HAND SREW, TURRET LATHES, AND MILLING MACHINES; APPLY COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING CO., EMPLOYMENT DEPT., MERIDEN, CONN. IF YOU ARE ON GOVERNMENT WORK, DO NOT APPLY.

WANTED,
STATION MEN AND TRAINMEN,
AGES 21 TO 55,
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS,
INTERBOROUGH RAPID
TRANSIT CO.
APPLY
ROOM 1233, 165 BROADWAY,
9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. DAILY,
EXCEPT SUNDAY.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WORK
FOR
YOUR
COUNTRY.

YOU CANNOT FIGHT IN THE TRENCHES, BUT YOU CAN FIGHT IN THE RANKS OF AN ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY. WE NEED MEN WHO ARE NOT ALREADY ENGAGED ON GOVERNMENT WORK, AND WHO CAN FILL ONE OF THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS:

ARMATURE WINDERS,
BATTERY REPAIR MAN,
BLACKSMITHS,
BOYS, (must be 18 years of age for shop work,)
DRAFTSMEN,
ELEVATOR OPERATORS,
INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
MILLING MACHINE OPERATORS,
MILLWRIGHTS,
OILER AND BELTMAN,
PACKERS,
PORTERS,
PRODUCTION CHASERS,
SHEET METAL WORKERS,
STOCK SELECTORS,
SUB FOREMAN, (WIREMAN,)
TINSMITHS,
TOOLMAKERS,
TOOL DESIGNERS.
YOUNG MEN
(must be 18 years of age to work on vacuum pumps; no experience necessary.)

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN
TELEPHONE OPERATOR.
A large corporation will train several young men as telephone operators.
EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY.
Age, 18 to 21; excellent chance of advancement; salary to start, $11; evening hours, 5 to 12 P. M.; permanent. E 396 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN
to work on vacuum pumps; high rates; experience unnecessary.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MEN.—Live young men for shipyard progress work; college or technically trained men preferred; location New London. Reply in full, stating date available and salary. X 239 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN as assistant in receiving and shipping department; must be experienced and capable; state references, salary. A. A., 392 Times Harlem.

Instruction.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to knew what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Hear John T. Kennedy, LL. B., speak on this subject, Aug. 12, at 6 o'clock. Write or phone for complimentary admission ticket. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK 1917, D-6-45, 5 passenger touring, in good shape; one extra shoe and tube and bumper. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 62d St. & Broadway.

BUICK 1918 touring car; only slightly used; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 touring, light 4; reasonable. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

BUICK 1917 little 6 sedan, roadster, limousine. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS,
roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA
FOUR PASSENGER.
LIKE NEW.
Positively the handsomest car ever offered for sale; mechanically perfect; painted a beautiful blue, with black trim; upholstered in tapestry; many extras, including five new shoes; is open to any inspection or demonstration, day or evening; must be seen to be appreciated. On exhibition at the Brighton Auto Exchange, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC 1915 landaulet, fine condition, recently repainted; tires all good; very reasonable. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

CADILLAC
1918 LIMOUSINE.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'way.

CADILLAC 1917 four-passenger coupe; wire wheels, cord tires; in exceptional condition. 305 West 59th. Phone Columbus 1433.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING, LIKE NEW.
HARRY BRENNER, 1,778 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
Exceptionally desirable. Wallace, 236 W. 59th.

CADILLAC 1916 touring; fine condition; very reasonable. 305 W. 59th. Columbus 1433.

CHANDLER
Guaranteed overhauled and refinished.
USED CARS.
Ninety day guarantee.

Model	17-B	7	passenger touring.
"	17-B	4	" chummy roadster.
"	17	4	" chummy roadster.
"	17	7	" touring.
"	17	7	" sedan & limousine.
"	17-B	4	" coupe.
"	16	7	" touring.
"	16	3	" coupelet.

BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION,
62d Street & Broadway.

CHALMERS Master Six, 7-passenger, touring. Pullman seats, Westinghouse shock absorbers, electric lights and starter; cost $2,750; take $500 cash, act quickly. 1,930 Broadway.

CHEVROLET 1917 five-passenger; good condition; bargain. H. S. Heilbron, 1,265 Broadway.

COLE 1917 Sedan, wire wheels, tires practically new; many extras; mechanically perfect; will sacrifice. Harry Brenner, 1,778 Broadway.

DE DION-BOUTON SEDAN.
Most beautiful car in city; can't be told from new; special built Brewster body; Westinghouse electric starter and lights; six Rudge-Whitmore wire wheels; condition guaranteed. International Automobile Exchange, 150 West 55th St.

DODGE.—Must sell 1917 Dodge Touring, like new, perfect mechanically. 1,930 Broadway.

DODGE, 1917, late touring, almost new, $690. McVey, 220 West 41st St.

FIAT touring car 1916, rebuilt, first-class condition; no dealers. Chelsea 3639.

FORD 1917 sedan; Gray & Davis starting; demountable rims. 305 West 59th.

HUDSON 1916 7 passenger super-six, slip covers; car in A1 condition. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 62d St. & Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 four-passenger speedster; also touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

HUDSON town car; 1917 Super-Six; bargain. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

HUPMOBILE 1917 touring, in perfect condition; very reasonable. Phone Bowling Green 9584.

HUPMOBILE contract must be sold at once; delivery immediately. Phone Intervale 8148.

LOCOMOBILE—1917.
For Summer and Winter use,
Touring Limousine Body.
6-cylinder, 48-horse power.
35x5 tires—Goodyear Cord.
Equal in every respect to a new car.
Guaranteed by us.
Further information inquire,
Exchange Car Department,
The Locomobile Company of America,
61st Street, next to Broadway,
New York City.
Telephone, 7750 Columbus.

LOCOMOBILE—1916.
Torpedo—6-passenger.
Guaranteed by us.
Newly painted our Standard Maroon.
Equipped with new seat covers.
Reasonably priced.
Inquire of
The Locomobile Company of America,
61st Street, next to Broadway,
New York City.
Exchange Car Department,
Telephone, 7750 Columbus.

LOCOMOBILE.
1914-16 "38" h. p. Landaulet.
Thoroughly overhauled, renovated and painted.
Will be sold at a reasonable figure.
Further information inquire of
The Locomobile Company of America,
61st Street, next to Broadway,
New York City.
Exchange Car Department,
Telephone, 7750 Columbus.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Notice: H. G. Day has purchased the shares of stock owned by J. H. Kuhlenberg and Joseph Volek in the H. G. Day & Co., Inc., and assumes all assets and liabilities and will continue the business under the same name.

DR. J. CONGER BRYAN, HOTEL BILTMORE, desires address of Lewis Clayton Woodruff.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

LOCOMOBILE 6-48 Victoria top, IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION; best offer takes it. A. Kuhn, 225 Linden St., Brooklyn. Tel. 7399 Bushwick.

MARMON 1916 7 passenger touring, refinished, two extra wire wheels, shoes and tubes, also Victoria top. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 62d St. & B'way.

MARMON 1917 touring car; excellent condition; price attractive. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MAXWELL 1916 town car; good taxicab; $800; will demonstrate. BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 62d St. & B'way.

MAXWELL 1917 SEDAN. LIKE NEW.
305 West 59th St. Columbus 1433.

MERCER 1917 TOURING.
Practically new, six passenger, $2,500; accept your car part payment; any demonstration desired. Telephone Mr. King, 4005 Fordham.

MERCER 4-passenger touring car, wire wheels, electric lights and starter, perfect condition; $750 takes it. 1,930 Broadway.

METALLURGIQUE touring, special body and top; wire wheels; perfect condition; will accept smaller car part payment. 2470 Vanderbilt.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 8-cyl. touring, wire wheels, fully equipped; perfect condition. 1,930 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 touring; combination Summer and Winter top; like new. 1,930 Broadway.

PACKARD—1-38 Packard Phaeton.
Excellent mechanical condition.
Recently painted.
Ready for immediate delivery.
The Locomobile Company of America,
61st Street, next to Broadway,
New York City.
Exchange Car Department.
Telephone, 7750 Columbus.

PACKARD, $500 BUYS
Packard 6-48 landaulet; newly painted, slip covers; perfect condition. 1,930 Broadway.

PACKARD 1918 seven-passenger touring car for sale. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 1917, 7-passenger, 2-35; run 5,000 miles; like new. Circle 5322.

PIERCE-ARROW, 4-passenger toy tonneau, slip covers, Victoria top; $500. 1,930 Broadway.

STANDARD "8" 1916 touring, practically good as new, and cheap; guaranteed. Taylor Motors Corp., 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STANDARD "8" 1917 7-passenger touring; completely overhauled, repainted; reasonable; guaranteed. Taylor Motors Corp., 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STEARNS	1917 8-cylinder Cloverleaf.
KNIGHTS	1917 8-cylinder 7-passenger.
GUARANTEED CARS.	1917 4-cylinder 5-passenger. Also Limousines and Landaulets. STEARNS USED-CAR DEPT., 415 W. 55th St. Columbus 7600.

STEARNS 1915 limousine, tires all good; excellent condition throughout; very reasonable. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STEARNS-KNIGHT light 4 touring; practically new. 305 W. 59th. Columbus 1433.

STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER.
Beautiful appearance. Wallace 236 W. 59th.

VIM taxicabs, 1917, (two.) Auto Service Co., 279 Passaic St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone Hackensack 756.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1917, Chummy Roadster; C. T. Silver special; just overhauled by the Willys-Knight Co.; guaranteed. 1,666 B'way.

Miscellaneous.

$1,650.
STOP, LOOK, AND LISTEN
to the motors in the
GUARANTEED USED CARS
at
ALEXANDER G. HARRIS'S
SPECIAL SALE.
Take Your Choice for
$1,650.
Tuesday and Wednesday,
July 30 and 31, only.

MERCER 1916, 6 pass., enameled silver.
MERCER 1916, 6 pass. Spanish cowhide leather.
STUTZ 1916, 4 pass., wire wheels; like new.
STUTZ 1916, 2 pass., wire wheels; like new.
HUDSON 1917, 4 pass., boat body, wire wheels.
HUDSON 1917, 4 pass., nickled radiator; like new.
HUDSON 1917, 4 pass.; 3,200 miles; like new.
MERCEDES Special Raceabout; Brooks's ostruck body.

MANY OTHER BARGAINS.

Remember Tuesday and Wednesday only. Cars on view now. All of the above cars are specially rebuilt and are more beautiful than when new. Of course, seeing is believing.

BE SURE IT'S HARRIS,
1,700 BROADWAY.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
CRANE SIMPLE TOURING.
FIAT (30) Sedan, foreign; latest importation.
1917 MARMON touring; excellent condition.
1918 CHANDLER touring.
1917 CADILLAC limousine.
1917 HUDSON touring, like new.
1917 STUTZ speedster.
1917 STUTZ Bulldog special.
1917 CASE touring.
1916 STUTZ roadster, practically new.
1916 MITCHELL touring, like new.
CHALMERS Master "6" Touring.

TRUCKS, TRUCKS.
PACKARD 1½-ton.

TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

1917 2-25 Packard touring; run 6,000 miles.
1917 Marmon touring.
1917 Daniels runabout, with extra rumble seats.
Late model National sedan; special body.
National limousine.
1912 30 Packard laundalet.
1912 30 Packard touring.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
(Brooklyn Branch,)
172 Malbone St., Brooklyn.
Near Bedford Av. Phone Flatbush 8384.

EMPIRE MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
1,700 Broadway. One Flight Up.
1917 Hudson Super Six, 7-passenger touring.
1917 Hudson Sport Model.
1917 Haynes, 7-passenger touring.
1917 Mitchell Sedan.
1917 Chandler, 7-passenger touring.
1916 Mercer touring, runs and looks like new; 6 cord tires; make offer.
EMPIRE MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
1,700 Broadway. One Flight Up.

1917 CADILLAC suburban.
1916 CADILLAC Victoria; also touring.
1916 PACKARD 1-35 limousine.
1914 SIMPLEX 38; starter and lights.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, 10 W. 60th.

PACKARD 1916 touring; 1-35; like new.
Pierce Arrow 1918 limousine; 38.
Packard landaulet; body off 1-35.
Hudson 1917 two-passenger speedster.
F. Turner, 20 Broad St. Phone 4473 Rector.

TOURING CAR.—1918 brand new 5-passenger touring car; standard make; never been run; cost $1,650; will sell at 12½ discount; fully guaranteed. Schwartz, Schuyler 9670.

Motor Trucks.

ATTENTION! Moto rtrucks, 2, 3½, and 5 ton, sold on easy terms to reliable buyers; contracts for steady employment at liberal rates guaranteed; can use a number of 3½-ton vans and 5-ton dumps. Wilson Motor Truck Corp., 1,457 Broadway. Tel. 5685 Bryant.

RIKER used trucks, three, with hydraulic dump bodies; guaranteed by manufacturer. Further information Exchange Car Department, The Locomobile Company of America, 61st St., next to Broadway, New York City. Telephone 7750 Columbus.

PIERCE-ARROW Truck For Sale.—Just completed Government contracts and I have one five-ton dump body Pierce-Arrow truck, one year old. P. O. Box 65, Stapleton, S. I.

PIERCE-ARROW TRUCK.—Just completed Government contracts and have one five-ton dump body Pierce-Arrow truck, one year old. P. O. Box 65, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

PROFITABLE CONTRACT for (1) year to responsible buyer of 2½, 3½, 5 ton trucks; easy terms. Suite 944, 47 West 34th St.

Automobiles Wanted.

BUICK, 1917, wanted, four or six cylinder, five passenger; all weather top; A1 condition; no dealers. E 374 Times Downtown.

Wanted a limousine, suitable for a six-cylinder Studebaker; state price. Box 5, Amityville, New York.

Highest prices paid for cars; telephone before you sell. Burns, 738 Fordham.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD Twin Six landaulet for rent, reasonable rates, hour, week, or month; owner drives. Telephone Riverside 5316. O'Neill.

PACKARDS, (Twin Sixes;) Pierce-Arrows; hour or season. Muldoon, 254 West 68th. Tel. Columbus 2151, Columbus 7261.

PACKARDS. — 1917 twin sixes exclusively; landaulet, touring; hour, monthly. Wilmarth. Tel. Columbus 3030.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A broad trough of moderately low pressure extends from Texas and New Mexico northeastward through the lake region, with high pressure to the northwestward, and there were quite general though mostly light showers in South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, the upper lake, and west lower lake region. Local thunder showers also continued in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

There will be showers Monday in the lake region and upper Ohio Valley, followed by generally fair weather Tuesday and showers Monday night or Tuesday in New England.

It will be somewhat cooler Monday in the upper lake region, Monday night in the lower lake region, and Tuesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday: North and Middle Atlantic—Moderate south and southwest winds, with fair weather.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Partly cloudy Monday; thunder showers at night or Tuesday; somewhat cooler Tuesday.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Monday; showers at night or Tuesday.

Northern New England — Partly cloudy Monday; showers at night or Tuesday.

Western New York—Showers Monday; cooler in western portion. Tuesday fair, somewhat cooler.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Local thunder showers Monday or Monday night and probably Tuesday; somewhat cooler Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M. taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1917.	1918.		1917.	1918.
3 A. M.	69	72	4 P. M.	80	84
6 A. M.	66	70	6 P. M.	80	83
9 A. M.	72	73	9 P. M.	75	78
12 M.	78	81	11 P. M.	73	77

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 78; for the corresponding date last year it was 73; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 72, at 8 P. M. it was 79. Maximum temperature 85 degrees at 4:30 P. M., minimum 70 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity 92 per cent. at 8 A. M., 76 per cent. at 8 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.16 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.07 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]
Sun rises........5:53 | Sun sets..........8:19

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	....	1:02	6:48	7:27
Governors Island	....	1:21	7:16	7:58
Hell Gate	2:28	3:00	8:25	9:47

Fire Record.

A.M. Loss.
3:20—329 W. 96 St.; H. Laws........Slight
4:30—1,551 B'way; Riker-Hegeman Drug Store..........None
6:25—180 W. 94 St.; not given.......Slight
P.M.
1:20—24 E. 108 St.; R. Goscho........Slight
1:25—1,619 Boston Road; C. Sander...Slight
1:45—334 Cherry St.; not given.......Slight
2:30—546 W. 21 St.; (wagon,) H. Quinn.......Slight
4:30—Pier 51, E. River; City........Slight
6:05—114 Ludlow St.; J. Kantrowitz.......Slight
6:15—Riverside Drive, 189 St., (auto,) D. Spaber Co.........Slight
6:30—501 W. 36 St.; Eleanor Mitchell.Slight
7:20—E. River & 61 St.; (scow,) City.Slight
9:00—Williamsburg Bridge; Boardwalk.......Slight
11:00—175 E. Houston St.; J. Flynn...Slight

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobile Repairing.

OVERHAULING and Repairing.—Expert mechanics; guaranteed work; reasonable. Washington Heights Machine Shop, 528 West 162d. Audubon 5201-8686.

Automobile Supplies.

CONTINENTAL MOTOR PARTS,
159 WEST 24TH ST.
PHONE FARRAGUT 3490.
CHADICK, DELAMATER CORPORATION.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway.	20 REASONS 20 Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue L.
Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. 7920.	Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.
ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St.	Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.
1 2½-cu.-yd. Dipper Dredge,
2 Tugs, Scows, and Houseboat.
1 20-inch Suction Dredge and Pontoons.
S. M. SAVAGE, care Alto Construction Co.,
Utica, N. Y.

Motor trucks; will sell 3½-ton motor truck to responsible parties, easy terms and contract with work for one year; also owners of trucks for contract work by the day, week, month or year to responsible owners. Apply Room 903, 1,457 Broadway.

Rare Opportunity.—For sale, a modern silk throwing plant in running condition, with property; output between 1,400 and 1,600 pounds of train and organ weekly; out of town; no agents. J 30 Times.

Hardware.—Best-paying retail store in city for sale; firmly established on Washington Heights for years; unquestionable reason for selling. Call for particulars, 9 to 12 and 2 to 5. Mr. Ullman, 47 Murray St.

For Sale—Several 10 yards Schiffli machines, 17-inch span, $500 each; 24-inch span, $1,500 each; all good condition; quick action necessary. J 321 Times Downtown.

Employment Agency Bargain.—$300 buys an established commercial agency, (downtown,) excellent opportunity; investigate. W 312 Times Downtown.

Modern eighth floor garage, (Harlem,) will lease one entire floor, (50x100,) without pillars, to reputable concern. R 526 Times Harlem.

Business Notices.

For $3 I'll Write a Circular Letter So Strenuous It Will HAVE to Bring You Business. Business Announcements, Booklets, Folders, Catalogues, and Stock Prospectuses Written and Printed. Mail Order Advertising Service. Send $1 for 100 Copies of Successful Circular Letters; no two letters alike. Satisfaction guaranteed. Rosenblum, (Advertising Expert,) 1,482 Broadway, (42d.) Phone Bryant 2197.

SALESMAN, now covering New York State, city, and vicinity, desires change of line. Z P 75 Times Bronx.

FOR SALE.

Machinery.

FOR SALE,
ALUMINUM PISTON CASTINGS,
CAST-IRON PULLEYS,
SHAFTING,
HANGERS,
MOTORS,
ENGINES,
MACHINERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
F. B. SWEIGARD,
MUT. 8192-Y. 3,153 CHAPIN ST.,
R. D. NO. 3. ERIE, PENN.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 485 Broadway.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Non-visibles, 3 months, $5.
Visibles, 3 months, $7.50 up.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St Tel. Barclay 4728.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on Friday, August 2d, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 307, third floor, United States Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y., one evening gown and one wool suit. The goods will be on exhibition Thursday, August 1, 1918. Catalogues mailed upon request as soon as issued.
Dated New York, July 17, 1918.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

TEUTON PROPAGANDA PAID FOR BY RUMELY

Gave Hammerling $205,000 in Cash for Space in Foreign Language Newspapers.

DR. ALBERT TOOK RECEIPTS.

Germans, Expecting U-Boats to End War in June, 1917, Planned $1,500,000 Good-Will Campaign.

Details of how Dr. Edward A. Rumely, formerly publisher of The New York Evening Mail, directed the expenditure of $205,000 in the early part of 1915 in an advertising campaign in the foreign language press against the American manufacture of munitions were disclosed last night in a statement issued from the office of Deputy State Attorney General Alfred L. Becker, who has been aiding the Federal authorities in the investigation into German activities in this country. Mr. Becker's revelations were a résumé of the Saturday night examination of Louis A. Hammerling, President of the Association of Foreign Language Newspapers and head of an extensive advertising agency in the Woolworth Building.

Another striking feature of the examination of Mr. Hammerling, as reported by Mr. Becker, aside from the $205,000 no-munition fund, was the Government's announcement that evidence had been obtained showing that Hammerling had approached two advertising agencies in March, 1917, one month before the declaration of war, with a proposition to take part in an advertising campaign which he is reported to have said would be worth $1,500,000 yearly. Mr. Hammerling, however, emphatically denied knowledge of such a movement.

It was also said at Mr. Becker's offices yesterday that the $205,000 fund supplied to Hammerling, through Dr. Rumely, had been definitely traced to the bank account of von Bernstorff and Heinrich Albert with G. Amsinck & Co. This is the bank with which Adolph Pavenstedt was connected and the one that handled the Bolo Pacha funds.

Mr. Becker's statement also disclosed that the German propagandists in this country had laid their schemes in the belief that the war was to have ended in June, 1917, through the success of the submarine. It was brought out, too, that Dr. Rumely had visited Hammerling at his home and introduced him to a Dr. Albert, who took all the receipts the foreign language press gave for the advertising. Questions established the fact that Dr. Albert, of the advertising campaign, was Dr. Heinrich Albert, Financial Attaché of the German Embassy, and the fiscal agent of the von Bernstorff propaganda fund.

Campaign for German Shipowners.

According to the testimony as given out, Hammerling said that in March, 1917, the war was expected to be over by June of that year, through submarine activity, and that it was desired to start a campaign, in the interest of the German shipowners, to soften the asperities of the war. As reported by Mr. Becker, some of the advertising was to carry the signature of the Hamburg-American Line and some to be signed by the North German Lloyd. Hammerling, questioned about this, denied the statements credited to him, and declared that it was an attempt to injure him.

In his written statement to the Attorney General, Mr. Hammerling told of first meeting Dr. Rumely in connection with some advertising for the plant of which Rumely was the head. This plant was at La Porte, Ind., and the meeting was some time in 1912. The next time he saw Rumely, he said, was in February, 1915, when Rumely came to see him and talked about stopping the manufacture of munitions. There was a suggestion, said Mr. Hammerling, about making a protest to the President and Congress on the topic. After some discussion, Hammerling said he notified Rumely that he was willing to send out an appeal through the foreign language newspapers if it went into the English newspapers as well.

The next day, according to Hammerling, Dr. Rumely came to him and said he had no objection to the plan. If it didn't cost more than $100,000, which, he said, Rumely declared could be raised by the "people interested in this humane undertaking." Hammerling said he ascertained that the cost of the advertising in newspapers printed in thirty languages would be $205,000, and that Dr. Rumely agreed to pay the extra $105,000. A day or two after, the statement set forth, Rumely handed him the first $100,000 at the Hotel Manhattan. The payment was in cash, and he gave Rumely a receipt for it.

A few days later Rumely handed him another $100,000, and told him that the money came from citizens who were interested only in the humane aspects of the enterprise. Hammerling said the advertisements were prepared by D. S. Momand, Secretary of the Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, and by W. S. Rainkin, Vice President of the John Lee Mahin Advertising Company, Monroe Building, Chicago. The Mahin Agency got the contract for the English newspapers, and, according to Hammerling, they received $48,000, the rest of the fund going to the foreign press. The advertisements were ordered to appear the first week in April, 1915.

Hitchcock Printed It Free.

"All the papers received an order for the advertisements except one paper in Omaha, owned by United States Senator Hitchcock," Hammerling in his statement said. "This paper, according to the Mahin Agency, said: 'It (the advertising) was so timely and so humane, as we did not receive an order, we will insert it free as a service to humanity.' About ten days after that, when the bills had been collected, I was being accused by The New York World that this was German propaganda. I then asked Rumely if the money had been contributed by Americans, and he said 'Yes,' most emphatically.

"A short time after that, when I was laid up with a bad cold at my home, 38 East Sixty-eighth Street, Dr. Rumely came up with a man whom he presented as Dr. Albert. At Rumely's request I gave the receipts to Dr. Albert, and a few days later Mr. Rumely gave me the other $5,000. There was no secrecy in it, and I did not know there was any propaganda about it. I paid out every cent except my commission."

When he was interrogated on Saturday night Mr. Hammerling said he was born in Austrian Poland and took out papers in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, in November, 1901, swearing at the time that he was a native of Hawaii. When asked why he concealed his true nativity, he told of having been driven from home when he was young and taken to Bremen, Germany, by a peasant, and from there to Hawaii, where he grew up. He said that he was advised by a Pennsylvania lawyer that there was a prejudice against Austrian Poles in this country, "so I picked a country I loved."

Hammerling said Dr. Rumely never admitted to him that the money came from Dr. Albert, and he did not understand why he had been instructed to give Dr. Albert the receipts. Asked if he had ever endeavored to put out advertising for other German propaganda, Hammerling replied: "That is the first time I was mixed up in German propaganda. I wish I had not, and I am so sorry I did."

He was then asked if he had told Henry J. Pruden of the Van Patten Advertising Company at 50 East Forty-second Street in March of last year that he had a profitable account to give that agency, one that would pay $1,500,000 a year. He replied that he had been to the Pruden office many times about advertising, but could not remember that he had ever spoken about such a contract. He vigorously denied that report about the big campaign planned to start on July 1, 1917, saying, "That is absolutely false."

Mr. Hammerling said that he had met Mr. Van Patten once and taken luncheon with him, but had not spoken to him about the million-and-a-half campaign.

Van Patten Tells of $1,500,000 Contract

Mr. Van Patten, President of the agency, who lives at 221 Albert Avenue, Astoria, was then called to the stand. He said that in the early part of February, 1917, Hammerling came to see Harry J. Pruden and told him that he had a large and profitable account to give the agency, one that would net $1,500,000 a year on a five-year contract and 15 per cent. basis, which was to take in the United States, Canada, Mexico, and South America.

A week later, said Mr. Van Patten, Hammerling was back at the office and stated that he was in a position to deliver a much larger sum, but for certain reasons would not give the Van Patten agency any of the increase, as a part of it had to be given to the Colin Armstrong Company, and the rest to a third agency, which was not named. Mr. Van Patten said that Pruden asked Hammerling if he could state the nature of the advertising and was told that he could not just then.

He made a third visit, according to Mr. Van Patten, a week or two later, when he told Pruden that the war would be over without doubt in June; that the German submarines would be the finish of it, and that he had decided to start his campaign one week after peace was declared. He figured, according to Mr. Van Patten, that the campaign should be in full swing by July. Mr. Hammerling came again to the office a week after, said Mr. Van Patten, and when Pruden demanded to know something about the advertising Hammerling is said to have told him that nobody need worry about that; the advertising would be all set up and prepared—in fact, was then already in plate form—and would be delivered direct to the newspapers.

Mr. Van Patten further testified that Hammerling informed Pruden that the names of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Lines were to appear in the advertisements, and that he did not wish to get into the metropolitan dailies with the advertising. He suggested, said the witness, that the campaign be waged in cities of 100,000 or less, and furnished a list of twenty-five or thirty of the larger cities which were to be excluded when it came to placing the advertising. A week or so later the United States declared war and the campaign was dropped, said Mr. Van Patten, so far as his agency was concerned.

Mr. Van Patten also said that at his luncheon with Hammerling the latter told him that he had married an Austrian Countess who was "very rich, owning a certain town and controlling the milk and cheese privilege in an Austrian city." According to the witness, Hammerling also said he was a great friend of Frank Hitchcock, and that Hitchcock depended on him in several campaigns for the foreign vote.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Fourth of July evening, 9 to 10 o'clock, from 6th Av. car to Manhattan car to Brooklyn, black beaded bag. Finder keep money, also liberal reward for return of watch and chain, gift from dead father. Mrs. Creede, 118 Waverly Place.

LOST—Between Moulin Rouge and 44th St., on 7th Av., square platinum watch, encircled with diamonds, black and white silk stripe; very liberal reward. McCarthy, 129 West 45th St.

LOST—A CERTIFIED CHECK MADE TO THE ORDER OF BISHOP SONS & CO., LTD., TO THE AMOUNT OF $643.50; REWARD. BISHOP SONS & CO., LTD., 149 WATER ST.

LOST—Diamond flexible platinum bracelet, near Amsterdam Av., 152d St., to Riverside Drive, 163d St., between 3:30 and 5 P. M., Sunday; liberal reward. Grace McGuire, Apt. 1, 520 West 152d.

LOST—Between 80th and 92d Sts. and Riverside Drive, horseshoe brooch, diamonds and sapphires. Reward if returned to K. Carylus, 257 West 86th St.

LOST—Riverside Park, 90th St., Royal Engineer's badge, platinum and diamond "Ubique" in blue enamel; liberal reward. Doris Simpson, 311 West 97th. Riverside [illegible].

LOST—Open-faced gold watch, silver face, with initials W. T. K. in block type in circle form. $25 reward, if returned to W. Thorn Kissel, 14 Wall St.

LOST—Sunday morning, between 137 East 66th St. and Madison Av. and 69th St., sapphire and pearl crescent pin; reward. Communicate with X 252 Times Annex.

LOST—Graflex camera, Shore Road, Brooklyn. Phone Bay Ridge 8909. Liberal reward.

LOST—Lady's Tiffany watch at Long Beach, Saturday afternoon, monogram "J. E. V.;" liberal reward. J. E. Vosburgh, 99 6th Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—From Washington-New York Special Sunday black traveling case, at Manhattan Transfer. Mrs. Horton, Orchard 4645.

$100 REWARD
for diamond bowknot brooch, platinum setting, lost July 26.
TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

MEXICANS MODIFY TERMS OF OIL DECREE

Conference Ends and Garfield and Rhoades Go to Texas to Consult Oil Interests.

MEXICO CITY, July 28.—The negotiations between the Mexican Government and representatives of foreign oil interests in Mexico were concluded today, Nelson Rhoades and James Garfield, Jr., leaving here for San Antonio, Texas, where they will consult with officials of the corporation affected.

According to reports the agreement reached by the representatives and the Government is based on modifications of the decree of Feb. 19 last, which brought objections from the foreign owners. Whether these modifications will meet with the approval of the oil companies is unknown until after the conference at San Antonio. Should the agreement be approved it will mean the settlement of long drawn out complications over the rights to oil lands and taxes.

STATE WAR BILL $30,000,000.

Controller Travis Also Shows Big Increase in Receipts.

ALBANY, July 28.—That the war has so far cost New York State approximately $30,000,000 increase without resorting to the issuance of any special war bonds, as has been customary in previous conflicts, is disclosed in State Controller Travis's summary of State finances, made public tonight.

The Controller's statement for the last fiscal year ended June 30, reveals an increase of $14,441,520.46 in receipts over 1916, with a corresponding net gain of $2,642,508.16 above all expenditures. A cash balance exists of $9,890,616.48, as against $7,248,108.32 for last year.

In comparing the total expenditures, which show an increase of $12,511,825.50 over the previous year, the Controller's report calls attention to the appropriations made for military purposes, including the $4,000,000 additional required to take care of the State employes who have entered the military service. He also points out an increase of $1,000,000 required for the new 10 per cent. salary allowance for civil service employes, and a special maintenance appropriation of $2,143,294.45 to equip the new barge canal for Federal service. The Controller shows how the increased cost of all commodities used by State institutions and departments, and an increase of $3,500,000 for educational and $3,200,000 for intensive agricultural purposes has been made.

"The unusual conditions occasioned by the present world-wide conflict," the report says, "have been met by the present administration in a fearless manner and the people of the State may well be proud of the results that have been achieved in placing at the disposal of the Federal Government the most complete and efficiently organized military units the country has yet produced. To equip and maintain the State's contribution to the cause of war has cost millions of dollars, but no patriotic citizen of the great Empire State will for a moment question the right and justice of these expenditures."

BREST PEACE VAIN, GERMANS ADMIT

Even Lenine Called It Merely a Breathing Spell for a Renewal of War.

FORESAW ALLIES IN MURMAN

Says Allies Threatened to Land There Since Russia Was Too Weak to Guard Her Neutrality.

Despite the present eagerness of the German Government to have the treaty of Brest-Litovsk recognized as binding by the Allies, the frail and temporary quality of that treaty is recognized in recent issues of German newspapers which have just been received here, giving fuller accounts of Lenine's recent speech before the Executive Committee of the Workman's Council in Moscow than have heretofore been published in this country.

"This speech of Lenine's," says the Socialist Vorwärts of Berlin, "confirms what has been preached innumerable times on our part—unfortunately to deaf ears—namely, that an annexationist peace is no peace at all, but rather a mere breathing spell utilized by a conquered adversary for gathering together his forces anew. If even a Government so unambitious, so peaceful, and so greatly in need of peace as is the Government of Lenine regards the Brest-Litovsk treaty merely as a breathing spell, we can easily imagine how an annexationist peace woud react upon countries in which the burgeoise classes still retain command of the Government."

The account of Lenine's speech, which was circulated through the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, is translated as follows from the Dresdner Volkszeitung of May 30:

"A detailed translation of a speech descriptive of his program, delivered by Lenine on May 14 in the Plenary Session of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the Workingman's Council of the Moscow Soviets, is now being published. It is of greatest interest to know how the present Bolshevist Government regards the internal and external affairs of Russia and its welfare in the near future. Thereby is shown once again with what gigantic difficulties the present republic of remnant Russia has to struggle. One realizes at the same time, which is quite comprehensible under the present chaotic conditions, that the Bolshevist Government can scarcely form a clear conception of what it is necessary and possible for Russia to accomplish in the immediate future.

The efforts of the Soviet Government are chiefly being directed to prolonging the breathing spell which the treaty of Brest-Litovsk acquired for the country, in regulating the internal conditions, and that, indeed, under the maintenance of the unlimited power of the Soviets, not alone against the bourgeoise movements, but against all other socialistic tendencies as well. Lenine counts upon the hour soon at hand when, through the interposition of the international proletariat, the project of world socialism shall be realized. It is greatly to be doubted, however, if the Soviets, employing their own applied methods of dictatorship, will be able to succeed in causing the economic restoration and invigoration of Russia..

Lenine's utterances show unequivocally that even the present pacifist Government of Russia is loath to content itself with the conditions of the Brest-Litovsk treaty. How much more so would a more capitalistic Government be, should such a one again get control of affairs. Certainly Lenine is justified in speaking of Russia's need of a breathing spell, not only with regard to Germany, but with regard to England, France, and Japan as well.

The following are the essential features of Lenine's speech:

Lenine began by calling attention to the fact that Russia's international position has lately become more complicated in many respects. The Russian bourgeoise press and its followers among the Socialist papers took advantage of this situation deliberately to create panic among the masses, and in this way to reinstate a counter-revolution. The deepest roots of internal and external policies are determined by the economic interests of the ruling classes. Only steadfastness to this principle of the Marxists can steer safely through the jumble of diplomatic sophistries. The international position of the Soviet Republic is at the present moment determined by two conflicting policies: Primarily through the struggle between Germany and England in the West, then through the rivalry between Japan and America. A study of the economic history of the Far East proves beyond a doubt that a sharp conflict between Japan and America cannot be avoided. This policy, which for the time being is being hidden by the alliance of Japan and America against Germany, is hindering the offensive of the Japanese imperialism against Russia. The expedition against the Soviet Republic (the landing of troops at Vladivostok and the assistance of Semenoff) is being postponed and threatens to turn the secret conflict between Japan and America into open war.

The outward expression of the present situation is furnished by the treaty of Brest-Litovsk on the one hand, and the laws and customs as regards the neutral countries on the other. It is easily understood, therefore, that the uncertainty in the present international affairs should be the cause of this panic in Russia. Without in the slightest degree closing one's eyes to the danger and tragedy of the situation, one must, after an analysis of the economic conditions, conclude:

"The question of war and peace hangs by a thread in the Far East as well as in the West, as two tendencies exist. One makes the alliance of all imperialists unavoidable, the other sets up two groups of imperialists as adversaries. Japan cannot make up her mind to invade weakened Russia, yet one knows that the Japanese bourgeoisie could come to terms with the American bourgeoisie and the English bourgeoisie with that of Germany. All have but the one interest—to divide the globe."

Lenine then continued:

"Our problem consists in our strengthening the Soviet power against all elements of the capitalists who seek to destroy it. We must soberly observe the principles of the universal political situation and must take into account that the durability of the Soviet Republic grows with each week, with each month, and that thereby there increases also the sympathy of the working and exploited peoples of all nations. At the same time we must be prepared from minute to minute, from day to day, to act upon a change in international policy in favor of the policy of the extreme war factions."

Lenine then diverged from the general situation to discuss special problems. Conclusion of peace with Finland, as well as with the Ukraine and Turkey, was the natural result of the Brest-Litovsk treaty. And yet Russia was continuing the war against each of these countries. This was not due to the interior evolution of these countries, but was rather to be explained by the influence and interests of the ruling classes of these countries. Although so many empty and useless words had been written about the Brest-Litovsk peace and the impossibility of its bringing a breathing spell, it had nevertheless been demonstrated that Russia had been enjoying a rest period of two months, which had already shown certain results. This breathing spell had given the majority of Russian soldiers the opportunity to go back to their homes and partake of the gains which the revolution had brought to the land; also to look around and gather new strength for the new struggle which faced them. The growing acuteness of the relations with Finland, the Ukraine, and Turkey have naturally led to the belief that this breathing spell would shortly end. The peace endeavors of the Soviet Government, its willingness to renounce any claim to the so-called "world power" position, instead of having met with full peace conditions had, after a short interval, again been met with the old question of war or peace.

The relations on the Finnish boundaries might be characterized by the words "Fort Ino and Murman." Fort Ino is the defense of Petrograd. Russia recognized Finland's right to the whole Finnish territory, yet both Governments agreed to cede Fort Ino to Russia in order to "shield the common interest of the Socialist Republic." Naturally, the Finnish bourgeoisie revolted at this point and demanded the return of Fort Ino. (In the meantime Fort Ino has been evacuated by Russia.)

Concerning the Murman question Lenine said:

"An even more acute situation was caused by the question of the Murman territory, which the Anglo-French claimed because they had invested dozens of millions of dollars in building up the harbors, in order to secure for themselves the military hinterland in the imperialistic war against Germany. They were so careful in regard to neutrality as to make use of everything which was left unguarded, sufficient ground for possession being found in the fact that they have an armed cruiser, whereas we have none with which to chase theirs off. It is self-evident that the situation must therefore have become acute. According to a legal rule no armed power of a belligerent nation may enter upon neutral territory without disarming. The English landed troops on the Murman coast, and we had no military means of preventing them. The result was an announcement of demands upon us which were very nearly in the nature of an ultimatum. England and France said to us: 'If you cannot protect your neutrality, we will fight upon your territory.'

"The Caucasian situation is equally keen, and should the Caucasus Rada, like the Ukraine, be aided by foreign troops, Russia would be confronted with new difficulties. There are some people who complain about the unendurable burden of this undecided condition, wavering between war and peace, and think that it is easy to grope one's way out of the unsettled position by merely demanding that the conditions of the Brest-Litovsk treaty be fulfilled. They forget that one must conquer first in order to demand anything afterward. The Government has asked in innumerable radiograms which boundaries the independent Caucasus demands, but has received no answer. Turkey and Germany are thereby afforded an excuse for pushing further and further forward.

"The above described situation confirms the justice of the Bolshevist tactics: 'Experience in the revolution has taught us that one must pursue the policy of merciless attack, provided the circumstances permit. Yet one is forced to the policy of waiting, of slowly gathering one's strength, if there is no possibility of putting up a stolid defense.'

"All the energies of the Soviet power must now be concentrated in prolonging the breathing spell, in exploiting the antagonisms among the imperialists, and in maintaining and strengthening the Soviet power until the interposition of the international proletariat. The present Government had won by conquest the right of defending the Fatherland. It was defending not the position of Russia as a world power, not national interests, for the interests of world Socialism stood higher than national interests. We are the defenders of the Socialistic Fatherland. But for its defense we need a standing army, an orderly Hinterland, and established order in the system of supply."

SEND MORE FOOD OFFICERS.

Will Help Ration Pershing's Men and Protect Their Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Surgeon Gen. Gorgas tonight announced that twenty additional nutrition officers had gone to Europe at the request of General Pershing, to supervise the rationing of the soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces and to introduce methods further to protect the food of the forces from waste, spoilage, and contamination.

This brings the total of such officers now on duty in Europe to twenty-nine. The first six of these specialists went abroad in March. Their work is declared by General Gorgas to have been so satisfactory that in a few weeks more were asked for.

"The investigation made by these men," said General Gorgas, "resulted in improved mess conditions, both in camp and in the trenches, and demonstrated the necessity for continuous supervision, hence the recent sailing of the twenty.

"One of the principal problems facing these men is the adjusting of the present garrison ration to current needs. This ration was fixed long before the present conditions of modern warfare, and experience has shown that adjustments must be made in order to feed the troops satisfactorily without waste or spoilage."

AMERICAN POLES IN BATTLE.

Troops Recruited Here Fought Well East of Rheims.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Polish detachment mentioned in London dispatches of July 25 as having taken part in a successful engagement east of Rheims, with the capture of more than 200 prisoners, has been identified as a portion of the Polish forces recruited in the United States. This announcement was made tonight by the Polish Press Bureau in making public a cablegram received by the French High Commission from General Archinard of the French Army. The cablegram reads:

"The soldiers of the Polish Army in France have taken part in the great battle of General Gouraud's army. They have had their share of glory in their splendid defensive and when they attacked they captured prisoners.

"As it is the custom to write on the death certificates of the French soldiers killed in action the words, 'Died for France,' the same will be done for the Polish soldiers who now are buried on French soil. Their death certificates will also bear the inscription, 'Died for Poland.'"

ALLIES EXPECT TO BOMB BERLIN

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

garding the co-operation of the independent air force with the army in the field for any particular operation. The navy might say to the army that it did not have enough ships to spare for the enterprise, so the air force might say to the army that it did not have enough airplanes for the enterprise beyond those already allotted permanently for army requirements.

"You see, we are quite independent. We can formulate policy and strategy, while production, equipment and personnel function under one control. We do not have the anomalous situation of one branch of aviation service competing with the other for production and equipment. Such co-ordination as this, obviously, is the only way a great air offensive can be prepared for and conducted.

Expects Bombing of Berlin.

"We need your help, your great resources and a similar organization in this country to co-operate with us on equal terms. It is within the realm of certainty that we can bomb Berlin in the Spring, if not in the Fall, with airplanes which we have building, as we have already bombed Cologne and the Rhine cities, but we have not the numbers for a really big offensive, in my understanding of the term. We have plenty of airplanes and can build plenty more, but we lack engines, and we have about reached the limit of capacity for engine production.

"We have built up a big airplane program to take the Liberty motor and bomb Germany, but America cannot now spare these motors, and so I fear that our airplanes will be wasted and the real offensive from the air seriously delayed.

"The delivery of certain types of airplanes by flying them across the Atlantic is feasible. If we can fly to Berlin and back, which is more than 800 miles, we can fly from Newfoundland to the Azores, (the longest lap of the journey) which is 1,200 miles. This means a big organization, airdromes and repair plants in Newfoundland and the Azores.

"Your air forces ought to be organized on a tremendous scale, and this is what we look to America to do."

SAY DE HAVILAND 4S ARE FAILURE ON FRONT

Pershing Reported to Have Complained of Machine Sent to Our Army.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The Tribune will publish tomorrow a dispatch from its Washington correspondent dealing with what is called "disquieting information, arousing doubts that American airplanes will participate in the fighting in France this year." These reports have reached the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, which is investigating the production of aircraft, it is stated, and concern the effectiveness of the De Haviland 4. The dispatch says in part:

"Although 800 De Haviland 4s have been turned out, 425 shipped overseas, and 160 received at the American aviation camps in France between May 1 and July 5, none of the planes has been successfully flown at the battlefront, according to the information reaching the Senate Committee.

"At the Dayton-Wright plant, which is turning out the planes at the rate of 750 a month, the De Haviland 4s have been flown and pronounced successful, but in France, so the committee is informed, they have proved wholly unsatisfactory even for the moderate use of scouting and bombing, for which they were intended.

"The inquiry of the committee will extend to a lengthy cablegram, said to have been sent by General Pershing to the War Department, complaining of the De Haviland 4 and pointing out what he regards as insurmountable difficulties of making use of the plane in its present form. The American commander is reported to have pronounced the plane not only practically obsolete in type, but structurally weak, and to have begged the War Department not to send any more De Havilands as now constructed.

"The cablegram also contained, it is stated, an enumeration of specific defects and recommendations of changes that must be made before it can be hoped to use the De Haviland 4 in actual warfare.

"One of the defects pointed out by General Pershing is reported to have caused the death of one or more aviators while testing the plane in France in the same way that at least one young flier was killed during a test at Dayton. In the Dayton test the aviator was sent, unwillingly, it is alleged, to an altitude of 11,000 feet, when first one wing, then the other, was seen to fly off the plane, and the flier plunged to death.

"It is understood that the War Department will endeavor to introduce improvements suggested by General Pershing in a final effort to make the plane service able, although such changes will consume several months.

"Among airplane authorities, however, it is predicted that the De Haviland 4, because of obsolescence and structural defects, soon will be abandoned and replaced by the De Haviland 9 and the De Haviland 10, which the Dayton-Wright Company is ready to manufacture. Representatives of the company have urged that they be allowed to improve the De Haviland 4, but assert they have been restrained by the War Department, which objected to an interruption of quantity production of the type in its present form.

"It was said that the War Department wanted to make a showing in production of this plane which would offset the record of failure in the construction of other types."

ARRESTS NEGRO POLICEMAN

Pavilion Manager Says He Charged Discrimination—Court Frees Him.

Jasper Rhodes, a negro patrolman attached to the West 135th Street Police Station, was arrested last night in the grounds of the New York International Exposition by Chauncey Stillman, who alleged that Rhodes created a disturbance when a ticket to the bathing beach was refused him. Rhodes was discharged by Magistrate Simpson in the Men's Night Court.

The arrest was made by Stillman as a civilian after Patrolman Cannon of the Westchester Station had refused to make the arrest on the ground that no crime had been committed. Stillman said Rhodes arrived when no more tickets were being sold, and created a disturbance by saying that there was discrimination against him because of his color. Rhodes said several persons bought tickets after he had been turned away. Stillman denied he had issued instructions to his ticket sellers to refuse entrance to anyone on account of color.

TO DISCUSS HIGHER FARES.

Director General of Railroads Will Take Part in Conference.

Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney announced last night, by long distance telephone from Washington, that the Director General of Railroads, or a representative of that office, would be in this city today for a conference with the Public Service Commission about increased fares in this vicinity, particularly on Long Island and Staten Island.

Public Service Commissioners Whitney and Kracke, with the commission's chief counsel, William L. Ransom, had a conference with the Railroad Administrator Saturday which resulted in the appointment for today's conference. Commissioner Whitney said it was probable the Public Service Commission and the Director of Railroads would take up the demands of the street railway companies for an increase in passenger fares.

FINNEY BACK FROM FRONT.

Noted Baltimore Surgeon Returns Home on a Secret Mission.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Colonel J. M. T. Finney, the famous Johns Hopkins surgeon who is chief consulting surgeon of the American expeditionary forces, returned home today on a secret mission which will carry him to Washington.

"Just now," he said, "things are very satisfactory in France. There never was any reason to doubt the outcome of the war, but we must not expect too much. There is lots of hard fighting ahead, and we must prove equal to it. There is not an idea of defeat. All are confident of ultimate victory. It is the spirit of the Americans and, in fact, all of the allied nations, that is counting now against the Huns. Allied morale, stimulated by the events at the Marne, was never better, and it will be lasting now that American enthusiasm has become a contagion.

"Economic conditions in France are good. There are no signs anywhere of malnutrition. The spirit of the French people is excellent, the general morale especially."

Asked concerning the proportionate casualties among the American forces, Dr. Finney said that they were about the average.

"As far as hospital conditions are concerned, the wounded men of the American expeditionary forces are receiving just as good care as would be possible at home," he said.

SEIDLER GETS NEW POST.

To be Ruler's Personal Adviser—Said to Mean Concession to Germans

AMSTERDAM, July 28.—Dr. von Seidler, the former Austrian Premier, according to the Cologne Gazette's Vienna correspondent, has been appointed Director of the Emperor's Cabinet. This position gives him all the powers of the confidential secretary to the Emperor, with the duty of arranging the ruler's work. Continuing, the dispatch says:

"While Dr. von Seidler is excluded from the active direction of the Government policy, he nevertheless remains in closest touch with Governmental affairs, and as the Emperor's adviser he will not remain without considerable influence on the dual monarchy's course of action. Dr. von Seidler is the first former Premier to serve in this capacity, and his appointment is proof of the great confidence which the Emperor places in him."

Vorwärts says that Dr. von Seidler's appointment is generally regarded as a concession to the Germans.

FROM BOYS' COURT TO FRONT

Judge Lindsey Finds Former Culprit Fighting in France.

Judge Ben D. Lindsey, who has just returned from a tour of the European battlefronts, spoke yesterday at the free vaudeville performance provided for enlisted men by the New York War Camp Community Service at the Casino Theatre.

"The first question that was asked me when I came down the gangplank on reaching this country," Judge Lindsey said, "was 'How much longer will the war last?' This war will never end until Germany is hopelessly and everlastingly beaten, and until she knows she's beaten. To compromise with Germany would be to compromise with crime and barbarism. If the job is not completed this year or next we must keep on until it is, if it takes ten years. This is the message I bring you from the American soldiers at the front."

Judge Lindsey said that he had met in France one of the boys who had appeared at the Children's Court in Denver at which he presided. "When he was brought there everybody said he was bad, but I found him good. And he's making a fine soldier in France."

Have you tried one lately?

To cigar "selectmen" who like to be the first to touch the cigar they put to their lips, we recommend Robert Burns, in the 2 for 25c size, foil wrapped.

The bright foil keeps Robert Burns' aroma of Havana extra fresh. It prevents breaking or cracking of the Sumatra wrapper. It insures special cleanliness.

Mild Robert Burns may still be had, of course, plain from the box, at 10c or 2 for 25c.

Rob't Burns
Cigar-10¢ and 2 for 25¢

GENERAL CIGAR CO., INC., 119 W. 40th St., New York City

ROB'T BURNS
Longfellow
2 for 25¢

SIGNIFICANT

There are many instances which might be cited to show the strength of this institution. Perhaps, the most significant of all is the list of Mercantile clients. It shows you how completely the most prominent business men endorse the use of the vaults of

THE MERCANTILE
Safe Deposit Company
115 Broadway, New York
Established 1870.

Price Revision $5 to $10

Some of our finest Suitings, where we're overstocked, and in some patterns that have been slow movers.
Good values, large variety, wise economy.

A Liberal Assortment at $25 and $30

Made to order, that were $5 and $10 higher.
New Fall Suitings on display

W.S.S.
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
ISSUED BY THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S. Sign the pledge! Line up and Sign up for W. S. S.
Arnheim Axioms.

Notice to Britons and Canadians in the United States

ON July 31st the Recruiting Conventions between Great Britain, Canada and the United States will come into force and the period for voluntary enlistment terminates on September 28th, 1918.

During this period of sixty days, all Britons and Canadians between the ages of twenty and forty-four, both inclusive, have an opportunity of offering their services to their own countries at a time when the services of every man are urgently needed.

For sixty days all British subjects between the above ages will be exempt from the American draft and can enlist at any Recruiting Depot of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission, regardless of the fact that they may have taken out first United States citizen papers or have been classified in Class One.

During this period of sixty days all Britons and Canadians of twenty years of age and those between the ages of thirty-one and forty-four, both inclusive, will be required to register on a date fixed by proclamation by the President, and thirty days after registration men of those ages will be liable to the American draft.

On September 28th the sixty days within which you can volunteer expires, and thereafter you will be liable to draft into the United States Army.

For information as to rates of pay, separation allowance, etc., apply to the British-Canadian Recruiting Depot named below.

(Signed) W. A. WHITE,
Brigadier-General,

British and Canadian Recruiting Mission

British and Canadian Recruiting Mission
NEW YORK DEPOT
220 West 42nd St., N. Y. City

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS. HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

You Are Assured

of an unsurpassed cuisine, unfailingly efficient service and distinctively artistic surroundings when you dine at Shanley's.

And the idea of high quality also extends to the vaudeville program—evenings, 7 to 1.

You will be delighted with our delicious special luncheon—90c (Music) 12 to 2:30 P. M.

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